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THIRD

N.Y. (State) Bureau of military statistics

ANNUAL REPORT

v.3

OF THE

BUREAU OF MILITARY RECORD,

v.3  
1865

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK.

State

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 2, 1866.

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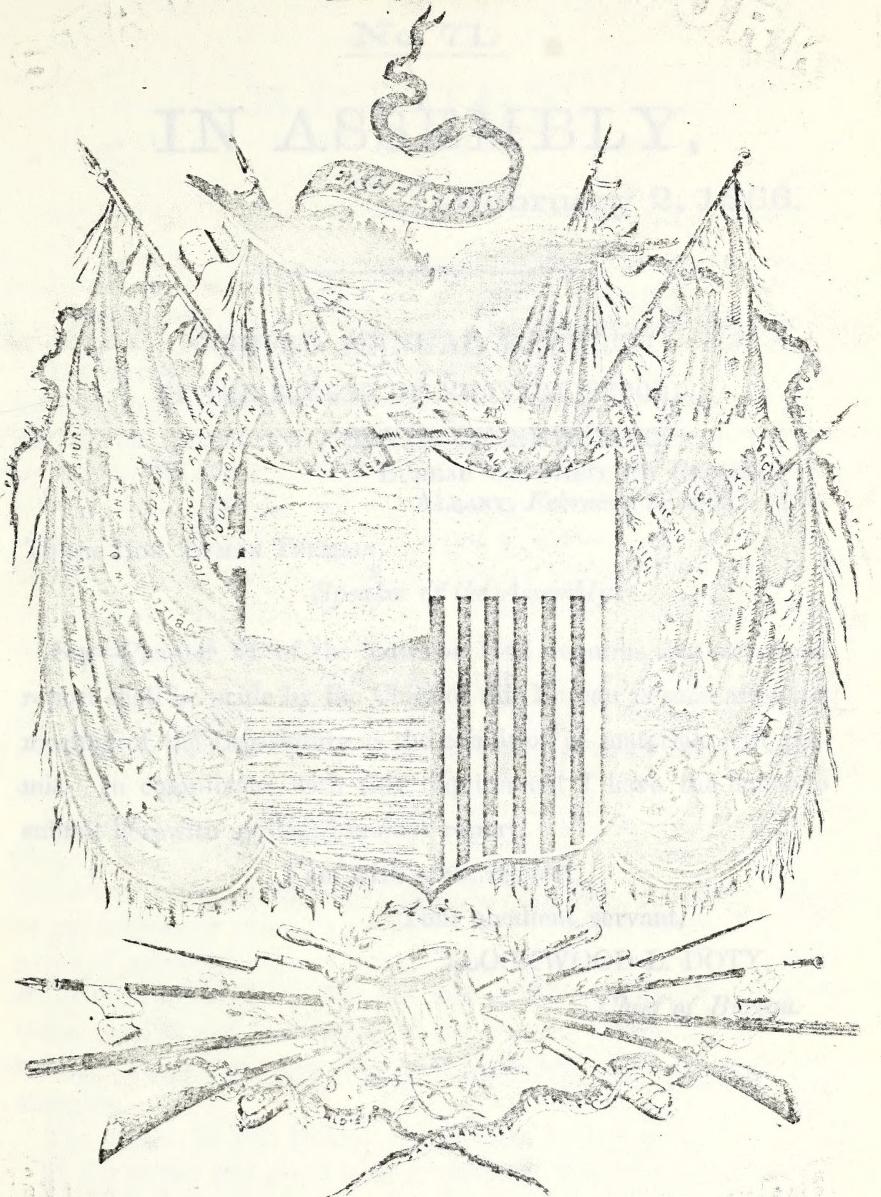
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# State of New York.

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No. 71.

## IN ASSEMBLY,

February 2, 1866.

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### THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE BUREAU OF MILITARY RECORD.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

BUREAU OF MILITARY RECORD, }  
ALBANY, February 2, 1866. }

To the Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN,

*Speaker of the Assembly:*

SIR—Chapter 51 of the Laws of 1864 requires that an annual report shall be made by the Chief of this Bureau as soon after the meeting of the Legislature as the condition of materials will permit. In compliance with this requirement I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report.

I am with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

LOCKWOOD L. DOTY,

*Chief of Bureau.*

The objects of this Bureau are declared by law to be:

1. To collect and preserve in print, or form the name of every person who has volunteered or been recruited, or who may be drafted, volunteer or be mustered, into the service of the General Government from this State, since April 15, 1861, and the personal history of such person while in such service, so far as the same can be ascertained.



- THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
BUREAU OF MILITARY RECORDS.
- II. A record of the services of the several regiments, companies, and  
batteries, with an account of their organization and subsequent history and  
III. An account of the value of all the property belonging to the State  
and owned by the Bureau.

The work of the Bureau during the past year will be directed to the above objects in so far as they can be pursued.

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When the present report was made by a former Bureau, it was well earned that the thanks of the Legislature were given to the members of the Bureau for their services.

STATE OF NEW YORK : }  
BUREAU OF MILITARY RECORD, }  
ALBANY, February 2d, 1866. }

The Bureau of Military Record was created by an order issued by Governor MORGAN in December, 1862, under authority of chap. 477 of the laws of that year. Its powers and duties were prescribed by act of the Legislature, April 8, 1863, which was passed with scarcely a dissent, and was approved by Governor SEYMOUR.

These powers and duties were again recognized and confirmed, and the Bureau was constituted a distinct military office, by the act of March 21, 1864, which was passed with equal unanimity, and approved by Governor SEYMOUR.

In 1865 there was additional legislation recognizing and providing for the further usefulness of the Bureau. Its general scope remained as at first. This was marked by like unanimity, and received the approval of Governor FENTON.

The office, so organized, now submits its third annual report. Responsible for its action to the authorities which created it and defined its duties as above, and seeking in nowise to interfere with or embarrass any other department—or to limit or hinder the full scope of action of any—it recognizes at the same time its own obligations to fulfill the declared will of the people in relation to those records and memorials of the war, specifically referred to below. To perform this duty well, gives full employment for its energies.

The objects of this Bureau are declared by law to be :

1. *To collect and preserve in permanent form the name of every person who has volunteered or been mustered, or who may hereafter volunteer or be mustered, into the service of the General Government from this State, since April 15, 1861, and the personal history of such person while in such service, as far as the same can be ascertained.*



II. *A record of the services of the several regiments, including an account of their organization and subsequent history; and,*

III. *An account of the aid afforded by the several towns, cities and counties of the State.*

The work thus imposed has been prosecuted throughout the past year with no little success. The manner of accomplishing the above objects is submitted in the following pages.

When the suggestion that such an office should be established, was made by a brave and distinguished son of New York,—whose well earned insignia of rank are enhanced by that other badge of honor, a mutilated limb—the idea became a cherished one with Governor MORGAN. His judgment quickly accepted the future value of such a collection, and the result of a prompt conference with Adjutant-General HILLHOUSE, the present Comptroller, was the adoption of means to make practicable the conception.

Pursuing its defined duties an ample field of inquiry was entered upon by the Bureau. The sources of information are varied and fruitful. Statistics accumulate incessantly, and interesting facts multiply day by day. The mass of data already gathered is under process of classification. The mine of research is still rich, and cannot fail, when fully worked and properly tested, to furnish the purest ore for future history.

It is the time and place here, now that a return to peace permits a calm retrospect, to allude in congratulation to the wisdom of that policy which constituted this Bureau as one of the working offices of our State, while yet the facts and details to be committed to its keeping were within reach of contemporary seekers. Severe experience in the past had taught this commonwealth the value and necessity of providing for the accuracy and permanency of her future military records and statistics, and it would have been the worst of public neglect had the action of our State throughout the great struggle just closed, been left for record to chance and contingencies, as in the previous wars of our country.

After the war of the revolution, when the gratitude of the new republic sought to establish its defenders in landed homes upon the rich reserves of Central New York, a continued scene of wasteful litigation followed in the effort to ascertain the identity of claimants. This evil was of such magnitude that the calendars of the courts were over-burthened with claims, and it became imperative to institute a commission with arbitrary powers; and only by this means was even doubtful judgment dereed. If, at



the close of the revolution, our State had found itself officially possessed, as it does at the termination of the rebellion, of enlarged official records, and the detailed histories of its soldiery, man by man, as well as of organizations, there would to-day be hundreds of soldiers' families in thrift and competence, and masters of their bounty land. But because no such record existed, these worthy patriots died as they had lived, their claims unrecognized, their services unrewarded.

The extent of the work involved in the creation of this Bureau, was, in the main, foreseen by its early friends, though the almost limitless variety of facts which were to gather around the name of the soldier, could not, indeed, have been fully anticipated. Who the soldier might be was already a matter of record in the existing military departments, but as a volunteer he soon passed away from neighborhood knowledge to be involved in the mazes of field operations, covering all possible varieties of place and event. To search him out and never again to lose sight of him, till the record closed, either with his death in the discharge of his duty, or his return to the enjoyment of peace, was a difficult task; yet such a task the collections of this Bureau will show has been or is being performed.

In old, long established governments, people have been, for centuries, accustomed to supervision by some form of official scrutiny, and to such supervision they respond as to one of the requirements of life. But in this country the whole science of statistics is a new one. As a young people, our life is pressed into the movement forward—active, energetic, resistless. We are ever impatient of details, if they seem in any wise to create delay. Hence, facts that are worthy of preservation must be obtained, with us, by industry and unceasing exertion. The war, it need not be added, which, while in progress, occupied all minds with its varied interests, essentially increased this labor.

#### BIOGRAPHIES AND PERSONAL RECORDS.

As required by the act, the names of all officers and men who have entered the service from this State, are being collected for preservation in due order. The books for this purpose are so arranged as to give the name, regiment, company, rank, date and place of muster, residence, parentage, occupation, and a brief account of services, with such other facts as are of most interest, as well as a reference to the personal history, outline sketch,



newspaper notice, letters or other fuller record on file in the Bureau.

The official statistics of martial history, everywhere, except in this country, have been of organizations rather than of men. There are battalions in the British army at this day whose transmitted names commemorate events as remote as MARLBOROUGH's conflicts, but the brave MAN, the SOLDIER, whose courage and endurance achieved all regimental fame, has perished namelessly.

In this country, however, it is the soldier, individually and integrally, who is looked after. This is especially true in the Bureau of Military Record, and hereafter, under intelligent supervision, the MAN can be traced through all his service as well as the organization. Henceforth, it may be demonstrated to affectionate research that the loyal life of a brave and faithful soldier is not abandoned to oblivion, like the mere animals of burthen, which drew the military train; but that from the hour he entered into the service, to the last moment of his martial life, he was followed by the eye of the commonwealth, his loving mother.

Thus, we repeat, it is the MAN, beyond all organizations of which he may have been a part, that this office has kept under view, through himself, his commanders, his comrades, his neighbors and his kindred.

To accomplish this task of personal biography, therefore, the Bureau invited the coöperation of all who, from friendship, or through ties of kindred, would bring feeling and interest, as well as care, to the work of collecting detail. Amid rejoicings over victories, or anxieties in reverses, it was the business of this office to observe all with the calmness of reflection and with quiet devotion to its duty. The dead soldier was brought home; his friends and his townsmen buried him with all circumstances of honor; and the events of the day hurried on. But there were thoughts busy, and pens active, to rescue his memory from the tomb; and to draw, even from public and domestic grief, the assistance necessary to make a record of the SOLDIER, and a memorial of the MAN.

Muster-in rolls, and muster-out rolls, and death lists, touch but the two extremes of military life. Descriptive lists, hospital lists, and pay rolls, are necessarily but episodical in their character. Designations and enrollments are often arbitrarily changed, while detailments and transfers continually complicate individual history. It demands the closest care to disentangle their crossed threads,



and when they are at length unraveled, they reveal only the regimental identity of a soldier. His record of personal services and varied experience remains obscure or unnoticed. He is there named, but as a cog of the great military machine. Hence the Bureau of Military Record found, and could not fail to find, its duty to extend beyond the field that is covered by war office blanks and army regulations.

It is related of a famous general that he knew every soldier of his army by name; and although this may be a rhetorical flourish, it becomes significant as an illustration of just what the State of New York is accomplishing now, with a knowledge superadded of much more than a name, that is, of the soldier's personal worth and his precise place in the great fabric of our national defenses. If he was a faithful man, his descendants will be able, through the State's record, to prove the fact; and if he faltered, there will be something of warning preserved, as well of recollection. Thus we insure the appreciation of individual merit, as well as the recognition of imbodyed service.

This is State policy in its best sense. The narratives of deeds achieved, of sufferings borne in our day, cannot fail to inspire, in proper time, the patriotism of generations that shall follow us. They will continue and perpetuate what is now begun.

#### SERVICES OF REGIMENTS, COMPANIES AND BATTERIES.

Books of printed forms for obtaining a complete account of the service of regiments, companies and batteries, are in use in the Bureau. They comprehend a series of inquiries covering the authority, when and to whom granted, as well as the time, place and circumstances attending the formation; a specific account of each company, where and by whom raised; a record of bounties and other aid received from the State, from counties, cities, towns and individuals; the time when recruiting begun and when completed; the inspection, term of enlistment, account of flags, departure from the State, assignment to duty and movements; specific details of battles, skirmishes, and other services, casualties, sanitary history, and facts connected with termination of service. The inquiries contemplate a statement so full, as to enable each march to be traced upon a map, and to show the post and movements, and the description of their fighting relative to other regiments in the several battles, so precise that the various positions may be traced on a chart.



Books of returned companies and regiments, personal recollections of officers and men, diaries and journals, letters from the army to the Bureau, to personal friends, or to the public through the newspaper press, are possessed. In addition to these are the connected narratives, in manuscript, prepared for the Bureau by officers of about one hundred and twenty regiments, some of which, in exactness of detail, are admirable compendiums, alike creditable to those who prepared them and the regiments to whose services they relate. Similar accounts are promised from nearly every organization.

Less only in interest and claims to the history of the soldier is the record of the company, battery and regiment. Hence no little effort has been made to secure ample materials in this direction, and with growing success. The subjoined sketches of regiments embrace those organized in the spring of 1861, in the hurry and heat of our first levies.

The data of more full and detailed history are accumulating here, growing up under the thought and reflection of returned veterans who now enjoy the fruits of peace secured by their service in the war. Every variety of campaign duty is narrated in these reports.

Regimental pride will not die out. Men will recollect their flags, and all that was illustrious connected with them. The fame so dearly bought and so fondly cherished, they wish to bequeath to their descendants as a legacy of honor. It is worthy, it is ennobling to desire this, and it is natural to the soldier.

One feature in the material furnished is most noteworthy. In the more formal account of the services of regiments, or in letters of officer or private, there is always manifested a readiness to relate all, whether of reverse or victory, that properly belonged to the military annals involved. This secures the truth of history, and gives us a higher sense of the qualities of our men, for frankness and fearlessness are attributes of the true soldier. Another fact is conspicuous. The absence of asperity toward the soldiers of the South. Their courage, to which General GRANT makes allusion in his report, is not unfrequently noted, and incident and anecdote do much to illustrate the feeling that existed between the men of the respective sides. These remarks do not apply, however, to the rebel civil authorities.



## STATISTICS BY REGIMENTS.

Under this head are embraced the whole number of men entering each regiment, the number belonging to it at quarterly intervals, the number killed in battle, died of wounds, of accident, or of sickness, number dismissed and discharged, resigned, prisoners, unaccounted for, returned with regiment, and other compilations, which will include all the men from this State.

## AID AFFORDED BY TOWNS, CITIES AND COUNTIES.

Record books for preserving a detailed account of the aid afforded by towns, cities and counties, are in use by the Bureau. The information is systematically sought from official and other sources, and embraces as well what has been done by taxation, local and national, and loans as by individual liberality and effort, and by fairs, churches, schools, academies, and through other organized means. The influence of the war upon general business interests is also made the subject of inquiry.

Chapter 690, of the Laws of 1865, made it the duty of county treasurers, city authorities and supervisors of towns, to furnish this Bureau with a detailed statement of the moneys raised and paid by the respective localities for all objects connected with the war; and the last named officers are directed to make a return of the aggregate number of men raised under the several calls. A summary of these financial statistics will be submitted to the present session of the Legislature. No little difficulty is experienced by many local officials in making up their reports in consequence of the fact that but partial data are preserved. Assisted by their own personal knowledge and that of others, however, they can now furnish statements that are essentially correct, while if the matter had been left till a later period, when the data are lost and those who administered the duties are no longer accessible, this could not be done. In the event of reimbursement of localities for expenditures for war purposes, the importance of a correct exhibit is manifest.

The same act makes it the duty of town clerks and city authorities to furnish a complete record of the names of the officers and soldiers who composed their respective quotas of troops furnished the government during the rebellion, with essential facts in their civil and military history. The ready and general compliance with this requirement is securing a neighborhood record, and greatly increasing the value of the public archives.



## UNION WAR PRISONERS.

To carry out the purpose of a special provision of law, requiring an account of the treatment of Union soldiers from this State in rebel prisons, and a record of deaths therein and other pertinent facts connected with such imprisonment, the Bureau has availed itself of the skilled assistance of Colonel A. J. H. DUGANNE, who was himself a prisoner for more than a year, and who consented to undertake the duty of corresponding with officers and soldiers of the State of New York, prisoners of war at any period of the rebellion. The result of his labors has been the collection of a mass of interesting details of individual experience, reliable data, and "pertinent facts" connected with war prisons and war prisoners, which are now being arranged in a form suitable for future historic reference. Our soldiers, who suffered imprisonment, have coöperated heartily with the object in view, and their personal narratives cannot fail to constitute a valuable addition to the archives of this Bureau.

## OUR STATE IN THE NAVY.

The law last above referred to provides for a personal record of the part taken by seamen from this State in the naval service since the beginning of the war. Mr. FRANK J. BRAMHALL was asked to undertake this work, and has zealously devoted himself to it. No little success has attended his labors. Officers and seamen appreciate the interest thus manifested by the State in their career, so fruitful in great results. Mr. BRAMHALL's accompanying report affords valuable information in regard to the navy as connected with this State.

## FLAGS AND MEMORIALS.

Already there have been placed in the custody of this Bureau seven hundred and fifty battle-flags of regiments, batteries and ships. These colors were given to our parting regiments as the highest proof of home faith in their high purpose and gallantry, and were accepted as the most sacred trust—a trust that terminated in many instances only with life. To some thus deposited are attached descriptive sketches, many of which constitute brief but thrilling histories of heroic service. The duty of providing for the preservation of these colors, and their appropriate arrangement, is a grateful one.

The memorials here collected embrace relies from all the great



fields of contest, flags and weapons won by the valor of our soldiers, and a variety of articles, many of value, commemorative or illustrative of the war.

#### LITERATURE OF THE WAR.

The importance of the newspaper as a chronicle of current events, useful for official purposes and essential as a source of history, has been fully recognized, and constant effort is made to obtain complete files of daily and weekly journals, which, through the liberality of proprietors of newspapers, and the interest manifested in our work by managers of reading rooms, has been quite successful, so that the Bureau is now in possession of many files running back to January, 1861, including papers of nearly every county of our own State, and leading journals of other States. General orders of military commanders; manuscript sketches and narratives of camp life, pamphlets, patriotic music and songs, minutes of municipal bodies, reports of supervisors' boards, statistics of religious and secular effort, individual and associated, are accumulating. To these are being added military reports of other States, congressional war documents, and speeches and other papers bearing upon the war. The value of all these to the legislator and historian are too obvious to justify remark here.

#### DRAWINGS, ENGRAVINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photography has been a useful as well as accurate servant in the camp and field. Writers may exaggerate, but this art, on subjects not living and changeable, is unerring in its records. By it battle-fields and other points of historic interest are placed accurately before us, not only to gratify proper curiosity, but to preserve to the future a distinct knowledge of the places it represents. Portraits, too, of those who died in the war, and of others whose deeds have made their features an object of common interest, are thus perpetuated, which, had not its ready means been accessible, could not have been preserved to friends and others. The engraver, too, has been more than usually busy during the war, while the skillful draftsman has accurately delineated the geography and topography of localities now famous as battle-grounds and lines of operations. The Bureau has been favored with many valuable donations of these several classes, already objects of daily interest to visitors, and which are specified in the appendix.



## THE SUBJOINED RECORD

Embraces a summary of the more important events of the former part of the year 1861—covering the first period of the war down to the first battle of Bull Run—with a reference to the labors of the Military Board and the Military Departments; outline histories of the first thirty-eight Volunteer regiments; outline of the services of the Militia regiments in the early part of the war; a brief sketch of the part taken by the several counties during the earlier months of the rebellion; some account of the Union war prisoners; an account of New York in the Navy; list of clerks employed in this office; and a list of donations to the collections of the Bureau.

## HALL OF MILITARY RECORD.

At the session of 1865 the Legislature provided for the permanency of the institution which it had created and fostered, by authorizing the erection of a fire-proof edifice, to be called the Hall of Military Record, as a suitable repository for the records of the war of the rebellion, and for the collections of this Bureau.

The liberality of the city of Albany promptly provided a site for this hall, and, under the supervision of a commission whose high character needs no words of mine but to name the distinguished gentlemen who compose it, the work of preparation for the building has been actively commenced. The commission comprises Governor FENTON, Lieutenant-Governor ALVORD, MILLARD FILMORE, ENOS T. THROOP, HAMILTON FISH, WASHINGTON HUNT, HORATIO SEYMOUR, MYRON H. CLARK, JOHN A. KING, EDWIN D. MORGAN, Chancellor PRUYN, DANIEL S. DICKINSON, JOHN A. DIX, PRESTON KING, IRA HARRIS, and the Chief of the Bureau of Military Record. In this number death has already left a vacancy. The law only provided that the funds to erect this edifice should be raised by voluntary subscription, appropriating no other means for that object. The people, by contributions of money, and otherwise, have indicated their approval of the object, in a spirit that promises full success.

This action of authorities and people in reference to a repository is timely, not only for the security of official and historical papers, for the battle-flags of a hundred battles, and the rare mementos here deposited, but with confiding hearts, soldiers and orphans, and friends of soldiers, have brought hither the memorials and trophies most prized by them, as a deposit to be cared for by the



Commonwealth. Local officers, who, possessing no secure depository at home, have shown a desire to place, in the custody of such a building, the evidences of their part in the war, both patriotic and financial.

In receiving and thus providing for the custody of these mementos, New York has taken the initiative in that which will forever be of interest to her citizens. It has been suggested that the collections should not be confined to the war of the rebellion; but that whatever illustrates other American wars, or other important events in our history, is worthy of a place therein; and that as our State annals are illustrious in the noblest triumphs of peace, memorials of these should not be overlooked. And shall they not be added? Money is not needed to accomplish this. A suitable edifice once provided, objects of inestimable value would accumulate to an extent that may be judged of by the interest and contributions already made to this Bureau. Other countries possess similar institutions, and hold them as the chiefest among the public treasures. Our own land is full of objects of rare historic value. This fact is revealed by the collections brought together at the great fairs held during the latter years of the war. And the interest, now so fresh in whatever relates to our immediate past, offers an opportunity unusually favorable for securing the nucleus of such a treasure house. A simple permission to supervisors to do what they generally seem quite ready to do—to levy the inconsiderable quota asked for by the commissioners as a local tax when not voluntarily raised—will accomplish all that is now expected.

The property given by the city of Albany, for the location of this building, comprises an eligible locality, sufficiently near the square designated for the new capitol, and close by the public offices. This Hall would here be accessible at once to the people and to their representatives. When it shall rise in its beautiful proportions, a solid and commodious edifice fully completed, a safeguard will be placed over the war's closest and most minute histories, and a noble monument will embody the gratitude of the State.

#### THE WAR.

New York was among the first to respond to the call of the Government. The assault upon Fort Sumter was not wholly a surprise. Indeed our thoughtful men had been alive to signs of the coming storm. Even the gathering of the Peace Congress in



February, 1861, to which this State, at no little sacrifice of feeling, sent a number of its most eminent citizens, was a note of preparation, and left little room for hope of avoiding a rupture. Yet the news of the bombardment of Sumter came upon our people, and the State Legislature—then fortunately in session beyond its usual term—as an event too sad for full belief. But the suddenness of the intelligence was followed by prompt and efficient action in every quarter.

A conference at once called at the Executive Chamber, resulted in the organization of the Military Board. This body, composed of the Governor and State officers, made rapid and energetic progress. To its difficulties, which were formidable, we will hereafter briefly refer, for they involve questions of regiments, officials and men, of which it is the duty of this report to speak, of conflicting powers of appointment, of arms to be provided, of clothing to be furnished, of every detail, even to the minutest item, of a great army to be raised in the midst of embarrassments; among which the marvelous response to the call for men, and the liberality of citizens and corporations, were not the least. Our long slumber of peace, lasting from 1815 to 1861, if we omit the episode of the Mexican war, was not conducive to preparation for war. Manufactories of agricultural implements in our State were many, while we had but a single workshop for fabricating arms. We had been strengthened for peace rather than for war. But communications being severed with Washington, the State, at the very threshold of the conflict, was turned back upon its own resources, and, accepting readily the high duty thus devolved upon it, despatched agents to Europe and to Canada for arms for the entire force authorized by the law then just passed by the Legislature, and took other measures for meeting the pressing wants at Washington.

Reference will be briefly made to the action of the Legislature on the measures for enabling New York to answer the call of the President, which followed closely on the news of open rebellion, embodying a requisition for seventeen regiments of troops. And, incidentally, it cannot be out of place to refer to the honorable fact that nearly a score of these legislators who thus initiated with their votes the work of preparing the way of our State, followed up the public pledge now given with their swords. The life-blood of some of these earnest men too soon became the tribute of their patriotism, and they stand conspicuous in the immortal roll, as the representative martyrs of the Legislature of New-York to the perpetuity of the Union.



The aspect of affairs, so critical in these first days of war, induced the Governors of several loyal States to invite a meeting of their number in Cleveland. This and other striking evidences of popular anxiety at this period, will be glanced at in the narrative which supplements this report, as showing the weighty cares that pressed, and the necessity there existed for prompt action in moving forward the first quotas of troops.

From every quarter came applications, strongly indorsed, for authority to raise men. The people were sensitively alive to the demands of the emergency. Real or fancied delays, whether inevitable or not, were censured without stint, if not without reason, thereby adding to popular excitement. And, while private liberality knew no bounds, public expenditure, always to be rigidly scrutinized, was watched with singular care. The period of lavish expense had not yet come. An instance of this may be given, which possesses some importance in its present bearing. The disaster of Bull Run had checked the spirit of volunteering, which, after the first call was filled, could not be fostered, though troops were now much needed by the government. In August, to stimulate recruitment, a proposition for the payment of a specific bounty to each enlisted man was made by the Military Board to the Secretary of War. That officer replied by expressing his high sense of the liberality of this State, but added that "the department doubts the policy of offering any bounty, in view of the increase of regular pay provided for by the act of Congress;" and, he further adds, that "*it will be for Congress to provide for the refunding of such bounties on the part of the State, if deemed advisable.*" The Board directed the payment of the proposed State bounty. The rate was then *two* dollars for each man!

The emergency was so great that minute men were necessary to save the national capital from capture, and well was it that even a little of the genuine fire of military spirit had kept alive. A few of our militia regiments responded to the pressing call and with an alacrity that stands to their perpetual credit. A brief sketch of their services will be given in the following pages. But, generally, our militia organizations were few; and, with the exception of some fine uniformed regiments, were deficient in discipline and equipment. MEN we had in all their force and patriotism, but beyond their native bravery, and the national characteristic of self-assertion, we were lacking in essentials for attack or defense. Our militia system had failed to give us the body of a State



Militia, and the spirit of popular sympathy had been equally wanting. The use of arms was familiar to but a portion of our citizens, and military education had been bestowed upon the merest few. In effect, the CITIZEN SOLDIER existed mainly in theory.

In the rural districts an efficient organization could not be preserved, and even in our cities the full number of men could not be reported in regiments. That round and complete thousand, which has so often since marched on the way to real battle, through the streets of our State Capital, to return with many a sad vacancy in its roll, that noble regimental complement had no real existence before the war.

#### SPIRIT OF THE RESPONSE.

But the patriotism of the people supplied every deficiency, and the shelves of this Bureau preserve the records and enshrine the memorials of a zeal unprecedented and a devotion unsurpassed. The reports of officers and of men, of counselors and bankers; the returns of those who collected the tax, and those who paid it; the chronicles of four long years of patriotic exertions, are but attestations to the truth of that history which must demonstrate the gigantic services and uncalculating sacrifices of our loyal State of New York.

The officer drew his sabre, and the private shouldered his musket. Upward, from the Hudson to the Lakes, a martial tide swelled, and rolled to the front of battle. And there was behind, always, the great ocean of loyal popular encouragement. While parents were giving their sons, and wives their husbands, to the cause, it seemed but little for our patriotic citizens to fling their worldly wealth upon the common altar. Cities and counties, villages and hamlets, vied with one another as to which should be foremost in contributing to their country. Finance committees, military aid committees, soldiers' relief societies, sprung up everywhere. Supervisors became administrators of the general liberality; every town resolved itself into a bank of credit for the Union. Figures can never estimate the value of this spontaneous financial support, given by towns, counties and individuals, to the government. No guarantee of repayment, no assurance of compound principal and interest hereafter, can liquidate the vast debt of gratitude which the republic owes to its volunteer indorsers and creditors, whose sacrifices sustained and whose confidence inspired our armies.

Coöperating with the numberless financial agencies of rural



communities, the great fiscal institutions of cities advanced their loans, and proffered their discounts by the hundred millions. A monetary pulse throbbed through the commonwealth, responsive to the blood-heat of patriotism. Never were pecuniary liabilities so generously incurred. Never were burdens of taxation invited with such cheerfulness. The statistics of this uncalculating loyalty are constantly accumulating in the archives of our Bureau. They stand as vouchers for the present and attestations to the future, that New York will never "despair of the Republic."

But there were moral as well as material aids working together unremittingly. The clergymen of every religious faith gave to the cause their best wishes, their warmest words. Blending patriotism with their utterances of religious truth, they made appeal for service to the country, and very many of them were found in self-sacrificing attendance on the army. As attendants at the sick bed—as watchers in the hospital—as teachers—as chaplains—incalculable was the influence of these loyal servants of God. Their prayers, their faith, their devotion and their charities, were fragrant offerings to the nation. And they had noble coadjutors in the academical professors, teachers and scholars of our State, whose representatives were found on every battle-field. The college, the academy, the common school of New York, have contributed their best intellect and their richest blood to the defense of a priceless Union.

And how prompt to the call of government was the response of our **MILITIA**; its gallant officers, its self-respecting men, enrolled as citizen soldiers in the National Guard of the State! Is it necessary to repeat here what is so familiar to the country, that our nation's capital, when first menaced, was saved from capture and spoliation by the timely arrival to its defense of regiments dispatched by New York? Who does not remember the patriotic thrill that alternated all hearts when the lightning flashed to us from Washington its missive of doubt and despondency, of painful peril, of glad and heart-felt relief.

As one who, through his official labors in the Bureau, has felt its value and interest growing upon him day by day, and who now feels assured, however brief may be his further connection with it, that the State will henceforth never allow it to be neglected, the undersigned respectfully submits the present report to the Legislature.

LOCKWOOD L. DOTY,

*Chief of Bureau.*



In opening the Assembly the Speaker referred to the perplexities environed the country, to the duty of the people's representatives to the existing government, of the importance of Indian compacts.

In the Senate on the same day the speaker, a member of the party which had been in power, introduced a series of resolutions, well as the patriotic duty of each citizen, —

## RECORD.

### GENERAL SUMMARY, JANUARY TO JULY, 1861.

The memorable political canvass of 1860 being over, the people of this State, in their usual patriotic spirit, accepted the result. In southern States, however, leading men at once sought to make practical their boldest theories of secession. As an early step, three days after the election, a United States senator from South Carolina resigned his seat. Six weeks later the same State passed an ordinance of secession. A week afterwards Major Anderson, in command at Charleston Harbor, was constrained to transfer the U. S. garrison of Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter; and two days subsequently the vacated fort was seized by the rebellious State. Thus closed the year 1860.

The new year of 1861 opened inauspiciously for peace. The South was stimulated to violence by ambitious men, while the North grew calmer and more determined in loyalty as dangers thickened. But events were fast hastening our country to the threshold of that great conflict which renders this century memorable among the ages.

Still our commonwealth hesitated to believe that civil war might not be averted, although its official papers and proceedings everywhere abound with the record of acts and words pointing to a different result. The Legislature met on the first day of the new year. The Governor's annual message urged the importance of fostering a military spirit, dwelt upon the fact that a well regulated militia is a pledge of domestic security and of safety from external violence, and discussed the attempt at disunion. In considering the latter question it was conciliatory in tone and matter, yet replete with firmness. It claimed that New York was ready, in all honorable ways, to aid in reconciling estrangements, and as willing to guaranty the rights of the Slave States as to defend her own.



In opening the Assembly the Speaker referred to the perils that environed the country, to the duty of the people's representatives in the existing crisis, and to the importance of united councils.

In the Senate on the same day, a leading member of the party which had opposed Mr. LINCOLN's election, submitted a series of resolutions asserting it to be the religious as well as the patriotic duty of each State and each citizen to make every necessary sacrifice to preserve the Union, and directing that the Governor should tender to the President, in the name of the people, the militia of the State, to be employed, in his discretion, in enforcing the laws and maintaining the Constitution.

On the following day was introduced in the Legislature, a series of resolutions which received large support from both parties. These recognized slavery as a disturbing element in the national councils; and, to the end that this impediment to harmony be forever removed, proposed, after the admission of Kansas then not yet a State, to divide the remaining territories into two States, to be admitted so soon as the inhabitants thereof should adopt a constitution, republican in form.

Pacification in sentiment and preparation in act, were the order of the period. Select committees on federal relations were formed, bills for the more complete enrollment of the militia, bills to prohibit the sale of munitions of war or the loan of moneys to States in rebellion, for defining treason, for providing arms, indeed, for giving form in every way to the sentiment of the times, were brought forward. And these measures were but a prelude to many others of like character recorded on almost every page in the legislative journals of that momentous session. The members of both branches were united in action as to the duty of the hour; and the State officers were in harmony with them. The government of the commonwealth, in all its parts, was substantially agreed as to its duty.

During the second week of the year the complexion of national affairs grew clearer. The hopes of many were strengthened. The united, firm and dignified position of our great State, coupled with changes in the President's cabinet, and a disposition on the part of the administration at Washington to stand by the Union, reanimated public confidence in some degree. The stock market and all branches of trade responded. But the feeling was only transient. Adverse forces were still at work and the country drifted inevitably into civil war.



Traditions endeared to both sections now became inestimable. Public days suggested public duties. The eighth of January, celebrated for the brilliant victory at New Orleans a generation before, was made an occasion of more than ordinary interest throughout the State. Indeed its importance was heightened by the events then transpiring in Charleston harbor. The people felt that Major Anderson was there reasserting the rights whose maintenance had signalized the administration of Jackson; and the day became a starting point of consolidated northern loyalty. Washington's birthday, too, acquired new significance; and has since become more honored at each anniversary, until, at the close of four years conflict, we find it established, by law, as a holiday of the people.

The South was no longer satisfied with mere secession. She clamored for a rebellion in fact. Her desire soon ripened to fruition. On the ninth of January a rebel battery fired upon the "Star of the West," a United States supply ship sent from New York with provisions and munitions for Fort Sumter. On board this vessel also were some regular troops for strengthening the garrison. The news of this act aroused our State and the whole country. Joint resolutions were promptly introduced and speedily adopted by the Legislature, with but three dissenting voices. They referred to the outrage upon the Star of the West, to the seizure by the South of national property, to the treasonable avowals of southern senators, to the value of the Union and the necessity of its perpetuity. They hailed with joy the special message of the President, in which he declared his purpose to use the military power against all who resisted the Federal authorities, and tendered to him whatever aid in men and money he might require, to uphold the authority of government. They expressed gratitude for the courage and patriotism of those representatives and citizens at the South who labored to save their States from the vortex of secession. Copies were transmitted to the President, to the governors of the other States, and to the United States senators from New York. The resolutions were received in varied temper. While the legislatures of northern States combined to emulate the spirit which breathed through them, they met with no favor at the South. The governor of Virginia understood them to be a declaration of the readiness of New York to coerce slaveholding States into submission to Federal authority. But the sword, he said, never reconciled differ-



ences of opinion, and military coercion cannot perpetuate the Union; for, he added, when the affections of the people are withdrawn, such a course can have no other effect than to exasperate the people thus threatened. By one or two of the Southern States the resolutions were returned without comment. By Georgia, its convention as a response to them, adopted resolutions formally approving the seizure of Fort Pulaski by troops of the State, and requested the governor to hold the fort until the relations of Georgia with the Federal Government should be determined.

Patriotic as was the spirit of the New York resolutions, and truthfully as they reflected the sentiment of the people, we yet were ill-prepared to furnish any considerable force. The report of the Commissary General had then just been presented to the Legislature. This showed that our ordnance supplies were largely deficient in almost every respect. Indeed there were few serviceable military stores for issue; and the organized militia were unprovided with reliable weapons. The Governor, in transmitting this report, particularly referred to these deficiencies, and asked the Legislature to take early measures to supply them. To meet emergencies then threatening, he asked for an appropriation to be used at the discretion of the military department. A bill was introduced providing half a million dollars for the purchase of arms and equipments, but it was not passed until just before the close of the session, when events demonstrated the imperative necessity of the measure.

Nominally the arsenals of our State were not destitute of arms and equipments, but they consisted mainly of those which had been returned in bad condition by disbanded militia companies, or by companies that had been supplied with other arms. So little was that powerful corrective, public sentiment, enlisted on the side of the military authorities, that carelessness on the part of the soldier in this regard had been hardly deemed a wrong, and remonstrances of the State's custodian of the arms had brought no remedy for these abuses. Such, too, had been the general indifference, that an appeal to the courts for redress cost more than the award of damages. The Commissary General gives an instance of this: An attempt had been made to recover some arms unlawfully detained by an officer in one of the river counties. A verdict was granted in favor of the State, but the measure of damages was not sufficient to pay the costs of the prosecution. On another occasion,



in prosecuting a person criminally, the grand jury of a neighboring county refused to indict, although the evidence was conclusive, on the ground that a trial would be an expense to the county.

Our organized militia force, though small, was in no respect inferior to any in the Union; and though favorably situated for local defense, it was not adequately prepared for offensive purposes. Its martial spirit was excellent and its discipline good; the lack was in material of war. The organization comprised eight divisions, twenty-six brigades and sixty-four regiments, and numbered about nineteen thousand four hundred officers and men.

To arm this force there were not more than eight thousand muskets and rifles. A hundred and fifty smooth-bore field pieces of every calibre were all the State could command in that direction. Nor were the national authorities then in a condition to supply our needs. Mr. Floyd, Secretary of War, before his overt treason, had sent thousands of muskets from the Watervliet arsenal to the South.

The decadence of the military spirit had been gradual, but was nearly absolute. Public money expended to maintain a militia establishment had come to be regarded by a large portion of the people as thrown away. But fortunately for the nation there was yet in every portion of our State, and especially at the principal centers, a few who did not permit the military spirit wholly to die out. Had this been otherwise the federal capital, in the first weeks of the war, would inevitably have been lost.

Experience had long suggested important changes in our militia law, though even had more interest in the matter existed before the war, an efficient State military establishment was not practicable. All laws on this subject must have as their foundation the acts of Congress, and the "exceedingly defective character of the act (of Congress) of 1792" prevented those changes in existing State enactments, which were deemed essential to provide a proper military system.

Of those who wisely regarded the militia a necessity a number had formed themselves into a State Military Association. Their annual meeting convened at the Capital on the 15th of January. The subject of domestic disorder came early before them; they adopted with unanimity a series of resolutions, which, while deprecating a resort to arms, yet regarded a surrender of the rights of the Government as a far greater calamity; denounced as treason all acts contemplating a dissolution of the Union; pledged all



that was dear to the members of the association to maintain the laws and the Constitution, and appealed to the Legislature to pass without delay an act defining treason and providing for a more thorough organization and equipment of the militia. It is well worthy of remark that nearly every officer elected at this meeting, and those also who took prominent part in its proceedings, entered the war, and several have won high honors, while some have lost their lives in maintaining the pledge there made.

On the 12th of January the first division of the State militia tendered their services for any duty required by the emergency. They were conditionally accepted by the Governor. The disciplined troops of this division embraced seven thousand men. Many of them had been trained as artillerists, and were prepared at once to supply the places of the regulars withdrawn from New York harbor to be sent south.

On the 24th of January, the Governor transmitted to the Legislature the resolutions of the General Assembly of Virginia. These invited all states, willing to unite in an earnest effort to adjust the existing controversies in the spirit in which the Constitution was framed, and to afford adequate guarantees to the slaveholding states, to appoint commissioners to meet in Washington on the fourth of February following. As a response to this invitation, the Governor recommended the appointment of a commission, to be composed of gentlemen in whose characters and patriotism the people could have full confidence; for, he urged, that no proper effort should be left untried to maintain by peaceful means the American Union as it has existed for almost a century. A few days later the Legislature elected David Dudley Field, William Curtis Noyes, James S. Wadsworth, James C. Smith, Amaziah B. James, Erastus Corning, Addison Gardiner, Greene C. Bronson, William E. Dodge, John A. King, and John E. Wool, to represent this State.

Mr. Gardiner declined, and Thurlow Weed was appointed in his place. On Mr. Weed's non-acceptance, Francis Granger was selected to fill the vacancy, and took his seat in the convention. The proceedings of this body are now a matter of history, but it is honorable to our commonwealth that it responded to this invitation of Virginia to aid in effecting a settlement, if possible, of the momentous question then agitating the public mind.

February came and six states had adopted the ordinance of secession. Great anxiety was now manifested in regard to the



border states; for, on their action, it was felt, hung the destiny of the Union. The leaders of rebellion were equally sensible of this, and labored with unceasing zeal to drag them away. Public meetings, imposing in numbers, as well as in names, were held, and official persons labored to save Delaware, Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri from rebellion. Legislative action was invoked, compromises proposed, and the questions were discussed in the journals throughout the State, as well as in every household. The men who afterwards entered the field were not inattentive to these signs of the times.

On the fifth of February the Governor of Georgia ordered the seizure, in the harbor of Savannah, of several vessels owned in the city of New York, in reprisal for the detention, by the Metropolitan police of the latter city, of arms consigned to the State of Georgia. Three days later, however, the vessels were released.

On the 21st Governor Brown again ordered the seizure of more New York shipping at Savannah, and directed that the ships be detained until the arms, still in the possession of the police, were delivered over to his agents in New York.

These seizures and counter-seizures were cause of no little solicitude. Details of this early act in the history of the war, constituting a document of rare interest, are to be found in the collections of this Bureau, and may hereafter be published. Large quantities of munitions were being shipped from the North to the Southern States, and, with a view to check this traffic, in the latter part of January, the police authorities of the city of New York ordered the detention of an invoice of arms about being placed on board of a Savannah steamer. Correspondence by telegraph ensued between Mr. Toombs and the Mayor of New York upon the subject, and a formal demand was made by an agent of Governor Brown for the release of the arms. A like demand was also made by telegraph on the Executive of this State by the Governor of Georgia. Governor Morgan responded that the grave character and unofficial form of the missive forbade action until better authenticated information should be received. Letters in due time followed from Georgia, and to the renewed demand of Governor Brown the Executive of this State replied:

"I have received duplicate copies of your Excellency's letter of the 25th ultimo, in relation to the seizure and detention of property of New York and Savannah, respectively.

"Assuming I have authority to do so, you expect me to surrender (or formally to withhold) the property alleged to be in the pos-



session of the superintendent of the Metropolitan police, by a given date.

"Permit me to say, that as Governor of this State, I have no power whatever over the officer who made the seizure; no control over the guns themselves; that I was not consulted about the seizure, and had no more knowledge of the fact, nor have I any more connection with the transaction, than has any other citizen of this State; but I do not hesitate to say that the arms will be delivered whenever application shall be made for them. Should such not be the case, however, redress is to be sought, not in an appeal to the Executive authority of New York to exercise a merely arbitrary power, but in due form of law, through the regularly constituted tribunals of justice of the State or of the United States, as the parties aggrieved may elect.

"It is but proper here to say, that the courts are at all times open to suitors, and no complaint has reached me of the inability or unwillingness of judicial officers to render exact justice to all.

"If, however, the fact be otherwise, whatever authority the Constitution and the laws vest in me, for compelling a performance of their duty, will be promptly exercised.

"In conclusion, permit me to say that, while differing widely with your Excellency, as to the right or policy of your acts and of the views expressed in your several communications, I have the honor to be," &c.

The arms were delivered to the agent of Georgia on the 16th of March by the police authorities.

On the 18th of February the President elect was received at this capital as the guest of the State, and was cordially welcomed by the Governor, the Legislature and citizens. The chairman of the committee on the part of the Legislature pledged him New York's support in the discharge of his Constitutional duties. For this he expressed his gratitude, and added: "While I hold myself, without mock modesty, the humblest of all individuals that have been elected to the Presideney, I have a more difficult task to perform than any of them."

In a little more than four years, all that was mortal of Abraham Lincoln rested in its coffin over the same spot in the Assembly chamber where in life he had stood at this reception to receive the popular welcome. How tender were the tokens of regard, how heartfelt the sorrow of the many thousands who for hours pressed



to view the remains of the nation's martyr. Between these two occasions a great cycle of American history had been completed.

Events were daily rendering it more likely that the domestic discord would terminate in open hostilities. The probabilities of this were discussed at every fireside throughout the land, and purposes were conceived during the interim which were to be nobly developed in action at the coming call of the country. The plan of this record is to give only a general summary of those events which more particularly bore upon the raising of men, and the aid afforded by towns, cities and counties. It omits therefore numberless interesting details deposited in the collections of this Bureau.

On the 12th of April fire was opened upon Fort Sumter by order of the rebel authorities. The news of the surrender of the fort reached the State capital on Sunday morning the 14th. A meeting took place in the afternoon at the Executive chamber. There were present, the Governor and other State officers, the Speaker of the Assembly and members of the military and finance committees of the two houses. A committee, consisting of the Attorney General, the Adjutant General, the Inspector General, Mr. Blood, of the Senate, and Mr. Robinson, of the Assembly, were appointed to draft a bill to be submitted to the Legislature next morning. As drawn by the committee, the bill invested the Governor with the power of its execution. It provided for the enrollment of thirty thousand volunteer militia to serve for two years, and appropriated three million dollars to meet the expense. The Legislature subsequently connected the State officers with the Governor in raising and organizing the troops, and the commission thus constituted formed what was popularly known as the State Military Board. The bill, as modified, was passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor on the 16th of April.

On the 15th had been received the President's proclamation calling forth the militia of the several States, including three or four States that subsequently passed the ordinance of secession. It designated a muster of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

The quota assigned to New York consisted of two major generals, four brigadiers, and aids to general officers, and seventeen regiments of seven hundred and eighty each, officers and men, making an aggregate force of 13,280. These were to be detached from the militia under the act of Congress of February 28, 1795,



to serve as infantry or riflemen for the period of three months, unless sooner discharged. The rendezvous of this State were appointed at New York, Albany and Elmira.

There was no delay. The capitol became at once thronged with anxious persons. Ordinary business was mostly suspended and volunteering begun before the authorities were able to accept the services of those who thus promptly responded.

Were we permitted, at this place, to transcribe the telegrams of a single day received by the governor from all points, while millions of loyal hearts were trembling for the safety of Washington, the revelation would compress a thousand pages of thought and action that are now historic in a single sheet. How startling was the first summons flashing along the wires from the threatened capital of the nation; how incessant the fiery messages thereafter. We may quote a few of these dispatches as indicative of the excited and impatient state of public feeling at that time:

“WAR DEPARTMENT, April 15, 1861.

“Call made on you by to-night’s mail for seventeen regiments of militia for immediate service.”

SIMEON CAMERON,

*Secretary of War.*

“WASHINGTON, April 15.

“Send no troops here except by water.”

“NEW YORK, April 15.

“Colonel Ellsworth desires to raise a regiment of Zouaves in New York city. Will you accept them?”

“NEW YORK, April 17.

“Virginia seceded. Harper’s Ferry taken. Washington endangered; ready all night to serve orders.”

“NEW YORK, April 18.

“Lose not a moment in issuing your orders for the additional regiments for Washington. The people are impatient of delay.”

“NEW YORK, April 19.

“Post, third edition, asserts reliable news, Davis being within one day’s march of Washington with an army. Our city military seem impatient.”



"NEW YORK, April 19.

"The whole city is most anxious to have the militia of the State armed at once; and instant departure of twenty thousand troops to Washington."

"ELMIRA, April 18.

"The Southern Tier Rifles have unanimously resolved to tender their services to the General Government. The Colonel awaits your Excellency's orders."

"NEW YORK, April 20.

"Telegraphs state that troops must go on to-night, or Washington is gone."

"NEW YORK, April 20.

"The bridges are gone, and communication cut off between Philadelphia and Washington."

"CHICAGO, April 20.

"Allow me to suggest the necessity of concentrating troops immediately on the Pennsylvania State Line nearest Washington."

"NEW YORK, April 20.

"The impression is here that Washington will be taken before Monday. Com. Vanderbilt and Mr. Aspinwall tender to you all the steamers necessary. Reported that bridges between Baltimore and Harrisburgh are broken down."

"NEW YORK, April 20.

"It is most important that Col. Wilson's regiment be ordered off this p. m."

"WASHINGTON, April 20.

"Send the first regiment you get ready in fast steamer up the Potomac."

SIMEON CAMERON,  
Secretary of War. \*

"NEW YORK, April 20.

"Washington is lost, unless Maryland is kept open and bridges repaired. Let five thousand troops march."

Such, in variety, were the multitudinous messages of alarm and counsel which kept the electric wires in constant action. They were throbbings of the great heart of the people—spontaneous, irrepressible; and on the afternoon of April 20th, 1861, they



became sublimely audible at the immense mass meeting in Union square, in the city of New York. Then followed the departure of our gallant National Guard, fourteen regiments in all; and the volunteer regiments—first seventeen of them and then twenty-one—which sprung up in all parts of the State. Their transit upon the railroads, their march through the metropolis, the towns and cities, will be recollected as among the most cheering and impressive pageants of the war. They left their homes for the field of duty, bearing with them the prayers of unnumbered hearts.

The voice of a loyal press in our commonwealth was like a bugle-blast during this period. Its thrilling tones penetrated to every household, and gave utterance to the popular enthusiasm. Its representatives threw down the pen and grasped the sword; they hastened to the van of our armies; they prepared to make the history which they were afterwards to chronicle.

Worthily interpreting the spirit of their constituency, our State Legislature prolonged its session and redoubled its labors. Loyal men of all political opinions rallied around the flag of their country; and it will be remembered as one of the noblest manifestations of that period of danger, how enthusiastically the last hours of Senate and Assembly in 1861 were devoted to the duties of patriotism.

The Military Board met on the evening of the sixteenth of April, the day of the passage of the law. The Governor submitted a dispatch from the Secretary of War, stating that the President had made requisition on New York for about thirteen thousand men, to be mustered into immediate service, and that he would be gratified to have one or more regiments march to Washington before the close of that week.

The juncture demanded prompt action, and the board at once responded, by resolving that seventeen regiments of seven hundred and eighty men each be enrolled and mustered into service for two years. Provision was also made for the prompt transportation to Washington of such of the militia regiments as were to serve as minute-men, as well as of the volunteers; and also for procuring necessary quarters, hospital and medical supplies, and for incidental objects. There was need of this action; such being the condition of affairs at Washington that the State was left, in most part, to supply transportation for its troops. Indeed everything was to be provided by our own authorities in the way of accommodations for volunteers, sick and well. The Governor's



military staff, fortunately, was composed of men who were fully competent for the new and weighty duties now imposed upon them. No time was given them to deliberate, but the work was pressed at once upon their attention. Soldiers were arriving at the principal depots—even before authority to receive them existed—often, indeed, presenting themselves unannounced; and such was the fervor of the times that many who were obviously unfit physically and by reason of age, came with the able-bodied volunteers. Orders were promptly issued for the rendezvous and organization of men; barracks were provided and hospitals improvised. The details, as well as the general duties of several of the staff departments, were instantly and vigorously entered upon. And there was ample employment for the head and heart of each. An army of forty thousand men, including the militia, were to be prepared for the field, and the records of the period show how ably and efficiently every duty was performed.

Several officers of the regular army were assigned to temporary duty at Albany about this period to assist the military departments by their experience. Of these were Col. Delafield, since promoted to be Chief of Engineers, U. S. A.; Col. Schriver, for two or three years Inspector General of the army of the Potomac; Col. Keyes, subsequently in command of an army corps; and Maj. Patrick, long Provost Marshal General of the army of the Potomac.

While officials were thus engaged, the people were alive with zeal in preparing to answer the call of the Government. They held public meetings, adopted patriotic addresses, raised money and enrolled men in all parts of the State. Past political differences were forgotten; flags were thrown from church steeples, from public buildings, from school-houses and from private residences. All was animation; a state of peace had been suddenly transformed into a condition of war.

On the 18th the Governor issued his proclamation for seventeen regiments to be enrolled under the act passed by the Legislature.

On the 19th a great meeting of merchants was held in the city of New York. Resolutions to sustain the Government were adopted, and on it being announced that several regiments, then organizing, needed assistance, more than twenty thousand dollars were raised in ten minutes' time. The Seventh Militia regiment left that city on the same day for Washington, amid great enthusiasm.

The next day occurred that memorable meeting in Union square,  
[Assem. No. 71.]



where leading citizens, without distinction of party, met to unite their voices in support of the Government. Their action gave direction to popular sentiment everywhere. The meeting was an important one in the best sense. Conventions and meetings were the same day held in Schenectady, Hudson, Utica, Oswego and Rochester, where men were raised and money subscribed. The people of Poughkeepsie, Troy, Auburn, Syracuse and Buffalo also met to counsel together on the best mode of responding to the country's call; and town and village, great and small, were likewise engaged, while Albany and Elmira were changed in a few hours from business centres to military camps.

On the 21st the Sixth, Twelfth and Seventy-first regiments of militia left New York, and the twenty-fifth regiment left Albany, for Washington.

On the 22d the city of New York appropriated one million dollars for fitting out soldiers and supporting the families of volunteers. A patriotic meeting of the bench and bar of that city was organized the same day, at which money was subscribed by the thousand.

The succeeding day witnessed a great meeting in Brooklyn, at which Robert J. Walker, a former cabinet officer and resident of the second State to place itself in open rebellion, spoke. The Thirteenth militia, a Brooklyn regiment, left during the day, and the Eighth and Sixty-ninth militia of the city of New York departed at the same time for Washington.

Fire-arms were now the serious want. On the 24th of April an agent was sent to Europe to purchase twenty-five thousand stand of the most approved pattern, and also a supply of fixed ammunition. The agent carried out a letter of credit for half a million dollars, and a communication from the Governor to Lord Palmerston, asking him to sanction these purchases by the State. The Governor General of Canada, meanwhile applied to for a supply of arms, replied that he was not permitted to allow munitions of war to be taken from that province. In Europe the agent found that large orders had been sent out from America, and that the Spanish government was a heavy purchaser of arms in the British market. He however obtained 19,000 Enfield muskets at a cost of \$335,000. His first shipment was refused passage by the English steamer, though sent to Galway by the house of Baring Brothers.

On the 25th the Governor issued his proclamation for twenty-



one other regiments of volunteers. These, together with those called for on the 18th, made the complement of volunteers under the act providing for thirty thousand men.

Public manifestations increased. Nationalities vied with each other in the work of raising regiments and sustaining the Government. On the 25th an enthusiastic meeting of British residents was held in New York, and two or three days later French residents held a Union meeting. The Germans met frequently in large assemblages; and other nationalities were equally active. Distinctive regiments of Irish, Scotch, German and French were being raised for the war.

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The Common Council of Buffalo made a large appropriation to equip a local regiment. Troy established a special depot, and raised money for its support. Other cities were not behind in the work. Collections were made in churches and at other assemblages for furnishing needed supplies for the soldiers and for supporting their families.

On the 26th of April the Secretary of War wrote as follows to the Governor. He had previously expressed himself in the same spirit: "I have to repeat the acknowledgments of this Department for your very prompt and energetic action in sending forward the troops of your State."

It was the glory of New York to be then, as since, in advance of the calls upon her by the Government for men.

Late in April a partly completed machine for making compressed bullets was found in Troy. It was being made on order of a gentleman engaged in the Southern trade, after a pattern copied, as was asserted, by permission of Secretary Floyd, from the official drawings in the Watervliet arsenal. The citizens of Troy at once appointed a vigilance committee who negotiated the sale of the machine to the State, and it was subsequently purchased by the War Department. This work was as ingenious as it was rare and useful. One of these machines had been given to the Japanese ambassadors, a second was in government use at Philadelphia, and the third at the Watervliet arsenal. It was said there were no others of the improved patterns. This incident serves to show how comprehensive was the system of preparation adopted by the leaders of the rebellion.

On the 29th of April the First Fire Zouaves (11th N. Y. V. I.), under Colonel Ellsworth, left New York harbor for Washington. This was the first of our volunteer regiments to quit the State.



They were escorted to the boat by a large assemblage of their brother firemen and by citizens.

On the 1st of May the Board approved a contract with a New York house for twelve thousand uniforms at \$19.50 each. A modification was unfortunately permitted in this contract on the ground that the pattern cloth could not be furnished in sufficient quantity for the whole number of suits. At that time "so limited was the stock of army cloth in our principal markets that, before any large number of uniforms could be furnished, the wool had to be purchased and the fabric prepared." On this contract "a considerable number of suits of very poor quality were delivered to the agents of the State, and, before becoming apprized of their inferiority, they were distributed to the troops." "Restitution was demanded by the Board from the contractors and 2,350 new suits of uniforms of army cloth were furnished by them in lieu of the defective articles." "The circumstance occasioned the greatest vigilance in contracting for and inspecting subsequent supplies of all kinds for our troops." The style of the uniform now first adopted was so well chosen by the board that it continued to be worn to the end of the war, not only by the troops from this but of other States.

On the 3d of May four companies of volunteers left Buffalo for Elmira. They were accompanied to the cars by the Home Guard, of which Ex-President Fillmore was major commanding in person.

This early period was one of active patriotism in business circles. Bankers and commercial men were furnishing money by the tens of thousands; mechanics and manufacturers were vying with other classes in the work of forwarding men and providing for those at home, while representatives of all professions and pursuits were found in the ranks or were hastening to the rendezvous.

The artists in the city of New York, on the fifth of May, met at Mr. Kensett's rooms and adopted measures for contributing to the relief of families of volunteers.

The first quota assigned to New York embraced two major generals. Under the President's requisition for this force, and by virtue of Constitutional authority, the Governor, on the 8th of May, commissioned John A. Dix a major general of volunteers, and on the 16th of the same month he commissioned Jas. S. Wadsworth to the same position. This authority, however, was not recognized at Washington, where the appointment of all general officers was claimed by the President.



The journal of the Military Board shows how earnestly that body insisted upon the right of the State in this regard. Our volunteers are not regulars, but militia, said they, and they urged that to concede the right to designate general officers for this force as existing outside of the State, tended to destroy the distinctive character of the militia and violated the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States. Further, this particular force of thirty thousand men had also been enlisted and enrolled into the State service, clothed and armed at the expense of the State, and paid from our treasury until turned over by the State to the Government and mustered by the Federal mustering officers. The selection of Generals Dix and Wadsworth was pointed at as proving how wisely this authority would be used if exercised by the State. But the Government held to its position, and, under the pressure of great and impending danger, the point was left in abeyance, though the right of the State in the matter was not yielded.

The period of blood was now reached. On the 14th of May Colonel Ellsworth was killed at Alexandria, Va. The details of his death are too familiar to require repetition here. His remains, after lying at the President's house in Washington, were escorted thence through the country to the capital of this his native State, where they were honored as those of a proto-martyr in such a cause should be honored.

By the middle of May twenty-six regiments of volunteers were organized and fully officered; the officers of two more had been elected, and several additional companies enrolled. A serious embarrassment here occurred. Regiments raised by committees and individuals had been accepted at Washington. By counting these the Government's call was answered, and yet but a part of the volunteers raised under State auspices had been accepted. The Military Board insisted that the latter should be received without regard to those tendered by unofficial persons. The first requisition for seventeen regiments had been filled, so far as the emergency demanded, from the uniformed militia. Meantime the work of raising the thirty thousand volunteers was proceeded with; and by the 25th of May the whole number had been raised and accepted into the service of the State, formed into companies and organized into thirty-eight regiments.

The cost of arms, uniforms and equipments had so far absorbed the appropriation, that the State could not subsist and pay the



unaccepted regiments to the end of the two years; and it was held that the Constitution imposed a barrier to the creation of a debt for such an object. Disbandment was not to be thought of, especially as all parts of the State were not yet represented in the regiments already accepted; besides, the amount spent for equipments must then in part be lost, and the faith of the State to the men would be impaired, while such a course would have seriously repressed the patriotic zeal of the people. In the latter part of April the Attorney General, on behalf of the Board, had procured the acceptance by the Secretary of War of the whole thirty-eight regiments. This agreement had been overlooked by the War Department, but the earnest and influential appeal made by the Governor, which now followed, secured its recognition and an order from Secretary Cameron, under date of the 12th of June, was granted for the muster in of all the regiments or companies that had been enrolled into the State service.

The first requisition for three months' militia had been next followed by acceptances of three years' volunteers. The State law passed before the latter term was designated, fixed the length of service of our first troops at two years, for which period they had been enrolled. This latter term could not, therefore, be changed. At the rendezvous in Elmira, on the first of June, were ten regiments, which had been accepted by the State. These the Adjutant General had ordered to be mustered for two years into the service of the United States; but the Federal officer, after mustering five regiments for three months, declined to go further unless the remainder would volunteer for three years. This occasioned embarrassment, and was cause of no little evil in certain regiments on their reaching the field. After some delay the order of the War Department, in this regard, was modified, and, on the 12th of June, Colonel, afterwards General, Franklin was directed to muster in these regiments for the term of two years.

Many of the recruits for the two years' regiments enlisted in the belief that they would be mustered out at the end of the regiment's term. Recruiting officers, by placards and otherwise, assured them that such would be the case. But their expectations in this regard were not realized, and their retention in the service for three years became a cause of keen disappointment.

Under the patronage of the Union Defense committee of the city of New York the 39th, 40th, 41st and 42d volunteer regiments were raised, and sent to the field prior to the first battle of Bull Run.



Some account of the labors of the Committee, in this regard, is embraced in the following pages.

By the 12th of July the last of the thirty-eight volunteer regiments had left the State. Just three months had now elapsed since fire was opened on Fort Sumter. Our State, after sending out nearly ten thousand militia, had, by its authorities, raised and placed into the field thirty thousand volunteers. Who shall measure the spirit and the labor that accomplished this whole work? To this number should be added about four thousand volunteers embraced in the four regiments referred to above.

The tide of volunteering was still at flood when the thirty-eight regiments were accepted. Applications for authority to raise additional companies were as strongly pressed as at any time since the opening of the war; but the government would receive no more men in the field. The Governor therefore asked the privilege of accepting a certain number of companies and sending them to camps of instruction within the State, thus providing a well-drilled force for emergencies. Long Island and the vicinity of Buffalo were two of the points suggested for these encampments; and the latter city had formally tendered an eligible site on the shore of Lake Erie for this purpose. In regard to the former locality a competent officer had made personal examination of several points, and had selected a suitable spot not far from the city of New York. The Federal authorities, however, had not assented to this policy, when the defeat at Bull Run on the 21st of July, 1861, changed the aspect of affairs and gave a new direction to the efforts of our State. This important event opens a new period in the war's progress. Our summary for this year here closes.

For Colonel, William H. Allen; for Lieutenant-Colonel, Ernest Dyer; for Major, James M. Fuller. Colonel Allen will at once report himself and command to Brigadier-General Yates, commanding the depot of volunteers at New York."

The several companies composing the regiment were mustered into the State service at the following dates, viz.: Company A, April 21st; D, C, B and F, April 22d; I and K, April 23d; C, May 3d, and H, May 7th, 1861. Companies A and F were mustered into the United States service April 22d; B, C, D and E,

\* The history of the last regiments having been printed in the Report of the Bureau in 1861, is now omitted.



## HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF THE FIRST THIRTY-EIGHT REGIMENTS NEW YORK VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.\*

These regiments were enrolled and accepted into the service of the State for the term of two years, pursuant to chapter 277 of the Laws of 1861, entitled "An act to authorize the embodying and equipment of a volunteer militia, and to provide for the public defence," and were subsequently turned over to and mustered into the service of the United States.

### FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

The First Regiment Infantry, N. Y. S. V., was raised in the city of New York by William H. Allen, under the President's proclamation of April 16, 1861, to serve for the term of two years unless sooner discharged. It was recognized and accepted by the State Military Board, April 23, 1861, in the following Special Order, viz: "Pursuant to General Orders, No. 13, of April 18, 1861, and upon the return of Major Henry P. Hubbell, the officer detailed for the mustering of the companies of volunteers in the city of New York, in the first regiment volunteer militia, numbered from A to K inclusive, certifying that the officers named in the several election returns have been elected, and upon the return of Brigadier-General Charles Yates, commanding officer of the depot at New York, the officer detailed to hold the election for field officers of the said regiment, which return is dated April 22, 1861, such regiment is hereby notified that it has been accepted into the service of the State with the following named officers: For Colonel, William H. Allen; for Lieut.-Colonel, Garret Dyekman; for Major, James M. Fuller. Colonel Allen will at once report himself and command to Brigadier-General Yates, commanding the depot of volunteers at New York."

The several companies composing the regiment were mustered into the State service at the following dates, viz: Company A, April 21st; B, C, D, E and F, April 22d; I and K, April 23d; G, May 3d, and H, May 7th, 1861. Companies A and F were mustered into the United States service April 22d; B, C, D and E,

\* The sketch of the 18th regiment having been printed in the Report of this Bureau in 1864, is now omitted.



April 23d; I, April 24th; K, May 3d; G and H, May 7th, 1861. Companies B and D were mustered by Captain Cogswell, U. S. A., and the other companies by W. B. Hayman, Captain 7th U. S. infantry.

The regiment received from the State, exclusive of subsistence and quarters, the sum of \$41,240.72; from the Union Defense Committee, \$4,500; from the Chamber of Commerce, \$1,500, and other sums from private parties. It was furnished with U. S. percussion muskets, pattern of 1842, calibre 69, by Brigadier-General Benjamin Welch, jr., Commissary-General of the State, May 23d, 1861. On the 29th August, 1861, these muskets were changed by the State authorities to Remington rifles, with angular bayonets. On the 24th May, the State issued to the regiment eighty-three common and eighteen wall tents.

The regiment left its quarters on Staten Island, on the 26th of May, 1861, and embarked on board the steamer *State of Georgia* for the seat of war, with 37 officers and 800 men. It was disembarked at Fortress Monroe on the 31st, and went into camp about one mile inland. At 10 p. m. of June 9th, the long roll was beaten, the regiment turned out and formed and was marched rapidly to Hampton Creek Bridge, about three miles, with the intention to proceed to Big Bethel, where our forces were reported to be engaged. At Hampton Creek the bridge was found to be destroyed, and the regiment returned to camp. At 10 a. m. of the 10th, orders were received to advance the regiment to the support of our troops at the front. The creek at Hampton was crossed in batteaux, and a forced march of nine miles brought the regiment to the scene of action about noon, where it was deployed directly in front and within a short distance of the enemy's batteries, and ordered to lie down and await the proper moment to assault the works. This position was occupied, under a severe fire of ball and canister, for four hours. The attack being at length discontinued, the regiment was withdrawn. This action proved it to be composed of excellent material.

On the 3d of July the regiment was ordered to Newport News, Va., about seven miles up the James River, where it remained until the spring of 1862. During the fall and winter it received some 370 recruits.

On the 8th of March, 1862, the regiment was exposed to an attack by the iron-clad *Merrimac*, and was under fire for several hours.



On the 3d of June the regiment was sent to reinforce the army of the Potomac, and joined that army just subsequent to the battle of Fair Oaks (May 31st and June 1st). It was embarked from Newport News on board of transports, and landed at White House, on the Pamunkey, on the 4th, and from thence transported to Savage's Station by the York River railroad. Here it was assigned to General Berry's brigade, of General Kearney's division, of the Third Corps, Gen. Heintzelman.

On the 11th of June the brigade moved to the front, and commenced the construction of a line of defenses, consisting of redoubts, rifle-pits, etc. The picket lines of the contending forces were very close to each other, and maintained a constant fire.

On the 25th an effort to advance our lines slightly, produced the engagement known as the battle of Peach Orchard. The right wing of the regiment was particularly engaged, and suffered very considerable loss. At one time our line was thrown in confusion, and driven back, when this wing steadily and obstinately maintained its ground, and afforded time and opportunity for the other regiments to rally and return to the attack.

On the 29th of June, when the army began its movement toward the James River, the regiment was left on picket, with instructions to maintain the line as long as possible, and then to fall back skirmishing and rejoin the army. This order was fully obeyed, and the regiment was engaged with the enemy until it rejoined its brigade, at about 10 a. m., near Glendale.

On the morning of the 30th of June, while the regiment was formed for monthly muster, the corps was attacked by the enemy, and the regiment was moved by double-quick to the scene of action. Passing through a dense growth of woods and brush, it was placed in ambush, for the purpose of flanking the enemy should they succeed in debouching from the Charles City cross road through the forest of pines. The enemy, however, were unable to emerge here, and turning the attack into a feint suddenly moved upon us from another direction, and the sanguinary battle of Glendale was begun. After much manœuvring, the brigade went into the fight at 3 p. m., and as evidence of the intensity of the fire sustained by the regiment, it may be mentioned that of four sergeants carrying the four colors, and eleven corporals comprising the color guard, only one escaped, the remainder being killed or wounded in less than ten minutes time. A Pennsylvania brigade on the right giving way, the regiment was assailed in front, flank and



rear, and obliged to change its position. At this juncture the Irish brigade, of the second corps, appeared, drove the enemy before them, and regained the ground that had been lost.

By the order of General Kearny, the regiment was placed on picket until about 3 A. M. of July 1st, when it was very silently and cautiously withdrawn. A position on the heights, towards the James River, was reached in the afternoon, and here the important and decisive battle of Malvern Hill was fought. In this action the regiment was first placed in the second line and then sent to the support of Thompson's battery. While in this latter position it assisted in repulsing several determined assaults of the enemy to capture the battery.

About 2 P. M., of July 2d, the regiment again took up the line of march. About 6 P. M. rain commenced falling and the roads soon became almost impassable in consequence of the mud. The army passed over fields and through woods, covering a wide lateral space, and arrived at Harrison's Bar about 9 P. M. Here the whole army was indiscriminately crowded together, regiments alone retaining their organization.

Early the next morning a force of the enemy occupied a long low range of hills in rear of the camp, and commenced throwing shot and shell. They were soon driven off, however, by the gun-boats, and measures were taken to defend our position. The brigade was now moved a mile or two back from the river, stacked arms, and was obliged to bivouac without tents, knapsacks or rations. On the morning of the 4th the regiment began the erection of earth-works, rifle-pits, etc., and until the 15th of August was engaged almost constantly in constructing defenses and on picket duty, and suffered severely from the heat and from typhoid fever and dysentery.

On the 15th of August the army evacuated Harrison's Bar, and on the 19th the division to which the regiment was attached reached Yorktown and embarked the next day on transports for Alexandria. On the 22d the regiment reached Alexandria, and took the cars on the Orange and Alexandria railroad for Warrenton Junction, which place was reached at 2 A. M. of the 23d. At daylight an advance of two miles was made and the construction of rifle-pits begun. On the 24th the regiment and brigade marched five miles further to the west to Licking Creek and there bivouacked.

On the 27th the regiment marched eighteen miles up the rail-



road to Gainsville ; on the 28th marched from near Gainsville to Centreville, passing through Manassas Junction, engaging in some skirmishing with the enemy near Bull Run, and remaining as a picket guard until sunset ; reached Centreville at 9 o'clock p. m.

At sunrise on the 29th the regiment was on the march towards Bull Run, and participated in that battle. During the night the regiment was in the reserve, to cover the retreat of the army to Centreville, and also on the 30th.

On the 1st of September the battle of Chantilly was fought. This action commenced three miles from Fairfax Court House, about 3 p. m., and although well contested, the Federal forces were forced to fall back with the loss of the brave and lamented Gen. Kearney. A march of eighteen miles brought the regiment, on the 3d of September, to within a mile of Fort Lyon, where it encamped.

The regiment remained in the vicinity of the defenses of Washington, principally engaged in picket duty, until the 11th of October, when it broke camp and marched to Poolsville, Md., and encamped near Edwards Ferry on the 14th. On the 28th it forded, in heavy marching order, the Potomac river at White's ford, and bivouacked about three miles from the Virginia side of the ford. On the 31st marched eight miles to Mountain Farm, near Leesburgh, and remained until the 2d of November. Then marched eight miles to Mount Gilead ; and on the 3d ten miles to Middleburgh, Va. On the 4th remained in camp ; 5th, marched seventeen miles to near Salem ; 6th, marched to Crane's Farm, near Waterloo ; 8th, went on picket and remained until the 10th, when it crossed the Rappahannock at Waterloo, and bivouacked with the division two miles north of the river, for the purpose of supporting a heavy cavalry reconnaissance which had been made in that direction. On the 12th returned to the camp before occupied by the division. On the 16th proceeded to Warrenton, Va. ; on the 17th to Liberty ; 18th to Morrisville ; 19th to Locust Hill, eleven miles from Fredericksburgh, and remained until the 22d, and then marched twelve miles to near Falmouth, Va. Here the regiment remained, exercising in drill and participating in the preparations that culminated in the march across the river and the battle of Fredericksburgh.

On the 11th of December the regiment moved to Falmouth, and bivouacked in a wood near the river and railroad until 5 p. m. of the 12th, when the march was resumed and a point reached in



a wood two miles below Fredericksburgh. Early in the morning of the 13th the regiment moved and crossed the Rappahannock about noon on pontoons. Most of the army had already passed over, and the battle was raging along a line full five miles in extent. The regiment and division moved rapidly to the left, to the support of General Franklin, and in doing so was exposed to a serious flank fire. It arrived upon the field just in time to meet the victorious charges of Jackson's men, drive them back upon their lines, and give General Franklin's command opportunity to rally and reform. In this engagement the regiment and brigade formed the second line until 2 p. m., when it relieved the first, and there remained until 10 p. m., when it was in turn relieved. In line of battle, or two hundred yards to the front on picket, the regiment remained until the 15th, when, at 10 p. m., it was silently withdrawn, and at midnight, with the entire army, recrossed the Rappahannock. On the 16th it returned to its old camp.

On the 20th of January, 1863, the army of the Potomac, under General Burnside, made its second attempt to cross the Rappahannock river and dislodge the enemy. The regiment participated in this movement and shared in the privations and fatigues of a march that was rendered abortive by a sudden change in the weather.

On the 2d of April the regiment and corps moved camp to a point four miles nearer the Potomac Creek bridge, where they established "Camp Sickles." The term of the regiment was now rapidly drawing to a close. A question had been already raised in regard to the period for which two years' regiments would be actually held, and this question was to be determined in the case of the First New York, not only for itself, but for all two years' men. The period of service was claimed to expire on the 22d of April, and considerable effort was made on the part of other regiments to induce the men to refuse to serve for a longer period. On the 21st a communication was received from the War Department, stating that the regiment "would be held in the service until the 7th of May," the date on which its last company was mustered into the service of the United States in 1861. This order was communicated to the regiment on the 22d, and the men enjoined to yield to it a hearty and full compliance. Notwithstanding the appeal of the officers, on the 23d the whole regiment laid down their arms and refused to do duty. A day or two spent



in consideration, however, led them to an admission of their folly, and to a cheerful return to duty.

On the 28th of April the regiment left camp; crossed United States Ford May 1st, and during the day was held in reserve, with the corps, on the plank road near Chancellorsville. On the 2d, at noon, it was seriously engaged, and, at 11 p. m., with the 1st and 3d brigades of the division, made an assault with fixed bayonets through a dense piece of woods, with a view to drive the enemy back from the road recently occupied by our forces. The enemy were driven from two lines of rifle pits and breast-works, and pressed back to the road. Here a hot fire from front and both flanks obliged our forces to fall back to the rifle-pits, which were held during the night. On the 3d the rifle-pits were abandoned, and the regiment assigned to the support of the Fourth United States Battery, where, for two hours, it laid under a tremendous artillery fire. It then participated in a splendid bayonet charge to drive the enemy from our front. At 2 p. m. a new position was assigned to the battery, in which the regiment again sustained a heavy fire from artillery and sharp-shooters. On the 6th the army recrossed the river, and the regiment returned to its old camp.

The regiment embarked at Aquia Creek, on the 8th of May, and proceeded to New York *via* Washington, D. C. It arrived in New York on the 10th, and on the 11th was honored with a grand military reception and dinner. On the 25th of May it was mustered out of service.

#### *Roster of the First Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry.*

FIELD AND STAFF.	Date of commission.	Date of rank.	Remarks.
<i>Colonels.</i>			
William H. Allen .....	June 20, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861	Dismissed.
Garret Dyckman .....	Oct. 19, 1861	Sept. 10, 1861	Discharged.
J. Frederick Pierson .....	Oct. 25, 1862	Oct. 9, 1861	
<i>Lieut.-Colonels.</i>			
Garret Dyckman .....	June 20, 1861	May 9, 1861	Prom. to col.
J. Frederick Pierson .....	Oct. 19, 1861	Sept. 10, 1861	do
Francis A. Leland .....	Dec. 17, 1862	Oct. 9, 1862	
<i>Majors.</i>			
James M. Turner .....	June 20, 1861	May 9, 1861	Resigned.
J. Frederick Pierson .....	July 29, 1861	July 29, 1861	Promoted.
James P. Clancy .....	Oct. 19, 1861	Sept. 10, 1861	Discharged.
Joseph Seamans .....	Dec. 17, 1862	Oct. 14, 1862	
<i>Adjutants.</i>			
Walter Scott .....	July 4, 1861	May 9, 1861	Resigned.
William Wallace .....	Feb. 17, 1862	Feb. —, 1862	do
John C. White .....	Jan. 17, 1863	Feb. 16, 1863	



*Roster of the First Regiment N. Y. V. I.—Continued.*

FIELD OFFICERS.	Date of commission.	Date of rank.	Remarks.
<b>Quartermasters.</b>			
Robert G. Walmsley .....	July 4, 1861	May 9, 1861	Promoted.
Moses C. Hagadorn .....	May 9, 1863	Feb. 25, 1863	
<b>Surgeons.</b>			
J. Lawrence Hicks .....	July 1, 1861	May 9, 1861	Resigned.
E. P. Perkins .....	Nov. 11, 1861	Nov. 6, 1861	Declined.
John Howe .....	Nov. 11, 1861	May 9, 1861	
<b>Surgeon's Mate.</b>			
John Howe .....	July 4, 1861	May 9, 1861	Promoted.
W. Van Steenburg .....	Nov. 30, 1861	May 9, 1861	Pro. 55th reg.
Joseph Carrier .....	Oct. 10, 1862	Oct. 1, 1862	
<b>Paymaster.</b>			
Philip J. Joachimsen .....	July 4, 1861	May 25, 1861	
<b>Assistant Surgeon.</b>			
A. C. Benedict .....	Aug. 18, 1862	Aug. 9, 1862	
<b>Chaplain.</b>			
P. Franklin Jones .....	July 4, 1861	May 9, 1861	
<b>LINE OFFICERS.</b>			
<b>Captains.</b>			
Co. A, Garret Dyckman .....	.....	April 23, 1861	Promoted.
Leon Barnard .....	July 4, 1861	May 9, 1861	Transferred.
Frances A. Silva .....	Aug. 27, 1861	July 31, 1861	Dismissed.
John C. Campbell .....	Oct. 23, 1862	July 24, 1862	Decased.
Norman B. Leslie .....	May 21, 1863	May 8, 1863	
Co. B, James P. Clancy .....	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	Promoted.
Charles F. Ingersoll .....	Nov. 2, 1861	Sept. 10, 1861	Discharged.
Edward D'Herilly .....	Oct. 25, 1862	Aug. 19, 1862	
Co. C, William L. Coles .....	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	Dismissed.
James C. Shaw .....	Nov. 17, 1862	Oct. 14, 1862	Discharged.
Francis A. Silva .....	Jan. 17, 1863	Oct. 14, 1862	
Co. D, James M. Turner .....	.....	April 23, 1861	Pro. to major.
Henry M. Burleigh .....	July 4, 1861	May 8, 1861	Ap. adjutant.
John C. Horton .....	Oct. 23, 1862	July 9, 1862	
Co. E, Timothy Waters .....	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	Resigned.
Joseph Yeaman .....	July 27, 1861	Aug. 7, 1861	Promoted.
Benjamin Page .....	Jan. 17, 1863	Oct. 14, 1862	
Co. F, David Tuomey .....	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	Resigned.
John H. Coster .....	Aug. 23, 1861	Aug. 28, 1861	do
Robert G. Walmsley .....	May 9, 1863	Feb. 25, 1863	
Co. G, William H. Underhill .....	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	do
Henry S. Hethington .....	Aug. 3, 1861	Aug. 3, 1861	do
Ebenezer Van Tuyl .....	Jan. 15, 1862	Dec. 15, 1861	
Co. H, Edward Reynolds .....	.....	April 23, 1861	Resigned.
J. Frederick Pierson .....	July 4, 1861	May 27, 1861	Promoted.
Francis L. Leland .....	Aug. 28, 1861	Aug. 28, 1861	do
Robert Morris .....	Dec. 30, 1862	Oct. 9, 1862	
Co. I, Eli P. H. Balling .....	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	Resigned.
Christian T. Christianson .....	Nov. 11, 1861	Nov. 5, 1861	do
Albert Fredberg .....	Oct. 23, 1862	Sept. 13, 1862	
Co. K, Warren W. Bjerg .....	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	Promoted.
Nicholas Gronbeck .....	Dec. 17, 1862	Nov. 20, 1862	
<b>First Lieutenants.</b>			
Co. A, Charles Rogers .....	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	Resigned.
John C. Campbell .....	July 4, 1861	May 8, 1861	do
Benjamin Page .....	Oct. 23, 1862	July 24, 1862	Promoted.
Austin V. Eastman .....	March 12, 1863	Oct. 14, 1862	
Co. B, Henry M. Burleigh .....	.....	April 23, 1861	do
George W. Duncan .....	July 4, 1861	May 8, 1861	Dismissed.
Moses C. Hagadorn .....	Nov. 24, 1862	Oct. 14, 1862	
Andrew S. Hammett .....	May 9, 1863	Feb. 25, 1863	



*Roster of the First Regiment N. Y. V. I.—Continued.*

FIELD OFFICERS.	Date of commission.	Date of rank.	Remarks.
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>			
Co. C, James C. Shaw.....	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	Promoted.
George Hudson.....	Dec. 15, 1862	Dec. 15, 1862	
Co. D, Charles F. Ingersoll.....	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	do
John C. Horton.....	Nov. 2, 1861	Sept. 10, 1861	do
Robert Morris.....	Oct. 23, 1862	July 9, 1862	do
Henry Ayres.....	Dec. 30, 1862	Oct. 9, 1862	do
Co. E, Joseph Yeamans.....	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	do
Robert B. Montgomery.....	Aug. 27, 1861	Aug. 7, 1861	
Co. F, James F. Hyde.....	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	Resigned.
William P. Allen.....	May 28, 1862	May 15, 1862	
Joseph C. Briscoe.....	Nov. 24, 1862	Oct. 14, 1862	
Co. G, Leon Barnard.....	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	Promoted.
George S. Melville.....	.....	May 8, 1861	
Co. H, Henry Rinalds.....	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	Resigned.
William H. Hamilton.....	.....	May 8, 1861	do
Charles Eypper.....	June 14, 1862	May 31, 1862	Dismissed.
Norman B. Leslie.....	Oct. 23, 1862	July 24, 1862	
Co. I, Christian T. Christianson.....	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	Promoted.
Alfred Fredberg.....	Nov. 11, 1861	Nov. 5, 1861	do
Samuel F. Nixon.....	Dec. 30, 1862	Sept. 13, 1862	
Co. K, Nicholas L. Gronbeck.....	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	do
Michael Guerin.....	Dec. 30, 1862	Nov. 20, 1862	
<i>Ensigns.</i>			
Co. A, William S. Moremus.....	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	Resigned.
Charles Eypper.....	Aug. 27, 1861	Aug. 2, 1861	Promoted.
Samuel F. Nixon.....	June 14, 1862	May 31, 1862	do
John Egan.....	Dec. 30, 1862	Sept. 13, 1862	
Co. B, George J. Melville.....	.....	April 23, 1861	Promoted.
William T. Allen.....	July 4, 1861	May 8, 1861	do
Joseph C. Briscoe.....	June 10, 1862	May 15, 1862	do
Andrew S. Hammett.....	Nov. 24, 1862	Oct. 14, 1862	do
Francis W. Thompson.....	May 9, 1863	Feb. 25, 1863	
Co. C, David E. Carpenter.....	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	Discharged.
Thomas Lord, jr.....	Oct. 13, 1862	Oct. 13, 1862	
Co. D, John C. Horton.....	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	Promoted.
Charles H. Ellingswood.....	Nov. 2, 1861	Nov. 1, 1861	do
Theodore More.....	Feb. 12, 1862	Feb. 12, 1862	do
Sitas Condit.....	Aug. 25, 1862	July 26, 1862	Deceased.
Frank K. Stevens.....	Dec. 9, 1862	Nov. 11, 1862	
Co. E, Henry Ayres.....	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	Promoted.
David E. Carpenter.....	Jan. 14, 1863	Jan. 14, 1863	Resigned.
Waldemare Bendiz.....	May 9, 1863	Feb. 20, 1863	
Co. F, James A. Dolan.....	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	do
Henry A. Sand.....	Sept. 25, 1861	Sept. 20, 1861	Declined.
Robert Morris.....	Jan. 11, 1862	Jan. 11, 1862	Promoted.
William Collier.....	Oct. 25, 1862	Oct. 24, 1862	
Co. G, Henry S. Hetherington.....	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	Promoted.
Edward D'Herilly.....	Aug. 28, 1861	Aug. 28, 1861	do
Michael Guerin.....	Oct. 25, 1862	Aug. 19, 1862	do
James Bell.....	Dec. 30, 1862	Nov. 20, 1862	
Co. H, Charles M. Martin.....	July 4, 1861	May 9, 1861	Resigned.
William Wallace.....	Aug. 28, 1861	Aug. 28, 1861	Promoted.
John S. Slosson.....	Feb. 18, 1862	Feb. 18, 1862	Resigned.
Charles W. Wright.....	June 30, 1862	Feb. 18, 1862	Dismissed.
John S. Brush.....	Oct. 25, 1862	Oct. 14, 1862	
Co. I, Walter Scott.....	.....	April 23, 1861	Pro. to adjut.
Alfred Fredberg.....	July 4, 1861	May 8, 1861	Promoted.
Norman B. Leslie.....	Jan. 15, 1862	Dec. 15, 1861	do
Austin V. Eastman.....	Nov. 24, 1861	July 24, 1862	do
John Dixon.....	March 12, 1863	Oct. 14, 1862	
Co. K, Herman Lipointz.....	.....	April 23, 1861	Resigned.
John Allen.....	July 4, 1861	May 8, 1861	
Benjamin F. Page.....	Aug. 27, 1861	July 31, 1861	Promoted.
Henry Grunstrom.....	Oct. 25, 1862	July 24, 1862	



## SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Second regiment infantry N. Y. S. V., was organized at Troy, and the several companies composing it were also organized in Troy. The first company was commenced the 17th of April, 1861, and the others soon after. The companies were accepted by the State Military Board as follows: Co's A, B and C April 20th; D and E the 21st; F the 22d; G and I the 23d; H the 24th, and K the 26th.

As soon as fully organized, inspected and accepted, the companies went into camp near Troy. They occupied the buildings of the Rensselaer County Agricultural Society, just north of the city, and at once commenced to drill, both in the school of the soldier and company, without arms.

The camp was under the personal supervision of George L. Willard, 1st Lieut. 9th Inf., U. S. A., and Joseph B. Carr, Colonel 24th regiment N. Y. S. M.

Although the men had neither camp equipage nor army clothing, they were rendered comfortable by the citizens of Troy and vicinity, who kindly supplied them with blankets, straw ticks, and other articles.

On the 24th of April eight companies having been organized, and the regimental organization being considered sufficiently complete, an election for field officers was held, which resulted in the selection of George L. Willard as Colonel, Joseph B. Carr as Lieut. Colonel, and R. Wells Kenyon as Major. The officers thus elected at once entered upon the discharge of their duties; staff officers were appointed, regular drills instituted, and the theoretic instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers commenced.

On the 9th of May the regiment was formally accepted and numbered by the State Military Board. The United States authorities--much to the regret of both officers and men--refused Lieut. Willard leave of absence for the purpose of commanding the regiment, and a new election was consequently held May 10th, Gen. Rathbone presiding, at which Lieut. Col. Carr was chosen Colonel, Major Kenyon Lieut. Colonel, and Richard D. Bloss Major, each of whom accepted, and were subsequently commissioned by the Governor.

The several companies having recruited to the maximum standard, the regiment numbering thirty-seven commissioned officers and seven hundred and forty-two enlisted men, was mustered into



the United States service May 14th at their camp (then known as "Camp Willard"), by L. Sitgreaves, Capt. T. Eng., U. S. A., for the term of two years.

Arms and uniforms were received, and the men supplied therewith on the 17th; the arms being of the national armory pattern, percussion, bright, and the uniforms of grey cloth, which looked well at first, but proved to be of unserviceable quality. These uniforms were afterwards accounted for on the muster rolls of the several companies, at *full* prices, as determined on by the State authorities, and required by orders from the War Department.

The next A. M., the 18th, at 8 o'clock, the regiment left Camp Willard, and, escorted by the 24th regiment N. Y. S. M., the fire department of the city, and Doring's band, marched through crowds of citizens, who seemed to have turned out *en masse* to the court house, where it was presented with a regimental flag—the stars and stripes—by the Hon. George Gould, on behalf of a few young ladies of Troy. These ceremonies ended, the procession, after marching through several of the principal streets, halted near the steamboat landing, and the regiment went on board two barges which had been provided by the State for its transportation. At 12 o'clock the barges left the dock in tow for Albany. On its arrival there it was placed on one barge, which, with another barge, was made fast (one being placed on each side) to the steamboat "Alida," on board of which was the 3d N. Y. Vols., Col. Townsend, and at about 5 o'clock P. M. started for New York. About four miles below Albany the lines were cut by order of Col. Carr, and the barge with the 2d regiment was towed back to Albany by the "Corning." At Albany the regiment, with its baggage, was transferred to the steamboat "New World," and about 9 o'clock P. M. again started for New York, where it arrived at 9 o'clock the next morning, marched up Broadway to Devlin's building, on Canal street, and there quartered during its stay in that city.

On the 21st the regiment was provided with knapsacks, canteens and camp equipage, and on the afternoon of the 22d embarked on the steamer "James Adger," which immediately left the dock and anchored off the Battery. At about 1 o'clock the next morning the steamer sailed, and at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 24th arrived at Fortress Monroe. During the forenoon the regiment disembarked, and at about noon marched across the bridge over "Mill creek" to the mainland, where pickets were thrown out and tents pitched. This was the first encampment in Virginia, outside



of Fortress Monroe, of volunteer troops in the United States service after the commencement of the rebellion. During this day the pickets captured Col. Sewell, Maj. Cary, and another officer of the rebel army, all of whom were taken to Fortress Monroe and delivered to Gen. Butler, who was then commanding the post.

In honor of the home of the regiment the camp was christened by Col. Carr as "Camp Troy," but the name was afterwards changed by order of Gen. Peirce to "Camp Hamilton."

The theoretic instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers and company drills were at once resumed, and drills in the manual of arms and by regiment commenced.

On the 27th two bronze six pdr. field pieces were received from the fortress by Col. Carr, who at once placed them in charge of company F, Capt. Park.

The following named regiments arrived and encamped near the 2d N. Y. as follows, viz: the 1st Vermont volunteers and the 5th N. Y. vols. (Duryea's Zouaves), May 25th; the 1st N. Y. the 29th; the 3d June 6th, and the 10th on the 8th. The Vermont regiment remained but one day, then moved to Newport News.

The troops encamped here were occasionally drilled as a brigade, the first drill of this kind being on June 1st, with Col. Duryea in command, the brigade consisting of the 1st, 2d and 5th regiments New York volunteers. The camp at about this time was under command of Ebenezer W. Peirce, Brig. Gen. Mass. volunteers, although he was never in command of the troops at any of the brigade drills.

During the earlier period of encampment here, alarms were of almost nightly occurrence, at all of which the regiment turned out and formed line. Reconnoitering parties were frequently sent out, generally in the direction of "Back River."

On the 7th of June, Maj. Bloss was detailed with companies "E" and "G" to proceed to Hampton by land on a reconnoitering expedition. In the execution of this order, the detachment, reinforced by volunteers from other companies of the regiment, scouted to and beyond Hampton, and seeing nothing of the enemy, returned to that place and remained over night. On the 8th Maj. Bloss (having injured his ankle), ordered the senior captain, George W. Willson, to take command of the detachment and continue the reconnaissance towards Big Bethel. Soon after breakfast the detachment started. After crossing New Market Bridge and proceeding some mile or two beyond, six or eight



men (supposed to be a scouting or picket party of the enemy), were seen at a house near a cross road, and but a short distance ahead. Rushing out they hastily mounted their horses, and were off before a shot was fired. They soon reappeared some half mile distant on the road in front, whereupon Capt. Willson ordered details of ten men, each under a commissioned officer, to move, one to the right and one to the left of the road, the main force to move, as soon as the details were well started, directly on the road with the intention of capturing the enemy. The movement of the flankers was in course of execution, when Capt. Willson moved the main body to the rear, at the same time sending notice thereof to the flanking parties, with orders to them to rejoin the command. This movement to the rear was continued until New Market Bridge was recrossed, where a guard of ten men was left, while the main force proceeded on about two hundred yards down the road towards Hampton to a house, where it halted, awaiting the return of the flanking parties. About an hour and a half thereafter, while the men were preparing dinner, firing was heard at the bridge. Capt. Tibbits, of "Co. G," immediately returned then and took command of the little party who were busily engaged with a considerable and constantly augmenting force of the enemy, who made their appearance on the rise of ground beyond the stream. This force of the enemy was a portion of the Hampton Mounted Legion, then serving with the rebel army on the Peninsula under Gen. Magruder, with headquarters at Yorktown. Capt. Tibbits being unwilling to leave the flanking parties, or the bridge, remained there with his party, in the meantime removing the planking so as to make it impassable for cavalry, until the enemy brought a small field piece into position in the road, about two hundred and fifty yards in front, when he slowly retired with his men to the house where the main force had halted. Capt. Willson in the meantime had fallen back with his force towards Hampton, and forming in line of battle awaited reinforcements from camp. In this position he was rejoined by Capt. Tibbits with all the guard left at the bridge, except one private, George Mason of company "G," taken prisoner. On learning the state of affairs, Capt. Willson returned with the detachment to near New Market Bridge, and was soon joined by the remaining companies of the regiment, with the two field pieces hauled by company "F," who had, on the alarm being given, formed line and marched to their assistance, also to their great gratification, by



the flanking parties sent out in the morning. One of these parties had met a small force of the enemy uniformed nearly the same as our men, and doubt being entertained whether they *were* the enemy or scouts from our camp at Newport News, one of our men, Daniel Mooney, of company "E," advanced to ascertain, and was made a prisoner, when skirmishing at once commenced, and the party fell back without further loss. No enemy being visible, the regiment soon moved back to Hampton, and leaving the artillery at the bridge then in charge of a squad of company "F," returned to camp. It is believed that this day's skirmishing was the first which occurred between Union volunteers and the enemy, and that the officers and men of the Second, N. Y., can safely claim the honor of being the first volunteers who met and engaged the enemy, and that, on his own ground. In the hundreds of engagements which have since occurred, some of these same officers and men, who at New Market Bridge first learned to trust themselves and each other, have heroically borne their part, remaining on duty with honor until the close of the rebellion released them from a service they deemed it a pleasure and a duty to perform.

This reconnoissance was followed on the 10th by the attack on Big Bethel, in which the regiment participated.

In accordance with orders, Lieutenant Cross, in command of company F, with two field pieces, left camp at 9 o'clock p. m., June 9th, and proceeded to Hampton, where he left his two six-pounders and a portion of his men, and, at 1 o'clock the next morning, with the remainder—twenty-seven men—of his company, and two light twelve-pounder howitzers, left Hampton, and, accompanying the Third New York Volunteers, moved towards Big Bethel. At about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  o'clock, when near Little Bethel, they were met, and—being taken for the enemy—fired on, by the Seventh New York Volunteers, Colonel Bendix, which, with other forces, and two six-pounder field pieces, had left Newport News to unite with the regiments from Camp Hamilton, in the advance. The fire was returned, but, soon recognizing each other, the forces united, and, with Brigadier General E. T. Peirce in command, proceeded towards Big Bethel. Arriving near the place, they were fired on by the enemy from artillery, placed behind earthworks and partially masked by trees. Our artillery—all under direction of Lieutenant Greble, U. S. A.—at once took position, in *echelon*, in a road running to the left of the enemy's position,



and returned the fire. Lieutenants Cross and Harrison, of company F, had, each, the immediate charge of one howitzer, regulars from the fort, pointed them and prepared ammunition, while the remaining duties were performed by the men of company F. The engagement commenced at about 9 o'clock A. M., and continued, with more or less severity, until near 2 o'clock P. M.

The remaining companies of the Second Regiment left camp at about 9 o'clock A. M., June 10th, and, with the First New York Volunteers, moved towards the front.

At Hampton, they were joined by Sergeant Dodge and eight men—all of company F—with one six-pounder field piece, which was hauled by them most of the way to the scene of engagement, where they arrived at about 1 o'clock P. M. The regiment at once formed line near the position of the artillery, where they remained until the retreat of our forces, awaiting orders from Gen. Peirce. The six-pounder brought up with the regiment was at once placed in position by Lieutenant Greble, and three shots fired from it, when he gave orders to cease firing, and moved a short distance from the piece to take observations, where he was struck by a solid shot and instantly killed. Sergeant Dodge soon resumed firing, which was continued until the attack was ordered discontinued, and the order to retreat had been given and repeated, when the gun squads fell back, the regiment, with all our forces, moving at about the same time. The retreat was conducted in an orderly manner, though much indignation was felt and expressed at the mismanagement of our forces and the consequent result of the engagement. The regiment reached camp at about 6 o'clock P. M., the casualties therein being one man slightly wounded.

On the 15th of June the regiment received its first pay, it being from the State, for services commencing with the organization of the several companies, and the regiment, respectively, and ending with the muster into the United States service.

By order of Brigadier General Peirce, the two six-pounder field pieces in charge of company F, with the squads detailed to manage them, served under the direction of Colonel Max Webber, Twentieth New York Volunteers, from June 19th to July 1st, when the guns were delivered over to the "N. Y. Vo. Coast Guard," Major H. D. Whittemore, commanding, and the men returned to their company.

The fact that no medical examination of the regiment had ever been made, having been brought to the knowledge of General



Butler, by his order, a board, consisting of Surgeon Rufus H. Gilbert, 5th N. Y. Vols.; Surgeon —— Faxton, of the Massachusetts volunteers, and the regimental surgeon, Read B. Bontecou, convened at the regimental hospital on the 18th of June, and at times thereafter, and made a medical examination of the enlisted men therein. The business of the board performed, some of the men were given the choice to go or stay, and the wishes of company officers, about retaining or rejecting them, were taken into consideration.

Memorandum lists of the "rejected" were handed to their respective company commanders, with verbal orders from Colonel Carr (which were understood to come through him from General Butler) for their discharge. On such orders, 118 men were reported on the 6th of July as discharged, and were soon after sent home. Most of the men, thus discharged, re-enlisted. Those who re-enlisted in the 2d regiment proved, physically, fully equal to the ordinary class of recruits.

Brigadier General Peirce, having left for home with the Massachusetts volunteers, about the middle of July, Colonel Duryea, 5th N. Y. Vols., being senior officer, assumed command of the camp.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., July 25th, the regiment, in obedience to orders, struck tents and fell into line—with one day's rations—prepared to move, but awaiting further orders. The next morning line was again formed, and an order was read for the 2d, 3d and 5th regiments, N. Y. Vols., to get ready at once to move to Washington.

The camp equipage was there taken to the wharf at Fort Monroe to be placed on transports, but it was soon ordered back, and the order for the 2d regiment to move was countermanded; the "California regiment," Colonel Baker, commanding, being substituted in its stead. The next day the regiment again encamped on its old grounds.

Colonel Duryea having left with the 5th N. Y. Vols., Colonel Max Webber, 20th N. Y. Vols., being the senior colonel, assumed command of Camp Hamilton.

On the 5th of August the regiment broke camp, went on board two steamboats, and—with its camp equipage, &c.—was taken to Camp Butler, Newport News, where it arrived at 8 o'clock P. M., went on shore and bivouacked for the night. The next day the camp equipage, &c., was removed from the boats, and the regi-



ment encamped outside of and adjoining the earth-works, on their southeast side.

Camp Butler, at this time, was under command of J. W. Phelps, then colonel of the 1st Vermont volunteers, subsequently brigadier general United States volunteers.

Lieutenant Colonel Kenyon and Major Bloss, having resigned soon after the battle of Big Bethel, Captain William A. Olmsted, company B, was appointed lieutenant colonel, and Captain George H. Otis, of company C, major; their appointments being announced to the regiment on August 7th.

As the term of three months from the muster of the regiment into United States service neared its expiration, the men seemed to become possessed with the idea that as other regiments had left for home at the expiration of that term, they were to do the same; and the fact of their having received no pay from the United States up to this time, so added to the discontent, that notwithstanding the explanations and earnest advice of some of the officers, the morning of August 15th found the arms of the regiment stacked in the company streets, and the men refusing to do duty. About twenty men who had, or were supposed to have, acted as leaders in this refusal, were at once arrested and sent by boat to the "Rip Raps" as prisoners, and of the men detailed for guard duty that morning, eighty-five who utterly refused to do duty, followed them in the afternoon. At the brigade drill the same afternoon, about sixty men of the regiment performed duty. After the close of the drill, Gen. Phelps addressed the men, explaining to them their duty, and the rights of the government, and allowed them until the next morning to make up their minds what they would do. At the morning drill on the 16th, about one hundred and twenty-five men were on duty, including all of company "F," Capt. Park; but in the afternoon two hundred and ten, who still refused to do duty, were sent as prisoners to the "Rip Raps." After having time fully to consider their situation, most of these men signed a request to be allowed to return to their regiment and do duty, and Gen. John E. Wool, then commanding at Fort Monroe, generously granted their request, and on the 23d all but ten or fifteen of the party, who were retained for trial, again joined the regiment.

On the 28th of August, Lieut. Col. Olmsted, with one non-commissioned officer, left camp for Troy, N. Y., having been that day detailed on recruiting service, with orders to proceed imme-



dately to that place and recruit the regiment to the maximum, 1,046. On the 22d of September, Capt. Arts and one enlisted man were sent on to Troy to assist Lieut. Col. Olmsted in his recruiting duties, rejoining the regiment November 21st, having been on duty most of the time in Albany. Lieut. Col. Olmsted and the rest of the recruiting party rejoined it December 13th. During its tour of duty this recruiting party enlisted and forwarded to the regiment, at different times, one hundred and eighty-one men, in addition to "Doring's band" of Troy, consisting of sixteen musicians. This band, one of the best in service, joined the regiment October 20th.

The ranks of the regiment were still further increased by the transfer thereto of one hundred and thirty men, who had originally enlisted in volunteer regiments as follows, viz: in the 2d Maine, sixty-six; 13th New York, one; 19th New York, twenty-three; and twenty-first New York, forty.

At the expiration of three months from their respective musters into United States' service, these men had refused to do duty, and had been ordered, without trial, to be sent to the Dry Tortugas "for mutiny," but while temporarily stopping at the "Rip Raps" they were induced by Gen. Wool to sign an agreement to return to duty and serve out the balance of their time, and they were then, by his orders, transferred to the 2d New York Vols. Those from the 2d Maine, and 13th and 21st New York, were transferred October 3d, and those from the 19th New York November 21st.

On the 11th of November the cutting of timber for barracks and officers' quarters commenced. The barracks—one for each company—were completed and occupied in December, 1861, and the officers' quarters in the latter part of January, 1862. General Phelps having been assigned to duty with the "Butler expedition," General J. K. F. Mansfield was assigned to and assumed command of the forces at camp Butler, November 24th, 1861. On the 1st of January, 1862 (the regiment at this time numbering nine hundred and eighteen enlisted men), Captain Wm. McConihe, Lieutenant James A. Cross and four enlisted men were detailed on recruiting service, and ordered to report to Major J. T. Sprague, superintendent volunteer recruiting, at Albany, N. Y., for orders. Of this party Lieutenant Cross rejoined the regiment April 14th, and the remainder May 23d, having enlisted and forwarded thereto, during its time of service, seventeen men.

On the 17th of January, 1862, Colonel Carr, in command of



seven companies--about five hundred men--of the regiment, made a reconnoissance about six miles up the James river, on the north east bank, arrested and brought into camp one man wearing the uniform of the enemy, drove in his pickets and gained much valuable information relative to the topography of the country. During this reconnoissance two of the men, who were deployed on the flank, coming to a swamp, took the side-cut, which led to the lines of the enemy, by whom they were taken prisoners.

The arms in use by the regiment not being deemed serviceable for sharpshooting, those in possession of the flank companies, E and F, were, during the winter, exchanged for Remington rifles, as they could be obtained.

The troops at camp Butler, being brigaded together, were, on the 7th of March, designated by the General commanding as the "1st Brigade, 1st Division, Department of Virginia."

At about 1 o'clock p. m., March 8th, the rebel iron-clad steamer *Merrimac*, followed by two small vessels, rounded Craney Island on her first appearance from Norfolk, and moved direct for Newport News. Passing the frigate *Congress*, she attacked the *Cumberland*, which lay about one eighth of a mile off shore, at the mouth of the James river. After ramming into the *Cumberland*, and firing shot and shell through her hull, she backed off, smashed into her again, continued firing, and then, leaving her in a sinking condition, moved slowly up the James river about a mile. The *Congress* had fired on the *Merrimac* as she passed, the *Cumberland* had been nobly fought, and the battery on shore had poured a continuous plunging fire of eight inch shot and shell into her, but all had not made the slightest perceptible impression. The *Merrimac*, accompanied by the *Jamestown* and *Patrick Henry*, from Richmond, soon returned and attacked the *Congress*, which had slipped her cables and started towards Fort Monroe. After a short encounter the *Congress* surrendered.

A small steamboat was soon sent alongside the *Congress* (which had now ran aground) by the enemy, to remove the officers and crew, but the sharp-shooters who lined the shore, acting under General Mansfield's orders, opened upon it with such a severe fire that it was soon driven away. Then the *Merrimac* again opened on the *Congress* with shot and shell, setting her on fire, after which she moved slowly away. Most of the officers and crew of the *Congress*, including the wounded, were brought on shore soon after, but about fifty having been taken off as prisoners.



She continued burning until 11 o'clock, p. m., when her magazine exploded. The *Cumberland* had been gallantly fought to the last, refusing to surrender, but going down with all her killed and wounded, and with her colors flying at her mast-head. About one half of her officers and crew escaped by swimming to the shore.

At about half past one o'clock p. m., of this day, on the *Merrimac* arriving off Newport News, the long roll was beaten and the regiment formed line on its parade ground, where it remained until evening, no one being injured, though many shot and shell from the enemy's guns passed through and over the camp. Acting under standing orders, Lieutenant George Gould, of Co. B, and a detachment of about twenty-five men of the regiment, who were detailed and had served as artillerists, were engaged during this action in serving a light field piece, and the large guns at the water battery. The *Merrimac* and the other vessels of the enemy lay off Sewall's Point the next morning, and at 9 o'clock the engagement with the Eriesson *Monitor*, which had arrived the night before, commenced, and continued until about noon, when the *Merrimac* and her consorts returned towards Norfolk. A land force of the enemy advanced to, and remained this day, within about one and a half miles of our picket lines, but made no attack.

Owing to the strong probability of active service at this post, on the 12th of March Gen. Mansfield ordered all officers whose wives were with them, to "send them off to their homes or a place of safety;" and on the 18th, by direction of the War Department, all persons not necessary to the command were ordered to leave without delay, and all officers and soldiers having valuable baggage or other articles with them, were ordered to send it out of the way, or to a place of safety.

During the latter part of March the muskets and Remington rifles in possession of the several companies were all turned in, and "rifled muskets, model 1822, brown bands," issued to all the companies of the regiment. These arms, the homeliest in the service, were retained during the balance of the term of service of the regiment.

On the afternoon of the 6th of April nine companies of the regiment (company F being left behind as camp guard) started for Young's Mills. After proceeding about eight miles they bivouacked for the night, and the next morning moved on to the Mills, which were found to be about thirteen miles above Newport News, and near Warwick Court House. At this place was found an evacuated



Confederate camp, which, by order of Col. Carr, was designated as "Camp Mansfield." Here the régiment was posted to prevent the enemy, who occupied Mulberry Island, from landing to attack Gen. McClellan's forces in the rear, they at this time occupying the lower portion of the peninsula, the works at Yorktown not having been taken possession of. The regiment remained at this point, doing picket duty, until the 17th, when, being relieved by a regiment from Casey's division, it returned to Camp Butler.

The 24th of April—the anniversary of the organization of the regiment—was celebrated by a full dress parade and review by Gen. Mansfield, an address by Quartermaster McArthur, and speeches by Gen. Mansfield, Col. Carr, and others.

From the time the regiment arrived at Newport News the officers and men therein were drilled (there being usually two drills each day) at the bayonet exercise, as skirmishers, and at company, regimental and brigade drills. Details from the regiment were also drilled in both light and heavy artillery.

Immediately after the occupation of Yorktown by the forces under Gen. McClellan, in accordance with orders received preparations to move were made by the forces at Newport News, and on the 10th of May, by order of Gen. Wool, the 2d New York and 29th Massachusetts volunteers broke camp and marched to Camp Hamilton. Here the 2d New York was quartered in the hay lofts over the stables of the 11th Pennsylvania cavalry. The 29th Massachusetts, with other forces, all under the command of Gen. Wool, moved on toward Norfolk, which was taken possession of by them the same afternoon.

At about 5 o'clock next morning, May 11th, the notorious "Merrimac," which had often made her appearance since her engagement in March, and had created considerable consternation at times, was abandoned and blown up by the enemy while lying near the Craney Island batteries.

On the 13th the regiment went into camp, occupying the quarters but recently vacated by the 16th Massachusetts volunteers.

This narrative ends with the first year's service of the regiment.

*Statement of gains and losses in the Second Infantry Regiment, New York Volunteers, during its first year's service in the United States Army, being in camp most of the time.*

#### OFFICERS.

Mustered into United States service with regiment May 14th, 1861.....	....	37
Appointed from civil life.....	10	....
Appointed from enlisted men of regiment.....	9	19



Promoted out of regiment.....	2
Resigned.....	19
Belonging to regiment May 14th, 1862.....	35
56	
<b>ENLISTED MEN.</b>	
Mustered into United States service with regiment May 14th, 1861.....	742
Enlisted—others before regiment left New York State.....	59
Enlisted October 11th, 1861 (band), in New York State.....	16
Enlisted by recruiting parties in New York State.....	198
Enlisted with regiment in Virginia.....	6
	279
Transferred from 2d Maine and 13th, 19th and 21st New York vols....	130
	1,151
Appointed commissioned officers of regiment.....	9
Transferred to 10th infantry and 1st mounted rifles New York vols....	6
Discharged July 6th, 1861—result of medical examination.....	118
Discharged at other times for physical disability—caused by disease ..	67
Discharged by special order—musician.....	1
Discharged for incompetency—musician .....	3
Discharged for refusing to take the oath of allegiance.....	9
Discharged for crime, and by sentence of court martial.....	4
	202
Died—accidentally killed.....	1
Died of disease.....	7
	8
Deserted before leaving New York State.....	39
Deserted after reaching Virginia. ....	13
	52
Belonging to regiment May 14th, 1862.....	874
	1,151

*Roster of the Second Regiment Infantry, N. Y. V.*

FIELD AND STAFF.	Date of commission.	Date of rank.	In whose place.	Remarks.
Colonels.				
Joseph B. Carr.....	June 20, 1861	May 10, 1861	.....	Ap. to Brig. Gen. Vol.
Sidney W. Park .....	Oct. 1, 1862	Sept. 18, 1862	Carr .....	
Lieutenant Colonels.				
R. Wells Kenyon.....	June 20, 1861	May 10, 1861	.....	Resigned.
William A. Olmsted.....	Aug. 10, 1861	July 27, 1861	Kenyon .....	
Majors.				
Richard D. Bloss .....	June 20, 1861	May 10, 1861	.....	Resigned.
George H. Otis.....	Aug. 10, 1861	July 27, 1861	Bloss .....	Resigned.
George W. Willson .....	July 21, 1862	July 7, 1862	Otis.....	Resigned.
William B. Tibbits.....	Oct. 29, 1862	Oct. 13, 1862	Willson .....	
Adjutants.				
Timothy Quinn.....	July 4, 1861	May 13, 1861	.....	Resigned.
LeGrand Benedict.....	Dec. 2, 1861	Aug. 1, 1861	Quinn .....	Ap'ted A. A. G. U.S.Vol.
Jacob H. Fratt .....	Dec. 10, 1862	Nov. 12, 1862	Benedict .....	
Quartermasters.				
Charles L. Mac Arthur. ....	July 4, 1861	May 13, 1861	.....	Ap. Q'master U. S. Vol.
William T. Shear .....	Oct. 3, 1862	Oct. 17, 1862	Mac Arthur ..	
Surgeons.				
Reed B. Bontecou.....	July 4, 1861	May 13, 1861	.....	Ap'ted. Brig. Surg U.S.V.
LeRoy McLean.....	Sept. 30, 1861	Sept. 15, 1861	Bontecou .....	
Assistant Surgeons.				
LeRoy McLean.....	July 4, 1861	May 13, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Henry B. Whiton.....	Nov. 23, 1861	Sept. 30, 1861	McLean .....	Promoted to Surg'n 60th N. Y. Vols.



*Roster of the Second Regiment N. Y. V. I.—Continued.*

FIELD OFFICERS.	Date of commission.	Date of rank.	In whose place.	Remarks.
Benjamin S. Catlin.....	Aug. 18, 1862	Aug. 12, 1862	.....	
Nathan H. Camp.....	Feb. 23, 1863	Feb. 23, 1863	Whiton .....	
Paymaster.				
William Kemp .....	July 4, 1861	June 7, 1861	.....	
Chaplains.				
Valentine R. Lewis .....	July 4, 1861	May 17, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Gustavus Mettinger.....		July 14, 1861	Lewis .....	Resigned.
John Enoch Cheshire .....	April 10, 1862	April 10, 1862	Mettinger .....	Resigned.
Edgar T. Chapman .....	Mar. —, 1863	Mar. 2, 1863	Cheshire .....	
Captains.				
Co. A, John W. Armitage ...	July 4, 1861	April 20, 1861	.....	Resigned.
George V. Boutelle ...	Aug. 2, 1861	Aug. 1, 1861	Armitage .....	
Co. B, William A. Olmsted..	July 4, 1861	April 20, 1861	.....	Promoted to Lieut. Col. Resigned.
T. Clement Haddock..	Aug. 10, 1861	July 27, 1861	Olmsted .....	
Joseph J. Hagen .....	Dec. 12, 1861	Nov. 23, 1861	Haddock .....	
Co. C, George H. Otis .....	July 4, 1861	April 20, 1861	.....	Pro. to Maj.
John H. Quackenbush.	Sept. 19, 1861	July 27, 1861	Otis .....	
Co. D, Michael Cassidy.....	July 4, 1861	April 21, 1861	.....	Resigned.
John Maguire .....	Sept. 19, 1861	Aug. 13, 1861	Cassidy .....	Resigned.
Wm. G. McNulty .....	Mar. 4, 1862	Feb. 9, 1862	Maguire .....	
Co. E, George W. Willson..	July 4, 1861	April 21, 1861	.....	Pro. to Maj.
S. Lee Perkins .....	July 21, 1862	July 7, 1862	Willson .....	Died wounds received in action.
James A. Savage.....	Oct. 1, 1862	Aug. 13, 1862	Perkins .....	Dismissed.
Thomas Sullivan .....	April 23, 1863	Mar. 13, 1863	Savage .....	
Co. F, Sidney W. Park.....	July 4, 1861	April 22, 1861	.....	Pro. to Col.
Henry Harrison.....	Oct. 30, 1862	Sept. 18, 1862	Park .....	
Co. G, William B. Tibbits..	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	.....	Pro. to Maj.
Edgar T. Wilson .....	Oct. 30, 1862	Oct. 13, 1862	Tibbits .....	
Co. H, Joseph G. McNutt ..	July 4, 1861	April 24, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Joseph Lafuira.....	Sept. 19, 1861	Aug. 2, 1861	McNutt .....	Resigned.
James A. Cross .....	Aug. 30, 1862	July 29, 1862	Lafuira .....	
Co. I, William McConihe....	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	.....	
Co. K, John Arts.....	July 4, 1861	April 26, 1861	.....	Hon. disch'ed by War Dep. on acc't of wo'nds rec'd in action.
Joseph Egolf.....	Jan. 28, 1863	Nov. 10, 1862	Arts .....	
First Lieutenants.				
Co. A, Calvin W. Link.....	July 4, 1861	April 20, 1861	.....	Resigned.
LeGrand Benedict....	Aug. 9, 1861	July 27, 1861	Link .....	Promoted.
Francis Temple.....	Dec. 12, 1861	Aug. 1, 1861	Benedict .....	Hon. disch'ed by War Dep. on acc't of wo'nds rec'd in action.
Joseph W. Carnell....	Jan. 28, 1863	Nov. 10, 1862	Egolf, Co. F..	
Co. B, T. Clement Haddock.	July 4, 1861	April 20, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Joseph J. Hagen .....	Sept. 19, 1861	July 27, 1861	Haddock .....	Promoted.
George Gould .....	Dec. 12, 1861	Nov. 23, 1861	Hagen .....	
Co. C, S. Lee Perkins .....	July 4, 1861	April 20, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Thomas Sullivan.....	July 21, 1862	July 7, 1862	Perkins .....	Promoted.
Co. D, John Maguire .....	July 4, 1861	April 21, 1861	.....	Promoted.
William M. Ostrom ..	Sept. 19, 1861	Aug. 13, 1861	Maguire .....	Resigned.
Henry Harrison .....	May 13, 1862	May 2, 1862	Ostrom .....	Promoted.
Wm. G. McNulty .....	Oct. 30, 1862	Sept. 18, 1862	Harrison .....	Promoted.
James F. Hill .....	Mar. 5, 1863	Feb. 9, 1863	McNulty .....	Promoted.
Co. E, John H. Quackenbush.	July 4, 1861	April 21, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Edgar T. Wilson .....	Sept. 19, 1861	July 27, 1861	Quackenbush .....	Promoted.
Charles T. Otis.....	Oct. 30, 1862	Oct. 13, 1862	Wilson .....	Resigned.



*Roster of the Second Regiment N. Y. V. I.—Continued.*

FIELD OFFICERS.	Date of commission.	Date of rank.	In whose place.	Remarks.
Co. E, William H. Shook .....	Mar. 12, 1863	Feb. 28, 1863	Otis .....	
Co. F, James A. Cross.....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 22, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Joseph Egolf.....	Oct. 1, 1862	Aug. 31, 1862	Savage, Co. G	Promoted.
Robert B. Dickie .....	Jan. 28, 1863	Nov. 24, 1862	Temple Co. A	
Co. G, James A. Savage.....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 23, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Thomas H. Fisher .....	Oct. 1, 1862	July 29, 1862	Cross, Co. F.	
Co. H, Thomas O'Brien.....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 24, 1861	.....	Resigned.
William McFeeeters .....	Nov. 11, 1861	Nov. 3, 1861	O'Brien .....	Resigned.
Co. I, Joseph Lafairia.....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 23, 1861	.....	Promoted.
George Taffee .....	Sep. 19, 1861	Aug. 2, 1861	Lafairia .....	
Co. K, Henry Jansen.....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 26, 1861	.....	Resigned.
George Merrill.....	Sep. 19, 1861	Sep. 3, 1861	Jansen .....	Resigned.
James Johnson.....	May 22, 1862	Apr. 29, 1862	Merrill .....	
Ensigns.				
Co. A, George A. Hitchcock .....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 20, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Edward Merritt .....	Aug. 1, 1861	July 18, 1861	Hitchcock .....	Never rep'ted for duty.
Charles O. Davis .....	Sep. 20, 1861	Sep. 20, 1861	Merritt .....	
Wm. G. McNulty .....	July 21, 1862	July 7, 1862	Davis .....	Promoted.
Nathan F. Hodgman .....	Oct. 30, 1862	Sep. 18, 1862	McNulty .....	
Co. B, Lee Churchill.....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 20, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Joseph J. Hagen .....	Aug. 9, 1861	June 20, 1861	Churchill .....	Promoted.
George Gould .....	Sep. 19, 1861	July 27, 1861	Hagen .....	Promoted.
Joseph W. Carnell .....	Dec. 12, 1861	Nov. 23, 1861	Gould .....	Promoted.
James Merrill .....	Jan. 28, 1863	Nov. 10, 1862	Carnell .....	
Co. C, William H. Pitt.....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 20, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Charles G. Otis.....	Nov. 1, 1861	July 26, 1861	Pitt .....	Promoted.
Daniel D. Maguire .....	Oct. 30, 1862	Oct. 13, 1862	Otis .....	
Co. D, John McCaffrey .....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 21, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Joseph Egolf .....	Sep. 19, 1861	Sep. 16, 1861	McCaffrey .....	Promoted.
James F. Hill.....	Oct. 1, 1862	Aug. 31, 1862	Egolf .....	Promoted.
James O'Brien .....	Mar. 5, 1863	Feb. 9, 1863	Hill .....	
Co. E, Edgar T. Wilson .....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 21, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Thomas H. Fisher .....	Sep. 19, 1861	July 27, 1861	Wilson .....	Promoted.
William H. Shook .....	Oct. 1, 1862	July 29, 1862	Fisher .....	Dismis'd, but order of dis- missal re- voked.
James H. Fonda .....	Jan. 15, 1863	Dec. 13, 1862	Shook .....	
Co. F, Lemuel Hurlbert.....	.....	Apr. 22, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Henry Harrison .....	July 4, 1861	May 14, 1861	Hurlbut .....	Promoted.
William G. Taylor .....	May 13, 1862	May 2, 1862	Harrison .....	Resigned.
Robert B. Dickie .....	Aug. 30, 1862	July 29, 1862	Schlaefer, Co K	Promoted.
John H. Pierce .....	Jan. 28, 1863	Nov. 29, 1862	Dickie .....	
Co. G, Thomas Sullivan .....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 23, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Cornelius A. Kirker .....	July 21, 1862	July 7, 1862	Sullivan .....	Resigned.
Henry Marcotte .....	Jan. 28, 1863	Dec. 31, 1862	Kirker .....	
Co. H, William McFeeeten .....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 24, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Donald Gillies .....	Nov. 11, 1861	Nov. 3, 1861	McFeeeten .....	Resigned.
John H. Preston .....	May 22, 1862	Apr. 29, 1862	Johnson, Co. I	
Co. I, George Taffee .....	July 4, 1862	Apr. 23, 1861	Taffee .....	Promoted.
James Johnson .....	Sep. 19, 1861	Aug. 2, 1861	Gillies, Co. K	Promoted.
John Fairchild .....	May 13, 1862	Apr. 22, 1862	.....	
Co. K, Augustus Kolbe .....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 26, 1861	.....	Resigned.
John J. Schlaefer .....	Sep. 21, 1862	Sep. 3, 1861	Kolbe .....	Resigned.
John F. Johnsen .....	July 21, 1862	July 7, 1862	Taylor .....	Dismissed.

The regiment left Albany for New York on the 18th May, and arrived in that city on the 19th, and took quarters in the barracks. It was armed with 720 muskets, pattern of 1842, caliber 69 (May 27), which were changed (May 27) for Enfield rifles.



## THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Third regiment infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "First Albany regiment," was organized at Albany. It was composed of companies recruited and accepted as follows, viz:

Co.	Where recruited.	By whom recruited.	Date of acceptance.
A.	Williamsburgh, L. I. ....	Capt. Abel Smith, jr. ....	Order 13, April 20, 1861.
B.	Newburgh, N. Y. ....	Capt. S. W. Fullerton, jr. ....	Order 15, April 20, 1861.
C.	Albany, N. Y. ....	Capt. Elbridge G. Floyd. ....	Order 14, April 20, 1861.
D.	Syracuse, N. Y. ....	Capt. John G. Butler. ....	Order 69, April 21, 1861.
E.	Albany, N. Y. ....	Capt. Justus W. Blanchard. ....	Order 41, April 20, 1861.
F.	do	Capt. Henry S. Hulbert. ....	Order 98, April 22, 1861.
G.	do	Capt. J. H. Ten Eyck, jr. ....	Order 148, April 23, 1861.
H.	Owego, N. Y. ....	Capt. Isaac S. Catlin. ....	Order 158, April 24, 1861.
I.	Albany, N. Y. ....	Capt. Edward S. Jenny. ....	Order 179, April 27, 1861.
K.	Havana, N. Y. ....	Capt. John E. Mulford. ....	Order 232, April 25, 1861.

On the 24th of April, Capts. Smith, Fullerton, Floyd, Blanchard, Hulbert, Ten Eyck and Butler were directed to meet and elect field officers, and on the 25th the election of Frederick Townsend as colonel, and Samuel M. Alford as lieutenant colonel, was confirmed. These proceedings, however, were set aside. At a meeting of the State Military Board, held May 7th, it was, on motion of the Treasurer, "*Resolved*, That the ten companies commanded by the following captains, to wit: S. W. Fullerton, jr., Abel Smith, jr., E. G. Floyd, John G. Butler, Justus W. Blanchard, Henry S. Hulbert, Isaac S. Catlin, Jacob H. Ten Eyck, jr., E. S. Jenny and John E. Mulford, be and they are hereby accepted and organized into a regiment, to be designated as regiment No. 3, and that the officers of said companies be authorized to hold an election to elect the field officers for said regiment." Under this resolution the election was held by Brig. Gen. Rathbone on the 8th, at which Frederick Townsend was elected colonel, S. M. Alford, lieutenant colonel, and George D. Bayard, major. The State Board confirmed the selections made, with date from the 8th. On the 14th of May the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States by Capt. Frank Wheaton, U. S. A., and on the 16th (Special Orders No. 192) Col. Townsend was directed "to proceed with his regiment to New York May 18, and report for duty to Gen. Dix. Arms and equipments to be issued upon their arrival at New York."

The regiment left Albany for New York on the 18th May, and arrived in that city on the 19th, and took quarters in the Park barracks. It was armed with 720 muskets, pattern of 1842, caliber 69 (May 27), which were changed (May 29) for Enfield rifles,



caliber 57. Equipments were also furnished, and (May 28-30) 100 common and 24 wall tents issued to it by the State. On the 31st of May it left New York for Fortress Monroe. The expenditures by the State in behalf of the regiment up to August 15th, exclusive of subsistence and quarters, was \$55,624.81.

The regiment reached Fortress Monroe on the 3d of June. On the 9th it was ordered to move in support of the 5th regiment in an attack on Little Bethel. The 1st, 2d and 7th regiments were also ordered to join in this movement. While the 3d was *en route* it passed in the vicinity of the 7th, and the latter mistaking it for a force of the enemy, opened with artillery and musketry upon Col. Townsend's column. The fire was irregularly returned by the 3d, and fearing that it had fallen into an ambuscade, it immediately retreated to an eminence near by. The true state of facts having been ascertained, the regiments effected a junction and resumed the line of march. Little Bethel was found to have been evacuated by the enemy, and the command moved forward to Big Bethel, where, after a short engagement, a retreat was ordered. In this movement the 3d lost two men killed and twenty-seven wounded.

The following is Colonel Townsend's report of the participation of the regiment in this affair, viz :

HEAD-QUARTERS, CAMP HAMILTON, June 12, 1861.

To Major R. A. PEIRCE; *Brigade Inspector, etc.:*

Sir—I have the honor to report, for the information of Brigadier General Pierce, that on Sunday evening, June 9th, I received orders from him to have my command in readiness, with one\* day's rations, to move that night to form a part of a column composed of two regiments from Newport News, Colonel Duryee's and my own, intended to make a reconnoissance in force towards Yorktown. In obedience to these orders, with the concerted sign of a white badge upon our left arm (at midnight), I marched my regiment to Hampton, where the general met the command and accompanied it.

On approaching a defile through a thick wood, about five or six miles from Hampton, a heavy and well sustained fire of canister and small arms was opened upon the regiment while it was marching in a narrow road, upon the flank, in route step, and wholly unsuspicous of any enemy, inasmuch as we were ordered to rein-

\* Quartermaster Chase supplied three days' rations.



force Colonel Duryee, who had preceded us by some two hours, and who had been ordered to throw out, as he marched, an advance guard two miles from his regiment, and a sustaining force half way between the advance and the regiment; therefore, had Colonel Duryee been obliged to retreat upon us before we reached his locality, we should have heard distant firing, or some of his regiment would have been seen retreating.

The force which fired upon us was subsequently ascertained to be only the regiment of Colonel Bendix, though a portion of the Vermont and 4th Massachusetts regiments were with it, having come down with two six-pounder field pieces from Newport News to join the column. These regiments took up a masked position in the woods at the commencement of the defile. The result of the fire upon us was two mortally wounded (one since dead), three dangerously, and four officers and twenty privates slightly, making a total of twenty-nine. At the commencement of the fire the General, captain Chamberlain, his aid-de-camp, and two mounted howitzers, were about two hundred and fifty paces in advance of the regiment. The fire was opened upon them first by a discharge of small arms, and immediately followed by a rapidly returned volley upon my regiment and the field-pieces. My men then generally discharged their pieces, and jumped from the right to the left side of the road, and recommenced loading and firing. In a few minutes the regiment was reformed in the midst of this heavy fire, and by the General's directions retired in a thoroughly military manner, and in order to withdraw his supposed enemy from his position. On ascertaining that the enemy were our friends, and on our providing for the wounded, we joined Colonel Duryee and Colonel Bendix. The former having returned and proceeded on the reconnoissance to Big Bethel.

Some seven or more miles on we found the enemy in force, well fortified with a battery said to be of twenty guns in position, some of them rifled cannon. The information in reference to the guns in position at the Bethel battery was given to me on the ground by Colonel Duryee, who informed me that he received it from a reconnoitering officer whom he had sent to the front to ascertain the position of things. On arriving at this point, in order to feel the enemy, battle was immediately given by the orders of the General. We were ordered to take up a position in a field about eight hundred paces from the battery. I was then directed by the General to advance to a position in a road at right angles to



the main road leading to the battery, and about two hundred paces from it on the left of Colonel Duryee. I was then directed to send out skirmishers to ascertain the strength of the enemy's right, for which purpose I detailed captains John G. Butler and Edward S. Jenny, with their companies, to cross the field immediately in front of the right of the battery, and so to skirmish as to draw the enemy's fire, which they gallantly performed. The enemy's fire was delivered vigorously almost immediately upon these companies.

Entering the field and crossing it myself, and considering that there might be a possibility of our capturing the battery, I moved the regiment up to the point where our skirmishers were engaged, a movement which the regiment performed in line of battle, as if on parade, in the face of a severe fire of artillery and small arms, and in a manner entirely to my satisfaction. By the time the regiment had arrived at its position, it became evident that the right portion of the battery had been strongly reinforced by men from the enemy's left, and that an effort to take the battery there was useless; besides, a company of my regiment had been separated from the regiment by a thickly hedged ditch, and as the regiment moved forward towards the skirmishers, this company marched in the adjoining field in line with the regiment.

This was not known to me until after the engagement. I supposed that when the regiment approached that it was the entire regiment; consequently, upon seeing among the breaks in the hedge the glistening of bayonets in the adjoining field, I immediately concluded that the enemy were outflanking us, and conceived it to be my duty to retire and repel that advance. I resumed, therefore, my original position on the left of Colonel Duryee. Shortly after, all the forces were directed to retire, the design of the reconnoissance having been accomplished. I am not of course, speaking of the movements of other corps, excepting as immediately connected with my regiment, and it were especially gratuitous, inasmuch as their General was upon the field and directed the movements of the various commands in person.

FREDERICK TOWNSEND,

*Colonel Third Regiment.*

The regiment returned to Fortress Monroe, and from thence (July 30th) to Baltimore, where it remained in camp, at Fort McHenry, until April 1st, 1862, when it was sent to Fort Federal Hill. From Federal Hill it was transferred to Suffolk, Va., where



it remained until September 12th. It then returned to Fortress Monroe, where it performed guard duty until the expiration of its term of service.

The regiment lost eleven by death and fifty-five by desertions; one captain and sixteen subalterns were promoted; two captains and two subalterns dismissed; forty-six were discharged for disability; twenty-two by order of the Secretary of War, and two by court martial. On leaving the service it received the following complimentary order.

"HEADQUARTERS, DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, 7TH ARMY CORPS, {  
FORTRESS MONROE, VA., May 12, 1863. } }

*To the Third New York Volunteers (Infantry):*

The Major General commanding cannot withhold the expression of his deep regret that the term of service, for which a large number of the men of the Third New York Volunteers enlisted, is about to expire, and that he is compelled to part with them.

In discipline, good conduct, and a faithful discharge of their duties, under all the circumstances in which they have been placed, he ventures to say that they are not surpassed by any other regiment in the service.

Through the care, vigilance and fidelity of their officers and their able commander, and through their own just sense of all their obligations, under the military laws by which they have been governed, they have earned a most enviable reputation.

To those who have re-entered the service, with an unshaken determination to uphold the cause of their country against its faithless enemies, he tenders his sincere thanks; and if those who are about to return to their families and friends for a while, should rejoin their comrades whom they leave behind, they will receive as warm a welcome as that which awaits them at home.

JOHN A. DIX,  
*Major-General Commanding.*

Official : WILSON BARSTOW, *Aid-de-Camp."*

The regiment took the field with 796 officers and men. During its period of service it received 162 recruits, who, with about two hundred re-enlisted men, and the re-enlisted men and recruits of the 9th regiment N. Y. V., who were consolidated with it, remained in the field and continued its organization under Col. Alford, who had been promoted to the command of the regiment



on the resignation of Col. Townsend (July 2d, 1861.) It commenced its service, as a veteran command, with about 800 men, and subsequently received 700 conscripts and about 200 recruits, as well as a number of men by the consolidation with it of the 112th New York Vols.

The re-organized regiment was sent to Folly Island, where it participated in the siege of Fort Wagner and Charleston. In April, 1864, it visited Gloucester Point and West Point, and made a reconnoissance to within a few miles of King William Court House. It then moved up the James river, under Gen. Butler, as a part of the first brigade (Col. S. M. Alford), second division (Brig. Gen. J. H. Turner), tenth corps (Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gilmore.) It was actively engaged and suffered severely in the advance made by Gen. Butler, May 12th, 14th and 16th, and lost fifty wounded, five killed, and seven missing, out of about two hundred and eighty-five engaged. About the 31st of May it was temporarily assigned to the third brigade, third division, eighteenth army corps, and moved to Coal Harbor where it remained until the 12th of June, when it returned to Bermuda Hundred. On the 15th it started for Petersburg, and reached a point within about two miles of the city, where it encountered the enemy, charged his works, captured 250 men of Wise's brigade, the battle-flag of the 26th Virginia, and some nine or ten pieces of artillery. It fell back on the 12th and resumed its old position in the tenth corps. It was subsequently in action at Bermuda Hundred, in front of Petersburg, Petersburg Mine, Fort Gilmer, Chapin's Farm, Darbytown Road, first and second Fort Fisher, and Wilmington, N. C. At Fort Fisher, the State color which it carried was the first regimental color which was hoisted on the enemy's works. It was mustered out of service in August, 1865.

*Roster of the Third Regiment N. Y. S. V. I.*

FIELD AND STAFF.	Date of commission.	Date of rank.	In whose place.	Remarks.
<i>Colonels.</i>				
Frederick Townsend.....	June 20, 1861.....			Resigned.
Samuel M. Alford.....	Aug. 22, 1861	July 2, 1861	Townsend.....	To enter reg. s
Eldridge G. Floyd .....	June 29, 1864	June 14, 1864	Alford.....	
John H. Edson.....	Dec. 31, 1864	Dec. 31, 1864	Floyd.....	Declined.
John E. Mulford .....	Feb. 27, 1865	Dec. 20, 1864	Edson.....	
<i>Lieutenant Colonels.</i>				
Samuel M. Alford.....	June 20, 1861	May 10, 1861		Prom. to Col.
Henry P. Hubbell.....	Aug. 28, 1861	Aug. 28, 1861	Alford.....	Resigned.
Eldridge G. Floyd .....	June 10, 1863	May 23, 1863	Hubbell.....	Promoted.
John E. Mulford .....	Aug. 24, 1864	June 14, 1864	Floyd.....	
George W. Warren.....	Mar. 11, 1865	Dec. 20, 1864	Mulford .....	do



*Roster of the Third Regiment N. Y. S. V.—Continued.*

FIELD AND STAFF.	Date of commission.	Date of rank.	In whose place.	Remarks.
Majors.				
George D. Bayard.....	June 20, 1861	May 10, 1861 .....	Bayard .....	Declined.
Abel Smith, jr.....	Aug. 22, 1861	July 2, 1861 Bayard .....		Promoted in 165 N.Y.V.
John E. Mulford.....	June 10, 1863	May 23, 1863 Smith .....		Promoted.
Eldridge G. Floyd.....	Oct. 31, 1864	June 14, 1864 Mulford .....		do
George W. Warren.....	Nov. 29, 1862	Sept. 20, 1861 Floyd .....		do
T. Ellery Lord .....	Mar. 11, 1865	Dec. 20, 1864 .....		
Adjutants.				
J. Owen Moore.....	July 4, 1861	May 10, 1861 .....	Moore .....	Promoted.
Wm. E. Blake .....	.....	Oct. 3, 1861 Moore .....		Resigned.
T. Wellington Weaver .....	Oct. 29, 1862	Oct. 10, 1862 Blake .....		do
Dwight Beebe .....	Aug. 22, 1864	May 26, 1864 Weaver .....		do
Quartermasters.				
Jackon H. Chase.....	July 4, 1861	May 10, 1861 .....	Chase .....	Promoted to Cap. & C.S. N.Y.V.
Thomas C. O'Brien.....	May 26, 1863	Dec. 31, 1862 Chase .....		
Surgeons.				
Alexander H. Hoff .....	July 4, 1861	May 10, 1861 .....	Hoff .....	Promoted to Brig. Surg.
William J. McDermott .....	Sept. 14, 1861	Aug. 26, 1861 Alex. H. Hoff		Declined.
Charles W. Stearns.....	Oct. 29, 1861	Oct. 28, 1861 McDermott ..		Resigned.
Leonard M. Johnson.....	Dec. 15, 1863	Nov. 25, 1863 Stearns .....		do
John M. Palmer .....	Nov. 30, 1864	Sept. 5, 1864 Johnson .....		
Surgeons' Mates.				
John J. Van Rensselaer .....	July 4, 1861	May 10, 1861 .....	Van Rensselaer .....	Promoted.
Antoine J. Mauran.....	Oct. 10, 1862	Sept. 27, 1862 Van Rensselaer .....		
Paymaster.				
Dexter Reynolds.....	July 4, 1861	May 30, 1861 .....	Reynolds .....	
2d Assistant Surgeons.				
Leonard M. Johnson.....	Aug. 29, 1862	Aug. 18, 1862 .....	Johnson .....	Promoted.
John A. Sullivan.....	Jan. 19, 1864	Jan. 13, 1864 Johnson .....		
Hans Powell .....	April 3, 1863	Mar. 30, 1863 .....		
Chaplain.				
W. W. Thorp .....	July 4, 1861	May 10, 1861 .....	Thorp .....	Resigned.
Captains.				
Co. A, Abel Smith, jr. ....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 20, 1861 .....	Smith .....	Promoted.
John G. Fay.....	Sept. 23, 1861	July 2, 1861 Smith .....		
George C. Avent .....	May 31, 1863	April 23, 1865 Fay .....		
George H. Dixon .....	Mar. 30, 1865	Dec. 23, 1864 .....		
Co. B, Steph. W. Fullerton, jr.	July 4, 1861	April 20, 1861 .....	Fullerton .....	
Erwin A. Jones .....	Sept. 23, 1861	Sept. 4, 1861 Fullerton .....		Deceased.
Alexander Mann .....	June 19, 1862	April 21, 1862 Jones .....		Mustered out.
Edward A. Behan .....	Dec. 14, 1864	Sept. 1, 1864 Mann .....		
Joseph C. Russ .....	July 12, 1864	June 1, 1864 .....		
Co. C, Elbridge G. Floyd .....	July 4, 1861	April 20, 1861 .....	Floyd .....	Promoted.
George W. Warren .....	Dec. 17, 1862	Sept. 20, 1862 Floyd .....		do
James Ryall .....	May 31, 1865	Apr. 25, 1865 Warren .....		
Co. D, Justus W. Blanchard .....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 20, 1861 .....	Blanchard .....	
Barnardus B. Whalen .....	Oct. 3, 1862	Sept. 17, 1862 Blanchard .....		Resigned.
T. Ellery Lord .....	Mar. 7, 1863	Feb. 27, 1863 Whalen .....		Promoted.
Thomas H. Rockwell .....	May 31, 1865	Apr. 25, 1865 Lord .....		
George D. Fordham .....	Dec. 23, 1864	Dec. 1, 1865 .....		
Co. E, John D. Butler .....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 21, 1861 .....	Butler .....	
Jay M. Wickes .....	Oct. 4, 1862	Sept. 21, 1862 Butler .....		Resigned.
John W. Knowles .....	May 31, 1865	Apr. 25, 1865 Wickes .....		Died of w'n'ds
Co. F, Henry S. Hubert .....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 22, 1861 .....	Hubert .....	Resigned.
Wm. N. S. Sanders .....	Aug. 14, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861 Hubert .....		do
Jeremiah D. Mabie .....	Oct. 23, 1863	June 15, 1863 Sanders .....		do



## CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF MILITARY RECORD.

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*Roster of the Third Regiment N. Y. S. V.—Continued.*

FIELD OFFICERS.	Date of com-mission.	Date of rank.	In whose place.	Remarks.
Captains.				
Co. F, George E. Fordham .	Dec. 23, 1864	Dec. 1, 1864	Mabie .....	
George C. Avent.....	May 31, 1865	Apr. 25, 1865	.....	
Co. G, Jacob H. Ten Eyck jr.	July 4, 1861	Apr. 23, 1863	.....	Promoted.
Hugh Millerton .....	Dec. 27, 1862	Dee. 23, 1862	Ten Eyck .....	Resigned.
Emmett T. Tuthill .....	Aug. 12, 1864	Oct. 12, 1863	Middleton .....	
William W. Whipple .....	Sept. 30, 1864	Aug. 22, 1864	Tuthill .....	
Edward A. Behan .....	Dec. 14, 1864	Sept. 1, 1864	.....	
Co. H, Edwin S. Jenney .....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 24, 1861	.....	Resigned.
J. Owen Moore .....	Dec. 16, 1861	Oct. 3, 1861	Jenney .....	do
George E. Mink .....	July 21, 1862	July 10, 1862	Moore .....	do
James Lang .....	Aug. 12, 1864	Nov. 8, 1863	Mink .....	do
Edmund W. Raynsford	May 31, 1865	Apr. 25, 1865	Lang .....	
Milan J. Brown .....	Aug. 19, 1865	July 29, 1865	Reeve .....	
Co. I, Isaac S. Catlin .....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 24, 1861	.....	Resigned.
A. T. L'Amareux .....	April 5, 1862	Mar. 14, 1862	Catlin .....	
L. Augustus Kahley .....	July 21, 1862	May 10, 1862	L'Amereux .....	Resigned.
James H. Reeve .....	Sept. 30, 1864	Oct. 3, 1864	Kahley .....	
John W. Knowles .....	May 31, 1865	Apr. 23, 1865	.....	
Co. K, John E. Mulford .....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 5, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Hiram L. Couch .....	July 4, 1863	May 23, 1863	Mulford .....	Resigned.
Peter W. Cuthbert .....	May 31, 1865	Apr. 25, 1865	Couch .....	
Edmund W. Raynsford	May 31, 1865	Apr. 25, 1865	.....	
1st Lieutenants.				
Co. A, John G. Fay.....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 21, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Andrew White .....	Sept. 25, 1861	July 2, 1861	Fay .....	Resigned.
F. W. Weaver .....	Mar. 12, 1862	Dec. 19, 1861	White .....	Promoted.
Ebenezer R. Johnson .....	Oct. 29, 1862	Oct. 10, 1862	Weaver .....	Resigned.
Thomas H. Rockwell .....	Sept. 30, 1864	Aug. 16, 1864	Johnson .....	
Willard H. Wright .....	May 31, 1865	Apr. 25, 1865	Rockwell .....	
Aumon B. Cobb .....	Aug. 19, 1865	July 29, 1865	Wightman .....	Declined.
Co. B, Edwin A. Jones .....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 20, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Alexander Mann .....	Nov. 11, 1861	Sept. 14, 1861	Jones .....	do
Jeremiah D. Mabie .....	June 30, 1862	Apr. 24, 1862	Mann .....	do
Wm. McCall .....	Nov. 10, 1863	June 15, 1863	Mabie .....	Not mustered
James H. Reeve .....	July 21, 1864	July 8, 1864	McCall .....	
Edwin B. Raynsford .....	Nov. 17, 1864	Nov. 17, 1864	Reeve .....	Promoted.
Peter Oaks .....	May 17, 1865	Apr. 25, 1865	Raynsford .....	
Patrick McDermot .....	June 30, 1865	June 21, 1865	.....	
Co. C, George E. Mink .....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 20, 1861	.....	do
George W. Warren .....	Aug. 28, 1862	July 10, 1862	Mink .....	do
George W. Street .....	Dec. 17, 1862	Sept. 20, 1862	Warren .....	
James Ryall .....	Sept. 30, 1864	Aug. 22, 1864	Street .....	Promoted.
John T. Williams .....	May 17, 1865	Apr. 25, 1865	Ryall .....	
Co. D, Barnardus B. Whalen .....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 21, 1861	.....	do
Frank T. Johnson .....	Oct. 10, 1862	Sept. 17, 1862	Whalen .....	Resigned.
J. Henry Curtiss .....	Feb. 13, 1863	Feb. 5, 1863	Johnson .....	
Abner N. Stamp .....	Sept. 30, 1864	Aug. 22, 1864	Curtiss .....	
John T. Williams .....	May 17, 1865	Apr. 25, 1865	.....	
Co. E, Charles H. Burdick .....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 21, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Jay M. Wickes .....	Feb. 26, 1862	Feb. 14, 1862	Burdick .....	Promoted.
Emmet C. Tuthill .....	Nov. 28, 1862	Sept. 21, 1862	Wickes .....	do
Ang'tus D. Limberger .....	Sept. 30, 1864	Aug. 22, 1864	Tuthill .....	
John W. Knowles .....	Feb. 28, 1865	Dec. 10, 1864	Limberger .....	
Simon J. Cullinan .....	May 31, 1865	Apr. 25, 1865	Knowles .....	
Benj. A. Whipple .....	Aug. 19, 1865	July 29, 1865	.....	
Co. F, Wm. N. S. Sanders .....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 22, 1861	.....	Pro. to Capt.
P. Ellery Lord .....	Aug. 14, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861	Saneers .....	Promoted.
William B. Chapman .....	Oct. 23, 1862	Feb. 27, 1863	Lord .....	
George C. Avent .....	Sept. 30, 1864	Aug. 22, 1864	Chapman .....	Promoted.
Frank E. Smith .....	May 31, 1865	Apr. 25, 1865	Avent .....	
Willard H. Wright .....	May 31, 1865	Apr. 25, 1865	.....	
Co. G, Henry Cooper .....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 23, 1861	.....	Resigned.
R. Hunter Chapin .....	Aug. 27, 1861	Aug. 12, 1861	Cooper .....	App. in reg. army.
Thomas S. Seabury .....	Feb. 19, 1862	Dec. 24, 1861	Chapin .....	Resigned.
Dwight Beebe .....	Oct. 23, 1863	June 23, 1863	Seabury .....	Prom. Adjt.



*Roster of the Third Regiment N. Y. S. V.—Continued.*

FIELD OFFICERS.	Date of commission.	Date of rank.	In whose place.	Remarks.
<i>1st Lieutenants.</i>				
Co. G, Edwin A. Behan.....	Sept. 7, 1864	May 26, 1864	Beebe.....	
David L. Thompson .....	Dec. 14, 1864	Nov. 18, 1864	Behan .....	
John Johnson .....	May 31, 1865	Apr. 25, 1865	Thompson .....	Declined.
Patrick McDermott .....	June 30, 1865	June 21, 1865	Johnson .....	Mustered out
Samuel C. Pitt .....	Mar. 30, 1865	Dec. 23, 1864 .....		
Co. H, William E. Blake .....	July 4, 1861	May 2, 1861.....		Prom. Adjt.
Lewis A. Kohly .....	Jan. 3, 1862	Dec. 16, 1861	Blake .....	Promoted.
Marmaduke Cooper .....	Oct. 4, 1862	May 10, 1862	Kohly .....	Deceased.
Hugh Middleton .....	Dec. 17, 1862	Nov. 15, 1862	Cooper .....	Promoted.
Thomas D. Hindman .....	Jan. 14, 1863	Dec. 23, 1862	Middleton .....	
James Lang .....	Oct. 23, 1863	July 29, 1863	Hindman .....	Resigned.
William W. Whipple .....	Aug. 22, 1864	Aug. 1, 1864	Lang .....	Promoted.
George E. Fordham .....	Nov. 21, 1864	Nov. 1, 1864	Whipple .....	do
Edward K. Wightman .....	Feb. 28, 1865	Dec. 1, 1864	Fordham .....	do
Milan J. Brown .....	Mar. 30, 1865	Dec. 2, 1864 .....		do
Algeron M. Green .....	Aug. 19, 1865	July 29, 1865	Brown .....	
Co. I, J. Willoughby Babcock .....	July 4, 1861	April 27, 1861 .....		Promoted.
Albert T. L'Amereux .....	Jan. 17, 1862	Dec. 1, 1861	Babcock .....	Resigned.
Nathan'l M. Davis, jr .....	April 5, 1862	Feb. 12, 1862	L'Amereux .....	do
Charles Worrel .....	June 23, 1863	May 16, 1863	Davis .....	
Joseph B. Zeiser .....	Aug. 30, 1864	July 4, 1864	Worrel .....	
Chauncey W. Hawley .....	Mar. 30, 1865	Mar. 6, 1865 .....		
Co. K, Hiram L. Couch .....	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861 .....		Promoted.
John W. Hoes .....	Oct. 23, 1863	May 23, 1863	Couch .....	Declined.
George W. Rogers .....	Sept. 30, 1864	Aug. 22, 1864	Hoes .....	
John Watson .....	May 31, 1865	April 25, 1865	Rogers .....	do
Chas. A. McEvitt .....	Aug. 19, 1865	July 29, 1865	Watson .....	
<i>Ensigns.</i>				
Co. A, Michael A. Stearns .....	July 4, 1861	May 2, 1861 .....		Resigned.
Andrew G. White .....	Aug. 14, 1861	July 24, 1861	Sterns .....	Promoted.
F. W. Weaver .....	Sept. 25, 1861	July 2, 1861	White .....	do
Thomas J. McCall .....	Mar. 12, 1862	Dec. 19, 1861	Weaver .....	
Aug'tus L. Limberger .....	Oct. 29, 1862	Sept. 4, 1862	McCall .....	
John H. Holland .....	May 31, 1865	April 25, 1865	Limberger .....	Promoted.
Algernon M. Green .....	Mar. 30, 1865	March 6, 1865	Green .....	do
George Miller .....	Aug. 19, 1865	July 29, 1865 .....		
Co. B, Alexander Mann .....	July 4, 1861	April 20, 1861 .....		do
Jeremiah D. Mabie .....	Dec. 12, 1861	Sept. 14, 1861	Mann .....	do
James H. Reeve .....	May 28, 1862	April 21, 1862	Mabie .....	do
Edwin A. Behan .....	Aug. 18, 1864	July 8, 1864	Reeve .....	do
James R. Blanchard .....	May 17, 1865	April 25, 1865	Behan .....	do
Emanuel Decker .....	Aug. 19, 1865	July 29, 1865	Holland .....	
Co. C, George Van Vechten .....	July 4, 1861	April 20, 1861 .....		Declined.
George W. Warren .....	Oct. 23, 1861	Oct. 23, 1861	Van Vechten .....	Promoted.
George W. Street .....	Aug. 28, 1862	July 10, 1862	Warren .....	do
Royal S. Jones .....	Dec. 30, 1862	Sept. 20, 1862	Street .....	Resigned.
James Lang .....	Feb. 21, 1863	Jan. 26, 1863	Jones .....	
Daniel J. Brosnan .....	May 31, 1865	April 25, 1865	Lang .....	do
James H. Smith .....	.....	.....	Brosnan .....	do
Co. D, Richard M. Goldwait .....	July 4, 1861	April 21, 1861 .....		do
Frank T. Johnson .....	Mar. 12, 1862	Feb. 26, 1862	Goldwait .....	Promoted.
Frank N. Weaver .....	Oct. 10, 1862	Sept. 17, 1862	Johnson .....	
Ammon B. Cobb .....	Mar. 30, 1865	Dec. 2, 1864 .....		
Co. E, Jay M. Wicks .....	July 4, 1861	April 21, 1861 .....		do
Wm. B. Chapman .....	Feb. 26, 1862	Feb. 26, 1862	Wicks .....	do
George Fordham .....	Nov. 11, 1863	Feb. 27, 1863	Chapman .....	do
James S. Patrick .....	May 31, 1865	April 23, 1865	Fordham .....	
Francis Travis .....	Aug. 19, 1865	July 29, 1865	Patrick .....	Declined.
Co. F, T. Ellery Lord .....	July 4, 1861	April 22, 1861 .....		Promoted.
R. A. Van Rensselaer .....	Aug. 14, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861	Lord .....	
Francis A. Smith .....	July 18, 1862	May 10, 1862	Van Rensselaer .....	
Edmund W. Raynsford .....	Sept. 30, 1864	Aug. 22, 1864	Smith .....	Promoted.
Patrick McDermott .....	Dec. 9, 1864	Nov. 7, 1864	Raynsford .....	
Benj. A. Whipple .....	Mar. 30, 1865	March 6, 1865 .....		
David Guthrie .....	Aug. 19, 1865	July 29, 1865	Whipple .....	do
Co. G, R. Hunter Chapin .....	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861 .....		do



*Roster of the Third Regiment N. Y. S. V.—Continued.*

FIELD OFFICERS.	Date of com-mission.	Date of rank.	In whose place.	Remarks.
Ensigns.				
Co. G., Hugh Middleton .....	Aug. 27, 1861	Aug. 12, 1861	Chapin.....	Promoted.
Dwight Beebe.....	Jan. 12, 1863	Nov. 15, 1862	Middleton.....	do
Edward Fisett .....	May 31, 1861	April 25, 1863	Beebe .....	do
Co. H., Leon H. Ballard .....	July 4, 1861	May 2, 1861	Ballard .....	Resigned.
Lewis A. Kohly.....	Oct. 29, 1861	Oct. 29, 1861	Kohley .....	Promoted.
Marmaduke Cooper...	Jan. 3, 1862	Dec. 16, 1861	Cooper .....	do
James H. Halliday.....	Oct. 4, 1862	May 10, 1862	Halliday.....	Resigned.
Mortimore E. McEntee	Nov. 10, 1862	Oct. 14, 1862	McEntee.....	do
Frederick W. Pinny ..	Feb. 21, 1863	Jan. 28, 1863	Pinny .....	do
William W. McCall ..	Oct. 5, 1863	June 5, 1863	McCall .....	do
Joseph B. Zeiser .....	Nov. 10, 1863	June 16, 1863	Zeiser .....	Promoted.
Henry J. Smith.....	May 31, 1863	Apr. 25, 1863	H. J. Smith..	do
James Campbell .....	Aug. 19, 1863	July 29, 1863	H. J. Smith..	Declined.
Co. I., Eli W. Stone .....	July 4, 1861	April 27, 1861	Stone .....	Resigned.
Frederick Fox .....	Aug. 9, 1861	July 11, 1861	Fox .....	Promoted.
A. P. L'Amereux .....	Dec. 23, 1861	Nov. 22, 1861	L'Amereaux..	do
Nathan'l W. Davis, jr.	Jan. 17, 1862	Dec. 1, 1861	Davis.....	Promoted.
George Stratton.....	April 5, 1862	Feb. 12, 1862	Stratton .....	do
John W. Hoes .....	July 25, 1862	May 10, 1862	Hoes.....	Promoted.
John H. Browning ..	May 31, 1863	April 25, 1863	Browning .....	do
Chas. A. McKevitt .....	Sept. 13, 1864	Sept. 13, 1864	McKevitt .....	do
Frank C. Burdick...	Aug. 19, 1865	July 29, 1865	McKevitt .....	do
Co. K., Emmet C. Tuthill....	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861	Tuthill.....	do
Wm. W. Whipple....	Nov. 28, 1862	Sept. 21, 1862	Whipple .....	do
Charles A. McKevitt ..	Sept. 13, 1864	Sept. 13, 1864	Browning .....	Declined.
Henry F. Pearson ....	Aug. 19, 1865	July 29, 1865	Browning .....	

## FOURTH REGIMENT, INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Fourth Regiment, Infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "First Regiment Scott Life Guard," was organized in the city of New York, under the auspices of the "Veteran Scott Life Guard," an association incorporated by the Legislature, March 26, 1861, and composed of persons who had served in the Mexican war.

Company A was raised in New York city by Joseph Henriques.

B	do	do	Samuel S. May.
C	do	do	James Mooney.
D	do	do	Charles W. Kruger.
E	do	do	William B. Parison.
F	do	do	John H. Camp.
G	do	do	John B. Brahams.
H	do	do	William Jameson.
I	do	do	John B. Houstain.
K	do	do	And. J. Constantine.

Eight companies were mustered into the State service by Maj. Robert Taylor, April 22d, 1861, on which day Edward McK. Hudson was elected Colonel; John D. MacGregor, Lieut. Colonel, and Alfred W. Taylor, Major, whose election was confirmed by



the State Board on the 25th; on the 9th of May, the companies recruited for it were formed by the State Board into a regiment, and numbered. Six companies (C, D, E, F, H and K), were mustered into the United States service on May 2d; two companies (A and G), on May 7th; and two companies (B and I), on May 9th; companies A and H were mustered by Capt. Truman Seymour, U. S. A., and the other companies by Capt. S. B. Hayman, U. S. A.

On the 13th of May, Col. Hudson having declined, Alfred W. Taylor was elected Colonel, and William Jameson, Major, in place of Taylor promoted. On the 8th of May, 742 United States percussion muskets, pattern 1842, calibre 69, were issued to the regiment by Commissary General Welch; and on the 3d of June 100 common tents and 18 wall tents.

To assist in the organization of the Regiment the Union Defense Committee of New York city expended \$3,987.16. The total expenditure by the State, on behalf of the regiment, exclusive of subsistence and quarters, up to August 15, 1861, was \$43,897.81.

The regiment left the State, June 3d, 1861, and arrived at Newport News on the 7th of that month. On the 26th of July it was ordered to Baltimore, where it remained until the 31st of August, when it was detailed to guard the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad from Havre de Grace to Baltimore. On the 26th of March, 1862, it was relieved and ordered to duty at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, where it remained until the 6th of June, when it proceeded to Suffolk, Va. On the 6th of September it was ordered to Washington, D. C.; left that city on the 11th, and joined the army of the Potomac on the 16th, as a part of Max Weber's brigade, French's division, Sumner's corps. On the 17th it participated in the battle of Antietam, and lost thirty-eight killed, 130 wounded and one missing. From Antietam it moved to Harper's Ferry, September 22, where it remained until the 30th of October, when it moved with the army to Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburgh. It participated in the battle of Fredericksburgh, December 13th, and lost six killed, fifty-five wounded, including the Colonel, and seven missing. Recrossed the Rappahannock on the 15th, and encamped near Falmouth. During the year 1862 it received nineteen recruits, and lost forty-six men killed in battle, six who died of disease, and twenty who died of wounds received in battle, total seventy-six. It remained at Fal-



mouth until the army moved to Chancellorsville, and participated in the whole of that campaign, narrowly escaping capture with the rest of the brigade on the 1st of May, on the plank road leading to Fredericksburgh, Gen. Hooker having sent Capt. Moore of his staff to bring the brigade back.

It was much applauded for remaining over its time in this campaign, as it willingly did, and was mustered out of service at New York, May 25th, 1863. Its reception in the city of New York on its return, was in every way most gratifying.

*Roster of the Fourth Regiment New York State Volunteers.*

FIELD AND STAFF.	Date of commission.	Date of rank.	In whose place.	Remarks.
<b>Colonels.</b>				
Alfred W. Taylor .....	June 20, 1861	May 16, 1861	.....	Resigned.
John D. MacGregor .....	Oct. 10, 1862	July 7, 1862	Taylor.	
<b>Lieutenant Colonels.</b>				
John D. MacGregor.....	June 20, 1861	May 10, 1861	.....	Promoted.
William Jamieson .....	Oct. 14, 1862	July 7, 1862	MacGregor.	
<b>Majors.</b>				
Alfred W. Taylor.....	.....	April —, —	.....	Promoted.
William Jamieson.....	June 20, 1861	May 16, 1861	Taylor .....	Promoted.
Charles W. Kruger .....	Oct. 13, 1862	July 7, 1862	Jamieson.	
<b>Adjutants.</b>				
William H. Henriques .....	July 4, 1861	May 16, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Granville Lewis.....	June 5, 1862	May 28, 1862	Henriques.	
<b>Quartermasters.</b>				
James M. Bayles.....	July 4, 1861	May 16, 1861	.....	Promoted.
J. H. Fullerton .....	Mar. 17, 1862	Mar. 17, 1862	Bayles.	
<b>Surgeons.</b>				
Daniel W. Wainwright .....	July 4, 1861	May 16, 1861	.....	Promoted.
George W. Lovejoy .....	June 24, 1862	June 14, 1862	Wainwright.	
<b>Surgeons' Mate.</b>				
George W. Lovejoy .....	July 4, 1861	May 27, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Abraham Welch.....	June 24, 1862	June 14, 1862	Lovejoy.	
<b>Paymaster.</b>				
Malcolm MacGregor, jr.....	July 4, 1861	May 30, 1861	.....	
<b>Second Asst. Surgeon.</b>				
George C. Douglass.....	Sept. 17, 1862	Aug. 9, 1862	.....	
<b>Captains.</b>				
Co. A, Alfred W. Taylor .....	.....	April 25, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Joseph Henriques .....	July 4, 1861	May 3, 1861	Taylor .....	Resigned.
John H. Pell .....	Nov. 10, 1862	Oct. 14, 1862	Henriques .....	Resigned.
Theo. C. Kibbe .....	Feb. 17, 1863	Jan. 2, 1863	Pell .....	Declined.
John H. Sayers .....	May 9, 1863	Jan. 2, 1863	Kibbe.	
Co. B, Samuel S. May .....	.....	April 25, 1861	.....	Resigned.
John S. Downs .....	Sept. 25, 1861	May 26, 1861	.....	Killed in ac- tion.
James McDonald .....	Nov. 10, 1862	Sept. 17, 1862	Downs.	
Co. C, James Mooney .....	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861	.....	Trans. U.S.A.
John Smith .....	Dec. 2, 1861	Nov. 29, 1861	Mooney.	
Co. D, Charles W. Kruger .....	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Edward G. Knoski .....	Nov. 10, 1862	July 7, 1862	Kruger.	



*Roster of the Fourth Regiment N. Y. S. V.—Continued.*

FIELD OFFICERS.	Date of commission.	Date of rank.	In whose place.	Remarks.
Co. E, Wm. B. Parison.....	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861		
Co. F, John H. H. Camp.....	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861		
Co. G, John D. MacGregor.....		April 25, 1861 .....	Promoted.	
John B. Brahams.....	July 4, 1861	May 8, 1861	MacGregor.....	Resigned.
William Selton, jr.....	June 30, 1862	June 25, 1862	Brahams.....	Resigned.
George W. Godfrey.....	Mar. 24, 1863	Feb. 17, 1863	Selton, jr.	
Co. H, Wm. Jamieson.....		April 26, 1861 .....	Promoted.	
John Quinn.....	Sept. 25, 1861	May 17, 1861	Jamieson .....	Resigned.
John Fitzpatrick.....	Nov. 10, 1862	Oct. 23, 1862	Quinn.	
Co. I, Thomas A. Glover.....		April 25, 1861 .....	Resigned.	
John B. Houstain.....	July 4, 1861	May 8, 1861	Glover.....	Resigned.
James M. Bayles.....	Feb. 26, 1862	Feb. 22, 1862	Houstain.....	
James M. Walker.....	Aug. 28, 1862	July 30, 1862	Bayles.	
Co. K, Andrew J. Constantine.....	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861 .....	Resigned.	
Wm. H. Henriques.....	June 5, 1862	May 28, 1862	Constantine..	Resigned.
Leonard F. Hepburn.....	June 30, 1862	June 24, 1862	Henriques.	
First Lieutenant's.				
Co. A, Joseph Henriques .....	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861 .....	Promoted.	
Edward G. Knoski.....	July 4, 1861	May 3, 1861	Henriques.....	Promoted.
Moses S. Little.....	Nov. 10, 1862	July 7, 1862	Knoski.	
Co. B, William Henriques .....		April 25, 1861 .....	Promoted.	
Francis J. Fogerty.....	July 4, 1861	May 7, 1861	Henriques.....	
John Fitzpatrick.....	Mar. 21, 1862	Mar. 27, 1862	Fogarty.....	Promoted.
Tompkins C. Gray.....	Nov. 10, 1862	Oct. 23, 1862	Fitzpatrick.	Resigned.
John Larsourelle.....	Feb. 17, 1863	Dec. 24, 1862	Gray.....	Promoted.
Victor Gerard.....	Mar. 2, 1863	Dec. 24, 1862	Larsourelle..	Promoted.
Co. C, Henry Roscoe .....	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861 .....	Resigned.	
Nath'l P. Bosworth.....	Sept. 25, 1861	Aug. 26, 1861	Roscoe.....	Resigned.
Theo. C. Kibbie.....	April 19, 1862	April 10, 1862	Bosworth.....	Promoted.
John T. Covington .....	Feb. 17, 1863	Jan. 2, 1863	Kibbie.	
Co. D, John Smith .....	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861 .....	Promoted.	
James Parker.....	Dec. 2, 1861	Nov. 29, 1861	Smith .....	Resigned.
John H. Sayers .....	June 3, 1862	May 21, 1862	Parker.	
Co. E, Wm. S. Moulton .....	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861 .....	Resigned.	
Leonard F. Hepburn.....	Aug. 9, 1861	July 6, 1861	Moulton .....	Promoted.
Lewis Eggleston.....	June 30, 1862	June 24, 1862	Hepburn.....	Resigned.
Joseph Pratt.....	Nov. 10, 1862	Oct. 23, 1862	Eggleston.	
Co. F, John L. Downs.....		April 25, 1861 .....	Promoted.	
James McDonald.....	July 4, 1861	May 29, 1861	Downs .....	Promoted.
Wm. Wheeler.....	Nov. 10, 1862	Sept. 17, 1862	McDonald.....	Resigned.
Jas. J. McNamara .....	May 9, 1863	Mar. 23, 1863	Wheeler.	
Co. G, Jas. B. Brahams .....		April 25, 1861 .....	Promoted.	
Wm. Seaton, jr .....	July 4, 1861	May 29, 1861	Brahams.....	Promoted.
Wm. E. Scriber .....	Oct. 10, 1862	June 25, 1862	Seaton.....	Resigned.
James M. Cahill.....	April 7, 1863	Feb. 15, 1863	Scriber.	
Co. H, John Quinn .....		April 25, 1861 .....	Promoted.	
Jas. L. Metcalf .....	Sept. 25, 1861	May 17, 1861	Quinn.....	
Bellknap Bowers.....	April 5, 1862	Feb. 23, 1862	Metcalf.....	Resigned.
John H. Pell.....	May 19, 1862	May 3, 1862	Bowers.....	Promoted.
Nathaniel H. Bayless.....	Nov. 10, 1862	Oct. 14, 1862	Pell.	
Co. I, John B. Houstain .....		April 25, 1861 .....	Promoted.	
William Walsh.....	July 4, 1861	May 8, 1861	Houstain.....	Resigned.
Joseph E. Thornton.....	Dec. 12, 1861	Dec. 7, 1861	Walsh .....	Resigned.
George W. Godfrey.....	May 26, 1862	May 9, 1862	Thornton.....	Resigned.
Chas. H. Rowland.....	Mar. 24, 1863	Feb. 17, 1863	Godfrey.	
Co. K, Jas. M. Bayles.....		April 25, 1861 .....	Resigned.	
Chas. W. Rodman.....	July 4, 1861	May 8, 1861	Bayles.....	Resigned.
James Walker.....	May 19, 1862	May 3, 1862	Rodman .....	Promoted.
Theodore S. Nims.....	Nov. 10, 1862	July 3, 1862	Walker .....	Resigned.
Charles Whiteley.....	Nov. 10, 1862	Oct. 26, 1862	Nims.	
Ensigns.				
Co. A, John Murphy .....		May 3, 1861 .....	Resigned.	
James Walker.....	July 4, 1861	May 31, 1861	Murphy.....	Promoted.
Lewis Eggleston.....	May 19, 1862	May 3, 1862	Walker .....	Promoted.
Joseph Pratt.....	June 30, 1862	June 24, 1862	Eggleston .....	Promoted.
Thomas Hughes.....	Nov. 10, 1862	Oct. 23, 1862	Pratt.	



*Roster of the Fourth Regiment N. Y. S. V.—Continued.*

FIELD OFFICERS.	Date of commission.	Date of rank.	In whose place.	Remarks.
Co. B, Joseph E. Thornton ..	July 4, 1861	May 8, 1861 .....		Promoted.
Henry K. Chapman ..	Dec. 23, 1861	Dec. 7, 1861 .....	Thornton .....	Died of w'nds
James McNamara ..	Nov. 10, 1862	Sept. 19, 1862 .....	Chapman .....	Promoted.
Edward R. Warren ..	May 9, 1863	Mar. 23, 1863 .....	McNamara .....	
Co. C, John Adams .....		April 25, 1861 .....		Resigned.
Theo. C. Kibbie ..	July 4, 1861	May 28, 1861 .....	Adams .....	Promoted.
John H. Sayres ..	May 13, 1862	April 10, 1862 .....	Kibbie .....	Promoted.
Tompkins C. Gray ..	June 3, 1862	May 21, 1862 .....	Sayers .....	
Co. D, Charles Schaeffer ..	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861 .....		Resigned.
Louis Weiss .....	April 17, 1862	April 12, 1862 .....	Schaeffer .....	Promoted.
John T. Covington ..	Oct. 10, 1862	July 22, 1862 .....	Weiss .....	Promoted.
Clark Stoner .....	Feb. 17, 1863	Jan. 2, 1863 .....	Covington .....	
Co. E, John Wynne .....	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861 .....		Promoted.
Moses S. Little .....	Mar. 26, 1862	Feb. 25, 1862 .....	Wynne .....	Resigned.
William Pearson .....	Nov. 10, 1862	July 7, 1862 .....	Little .....	Resigned.
John G. Justh .....	Feb. 17, 1863	Jan. 1, 1863 .....	Pearson .....	Promoted.
Co. F, James McDonald .....		April 25, 1861 .....		Promoted.
Nathaniel P. Bostwick	July 4, 1861	May 8, 1861 .....	McDonald .....	Promoted.
William Scriber .....	Sept. 25, 1861	Aug. 26, 1861 .....	Bosworth .....	
Hiram Perry, jr .....	Mar. 18, 1862	Feb. 25, 1862 .....	Scriber .....	
Wm. E. Scriber .....	May 13, 1862	May 2, 1862 .....	Perry .....	
Co. G, James Parker .....	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861 .....		Promoted.
Theo. S. Nims .....	Nov. 23, 1861	Oct. 19, 1861 .....	Parker .....	Promoted.
Charles Whiteley .....	Nov. 10, 1862	July 3, 1862 .....	Nims .....	Promoted.
William L. Savage .....	Nov. 10, 1862	Oct. 26, 1862 .....	Whiteley .....	
Co. H, James L. Metcalf .....		April 25, 1861 .....		Promoted.
Belknap Bowers .....	Sept. 25, 1861	May 17, 1861 .....	Metcalf .....	Promoted.
Nathaniel H. Bayles .....	April 5, 1862	April 4, 1862 .....	Bowers .....	Promoted.
Augustus Lindenstrath .....	Nov. 10, 1862	Oct. 14, 1862 .....	Bayles .....	
Co. I, Geo. W. Godfrey .....	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861 .....		Promoted.
William Wheeler .....	May 26, 1862	May 9, 1862 .....	Godfrey .....	Promoted.
Charles H. Rowland .....	Nov. 10, 1862	Sept. 17, 1862 .....	Wheeler .....	Promoted.
James Patton .....	Mar. 24, 1863	Feb. 17, 1863 .....	Rowland .....	
Co. K, Charles W. Rodman .....		April 25, 1861 .....		Promoted.
Leonard F. Hepburn .....	July 4, 1861	May 8, 1861 .....	Rodman .....	Promoted.
John H. Pell .....	Aug. 1, 1861	July 6, 1861 .....	Hepburn .....	Promoted.
Chas. A. Anderson .....	May 19, 1862	May 3, 1862 .....	Pell .....	Resigned.
James M. Cahill .....	Nov. 10, 1862	Aug. 9, 1862 .....	Anderson .....	Promoted.
Samuel J. Cook .....	April 7, 1863	Feb. 16, 1863 .....	Cahill .....	

**FIFTH REGIMENT, INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.**

The Fifth Regiment, Infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "Duryee's Zouaves," was recruited in the city of New York, in the spring of 1861, under authority issued to Col. Abram Duryee. On the 23d of April its several companies were mustered into the service of the State; on the 25th the State Board confirmed the election of its field officers, viz.; Abram Duryee, Colonel, Gouverneur K. Warren, Lieut. Colonel, and J. Mansfield Davies, Major; on the 9th of May it was mustered into the service of the United States at Fort Schuyler, by Capt. T. Seymour, U. S. A., and on the 10th it was formally accepted by the State Military Board. On the 16th of May it was ordered to report to Gen. Dix for duty, and, under the orders of that officer, left the State on the 23d; arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 25th, and encamped near the



Hampton bridge in company with the 2d New York Vols. Prior to leaving the State it was furnished, April 29th, with 800 United States percussion muskets, pattern of 1842, calibre 69; and May 1st with fifty Sibley tents, and May 18th with eighty-three common tents. At Fortress Monroe, companies E and K exchanged, with the Commissary General, their muskets for Sharp's rifles. To assist in the organization of the Regiment, the Union Defense Committee, of New York city, paid \$19,063.41, and up to the 15th of August, 1861, the expenditure by the State, for the same purpose, was \$44,731.40, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

The regiment, soon after its arrival, was moved to "Camp Butler," Newport News, where it was recognized as the "advanced guard," not only in name but in position. Here it saw three months varied service, took part in several important reconnoissances, including the occupation of the Rev. Dr. Raymond's "Chesapeake Seminary," and the affair at Big Bethel. In the latter engagement the Fifth led the advance, supported by the 3d New York. The causes which led to the failure of the attempt to dislodge the enemy are generally understood. No censure, however, ever rested upon the Fifth. The service expected of it was gallantly performed. It destroyed the enemy's camp at Little Bethel, and retired on command from Big Bethel with a loss of five killed, sixteen wounded, and two missing.

About the 1st of September the Regiment was ordered to Baltimore as a part of the garrison of that city. While there it constructed one of the most formidable of the defensive works of the city, and won the respect of the inhabitants. At the opening of the campaign of 1862, it was assigned to the 3d brigade, 3d division, 5th (Porter's) corps. From that time the history of the most brilliant operations on the Peninsula is but the record of the Fifth's achievements. It returned from the Peninsula with the army, and was heavily engaged in the battle of second Bull Run. There, less than 500 strong, it lost in killed and wounded over 350. The remnant of the regiment was at South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville. It returned to New York on the 8th of May, 1863, and was mustered out on the 9th of that month, its three years' men having been transferred to the 146th regiment. On the 25th of May, 1863, Col. Cleveland Winslow, who returned in command, was authorized to reorganize the regiment for three years' service. Under this authorization, and by the consolidation with it of the 31st and



37th, which were reorganizing for three years, a battalion was organized and took the field in the fall. By subsequent consolidations, including that of the 12th regiment, a regimental command was organized and remained in the field until the close of the war.

### *Statistics.*

During its term of service the Regiment had 2,164 men on its rolls, viz: two years' men, of original organization, 1,026, of whom 260 were with the regiment after the battle at Chancellorsville; recruits and volunteers on reorganization, 1,138, of whom 730 returned, including only about 100 of the original members of 1861. It had six Colonels, viz: Abram Duryee, Hiram Duryea, Governeur K. Warren, Cleveland Winslow, Frederick Winthrop, and William F. Drum, three of whom were promoted to higher rank, and it is stated that no other New York regiment gave so many officers to other commands.

### *Roster of the Fifth Regiment N. Y. S. V.*

FIELD AND STAFF.	Date of commission.	Date of rank.	In whose place.	Remarks.
<b>Colonel.</b>				
Abraham Duryee .....	June 20, 1861	May 10, 1861	.....	Promoted to Brig. Gen.
Governeur K. Warren .....	Sept. 7, 1861	Aug. 31, 1861	Duryea .....	do do
Hiram Duryea .....	Oct. 29, 1862	Sept. 26, 1862	Warren .....	do do
Cleveland Winslow.....	Dec. 10, 1862	Dec. 4, 1862	Duryea .....	Resigned.
Henry W. Ryder.....	July 16, 1864	July 4, 1864	Winslow .....	Died of w'nds
Frederick Winthrop.....	Aug. 2, 1864	Aug. 2, 1864	Ryder .....	Declined.
William F. Drum .....	May 11, 1865	April 1, 1865	Winthrop .....	Kil'd in act'n
<b>Lieutenant Colonels.</b>				
Governeur K. Warren .....	June 20, 1861	May 10, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Hiram Duryea .....	Sept. 7, 1861	Sept. 3, 1861	Warren .....	Promoted.
Harmon D. Hull .....	Oct. 29, 1862	Sept. 30, 1862	Duryea .....	Promoted.
George Duryea.....	Jan. 22, 1863	Dec. 31, 1862	Hull .....	Resigned.
Henry W. Ryder.....	July 12, 1864	June 1, 1864	Winslow .....	Promoted.
George L. Guthrie .....	July 16, 1864	July 4, 1864	Ryder .....	Promoted.
William F. Drum .....	Oct. 31, 1864	Oct. 28, 1864	Guthrie .....	
Henry W. Ryder.....	June 29, 1865	April 1, 1865	Drum .....	Promoted.
<b>Majors.</b>				
J. Mansfield Davies.....	June 29, 1861	May 10, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Hiram Duryea .....	Aug. 27, 1861	Aug. 15, 1861	Davies .....	Resigned.
Harmon D. Hull .....	Sept. 7, 1861	Sept. 3, 1861	Duryea .....	Promoted.
Cleveland Winslow.....	Oct. 29, 1862	Sept. 30, 1862	Hull .....	Promoted.
George Duryea .....	Dec. 10, 1862	Dec. 4, 1862	Winslow .....	Promoted.
Henry W. Ryder.....	.....	.....	.....	Promoted.
George L. Guthrie .....	July 12, 1864	June 1, 1864	Ryder .....	Promoted.
Paul A. Oliver.....	July 16, 1864	July 4, 1864	Guthrie .....	Promoted.
Henry Shiekhhardt.....	May 31, 1865	May 6, 1865	Oliver .....	
Carlisle Boyd .....	Jan. 23, 1863	Dec. 31, 1862	Duryea .....	Promoted.

**NOTE.**—The original organization had nine hundred men, and subsequently received three hundred recruits who were transferred to the 146th regiment. It came home with two hundred and seventy-three men, the remainder of the original nine hundred having been discharged, died of disease and wounds, and re-enlisted.



*Roster of the Fifth Regiment N. Y. S. V.—Continued.*

FIELD AND STAFF.	Date of commission.	Date of rank.	In whose place.	Remarks.
<b>Adjutants.</b>				
Joseph E. Hamblin .....	July 4, 1861	May 10, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Richard R. Bronner .....	Jan. 10, 1862	Jan. 1, 1862	Hamblin ..	Promoted.
Frederick W. Sovereign .....	June 30, 1862	June 13, 1862	Sovereign ..	Resigned.
Henry Keyser .....	Oct. 29, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	.....	Kil'd in act'n
Thomas J. Taylor .....	Feb. 27, 1863	Feb. 13, 1863	Keyser ..	Resigned.
Joseph Turkington .....	Sept. 16, 1864	Aug. 1, 1864	.....	
Oscar Wiel .....	Jan. 31, 1865	Dec. 10, 1864	Turkington ..	Promoted.
<b>Quartermasters.</b>				
James H. Wells .....	July 4, 1861	May 10, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Augustus L. Thomas .....	Feb. 28, 1862	Feb. 28, 1862	Wells ..	Resigned.
Edwin M. Earle .....	Dec. 10, 1862	Oct. 31, 1862	Thomas ..	Promoted.
John S. Raymond .....	July 12, 1864	July 1, 1864	.....	
<b>Surgeons.</b>				
Rufus J. Gilbert .....	July 4, 1861	May 10, 1861	.....	Promoted to Brig. Surg.
James L. Van Ingen .....	Oct. 17, 1861	Sept. 14, 1861	Gilbert ..	
Henry C. May .....	Feb. 20, 1862	Feb. 18, 1862	Van Ingen ..	
Frank W. Doolittle .....	Sept. 16, 1862	Aug. 29, 1862	May ..	Resigned.
Orasasmus Smith .....	Aug. 6, 1864	July 20, 1864	.....	
<b>Surgeons' Mates.</b>				
B. Ellis Martin .....	July 4, 1861	May 10, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Owen Munson .....	Feb. 20, 1862	Feb. 18, 1862	Martin ..	Resigned.
John N. Freeman .....	Sept. 9, 1862	Aug. 21, 1862	Munson ..	Resigned.
Francis S. Grimes .....	Aug. 18, 1862	Aug. 9, 1862	.....	
John A. Robinson .....	Sept. 30, 1864	Sept. 29, 1864	.....	
<b>Paymaster.</b>				
Charles F. Davies .....	July 4, 1861	June 14, 1861	.....	
<b>Assistant Surgeon.</b>				
Francis S. Grimes .....	Aug. 18, 1862	Aug. 9, 1862	.....	
<b>Chaplains.</b>				
Gordon Winslow .....	July 4, 1862	May 10, 1861	.....	
William V. Feltwell .....	July 6, 1865	July 1, 1865	.....	
<b>Captains.</b>				
Co. A, Harmon D. Hull .....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 25, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Chas. C. Cambrelling .....	Sept. 25, 1861	Sept. 3, 1861	Hull ..	Promoted.
James McConnell .....	Aug. 28, 1862	July 23, 1862	Cambrelling ..	Resigned.
George L. Guthrey .....	Feb. 17, 1863	Jan. 10, 1863	McConnell ..	Resigned.
George L. Guthrie .....	Nov. 20, 1863	Aug. 28, 1863	.....	Promoted.
Gordon Winslow, jr. ....	July 12, 1864	June 1, 1864	Guthrie ..	Promoted.
Co. B, Robert S. Dumont .....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 25, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Gouverneur Carr .....	Sept. 25, 1861	Sept. 3, 1861	Dumont ..	Resigned.
Ralph E. Prime .....	Oct. 29, 1862	Sept. 22, 1862	Carr ..	Promoted.
John S. Raymond .....	Dec. 10, 1862	Oct. 29, 1862	Prime ..	Promoted.
Chas. S. Montgomery .....	Nov. 20, 1863	Oct. 19, 1863	.....	
John T. Taylor .....	Mar. 21, 1865	Feb. 6, 1865	Montgomery ..	Kil'd in act'n
Sam'l W. McPherson .....	July 31, 1865	July 28, 1865	Taylor ..	
Co. C, Henry E. Davies, jr. ....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 25, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Joseph S. York .....	Sept. 4, 1861	Aug. 16, 1861	Davies ..	Resigned.
Jacob Duryea .....	Sept. 25, 1861	Sept. 8, 1861	York ..	Pro. U. S. A.
Joseph H. Bradley .....	Oct. 25, 1861	Sept. 24, 1861	Duryea ..	Resigned.
Joseph H. Bradley .....	Aug. 30, 1862	July 22, 1862	.....	Re-appoint'd
George O. Hager .....	Oct. 29, 1862	July 22, 1862	Bradley ..	Resigned.
Thos. W. Cortwright .....	Oct. 29, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	.....	Kil'd in act'n
William Hoffman .....	Jan. 23, 1863	Dec. 25, 1862	Cortwright ..	Died of wnds
Henry Scheckhardt .....	Nov. 20, 1863	Aug. 31, 1863	.....	
Henry S. Schickhardt .....	Nov. 20, 1863	Aug. 31, 1863	.....	
Robert Green .....	May 31, 1865	May 6, 1865	Schickhardt ..	Promoted.
Co. D, James L. Waugh .....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 25, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Joseph E. Hamblin .....	Aug. 27, 1861	Aug. 10, 1861	Waugh ..	Resigned.



*Roster of the Fifth Regiment N. Y. S. V.—Continued.*

FIELD OFFICERS.	Date of commission.	Date of rank.	In whose place.	Remarks.
<b>Co. D,</b> Carlisle Boyd .....	Nov. 18, 1861	Nov. 4, 1861	Hamblin .....	Resigned.
William Chambers .....	Feb. 17, 1863	Dec. 31, 1862	Boyd .....	Resigned.
Lawrence Murphy .....	Nov. 20, 1863	Oct. 24, 1863	.....	[tion.
James McKeon .....	July 12, 1864	June 1, 1864	Murphy .....	Killed in ac-
<b>Co. E,</b> Hiram Duryea .....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 25, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Henry W. Barnett .....	Sept. 4, 1861	Aug. 15, 1861	Duryea .....	Promoted.
Stephen W. Wheeler .....	Nov. 7, 1862	Oct. 16, 1862	Barnett .....	Promoted.
Paul A. Oliver .....	Apr. 13, 1864	Jan. 1, 1864	.....	Promoted.
Axel Leatz .....	Mar. 30, 1865	Mar. 11, 1865	Oliver .....	Promoted.
<b>Co. F,</b> Henry A. Swartwout .....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 25, 1861	.....	Resigned.
George Duryea .....	Sept. 4, 1861	Aug. 17, 1861	Swartwout .....	Resigned.
A. Sidney Chase .....	Dec. 10, 1862	Dec. 4, 1862	Duryea .....	Promoted.
Joseph Hilton .....	June 10, 1864	Apr. 11, 1864	.....	
<b>Co. G,</b> Abraham Denike .....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 25, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Wilbur F. Lewis .....	Sept. 25, 1861	Sept. 6, 1861	Denike .....	Resigned.
James H. Lounsbury .....	Oct. 29, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	Lewis .....	Killed in ac-
Hy. W. DeWinstanley .....	June 20, 1864	June 14, 1864	.....	[tion.
Joseph Turkington .....	Jan. 31, 1865	Dec. 10, 1864	Winstanley .....	
Stephen W. Wheeler .....	July 31, 1865	July 15, 1865	Turkington .....	Died of w'ds.
<b>Co. H,</b> Judson Kilpatrick .....	July 4, 1861	May 9, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Wm. T. Partridge .....	Sept. 25, 1861	Aug. 14, 1861	Kilpatrick .....	Resigned.
Charles Montgomery .....	July 21, 1862	June 27, 1862	Partridge .....	Killed in ac-
John F. York .....	June 29, 1864	June 14, 1864	.....	[tion.
<b>Co. I,</b> Charles G. Bartlett .....	July 4, 1861	May 9, 1861	.....	Appointed in
Oliver Wetmore, jr. ....	Sept. 25, 1861	Sept. 8, 1861	Bartlett .....	[U. S. A.
Charles Sargent .....	June 30, 1862	June 20, 1862	Wetmore .....	Resigned.
Thomas R. Martin .....	Jan. 23, 1863	Dec. 7, 1862	Sargent .....	Resigned.
William H. Chambers .....	July 12, 1864	June 1, 1864	.....	
<b>Co. K,</b> Cleveland Winslow .....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 25, 1861	.....	
J. Henry Whitney .....	Nov. 7, 1862	Sept. 26, 1862	Winslow .....	Promoted.
William C. Woods .....	July 12, 1864	June 1, 1864	.....	
First Lieutenants.				
<b>Co. A,</b> James Miller .....	.....	Apr. 25, 1861	.....	Resigned.
William T. Partridge .....	July 4, 1861	May 9, 1861	Miller .....	Resigned.
John Collins .....	Sept. 25, 1861	Aug. 14, 1861	Partridge .....	Promoted
Azor S. Marvin .....	Aug. 28, 1862	July 26, 1862	Collins .....	
Robert R. Meldrum .....	Jan. 23, 1863	Dec. 4, 1862	Marvin .....	Pro. A. A. G.
Charles Reighley .....	Nov. 20, 1863	Aug. 28, 1863	.....	
John S. Raymond .....	Nov. 20, 1863	Nov. 9, 1863	Reighley .....	
Stephen Huggins .....	July 12, 1864	June 1, 1864	Raymond .....	App'd Q. M.
<b>Co. B,</b> Gouverneur Carr .....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 25, 1861	.....	Promoted.
George O. Hager .....	Sept. 25, 1861	Sept. 3, 1861	Carr .....	Promoted.
John S. Raymond .....	Oct. 29, 1862	July 22, 1862	Hager .....	Promoted.
Gordon Winslow, jr. ....	Dec. 10, 1862	Oct. 29, 1862	Raymond .....	Promoted.
Alexander Leatz .....	Mar. 16, 1864	Mar. 1, 1864	Winslow, jr. ....	
Oscar Wiel .....	Oct. 31, 1864	Aug. 1, 1864	Leatz .....	Missing in [action.
Henry Fitzgerald .....	Feb. 18, 1863	Dec. 10, 1864	Wiel .....	Appointed
<b>Co. C,</b> J. Francis Evans .....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 25, 1861	.....	[adjutant.
Charles S. Montgomery .....	May 17, 1862	Apr. 23, 1862	Evans .....	Resigned.
Stephen W. Wheeler .....	July 21, 1862	June 27, 1862	Montgomery .....	Promoted.
William H. Chambers .....	Nov. 7, 1862	Oct. 16, 1862	Wheeler .....	Promoted.
Robert Green .....	July 12, 1864	June 2, 1864	Weinberg .....	Kil'd in ac't'n
Edward Williams .....	May 31, 1865	May 6, 1865	Green .....	Promoted.
Eugene Trossard .....	Nov. 20, 1863	Aug. 31, 1863	Trossard .....	
Constantine Neurberg .....	May 18, 1864	Mar. 15, 1864	.....	
<b>Co. D,</b> Wilbur F. Lewis .....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 25, 1861	.....	Promoted.
James S. Lounsbury .....	Sept. 25, 1861	Sept. 6, 1861	Lewis .....	Promoted.
A. Sidney Chase .....	Oct. 29, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	Lounsbury .....	Promoted.
Geo. W. Wannemacher .....	Dec. 19, 1862	Dec. 4, 1862	Chase .....	Promoted.
Thomas E. Fish .....	Feb. 17, 1863	Dec. 29, 1862	Wannemacher .....	Resigned.
Thomas S. Hayes .....	Nov. 20, 1863	Sept. 24, 1863	.....	
Charles W. Griffith .....	Aug. 31, 1863	July 28, 1863	Hayes .....	
<b>Co. E,</b> James Smith .....	.....	Apr. 25, 1861	.....	
George Duryea .....	July 4, 1861	May 9, 1861	Smith .....	
John H. Whitney .....	Aug. 28, 1861	Aug. 17, 1861	Duryea .....	Promoted.



*Roster of the Fifth Regiment N. Y. S. V.—Continued.*

FIELD OFFICERS.	Date of commission.	Date of rank.	In whose place.	Remarks.
Co. E, George L. Guthrie....	Nov. 7, 1862	Sept. 26, 1862	Whitney.....	Promoted.
William C. Woods....	April 29, 1864	Jan. 1, 1864	.....	do
Joseph Turkington....	July 12, 1864	June 1, 1864	Woods.....	do
William A. Langdon....	Oct. 31, 1864	Aug. 1, 1864	Turkington....	App. Adjt.
Co. F, Oliver Wetmore, Jr....	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Charles Sargent....	Nov. 18, 1861	Sept. 8, 1861	Wetmore, Jr....	do
Felix Agius....	June 30, 1862	June 20, 1862	Sargent.....	do
William Hoffman....	Nov. 7, 1862	Sept. 15, 1862	Agius.....	Promoted to 185 regiment
John Free....	Feb. 17, 1863	Dec. 26, 1862	Hoffman.....	Promoted.
John T. Burns....	July 31, 1863	July 15, 1863	.....	Resigned.
Co. G, Robert Shumway....	.....	April 25, 1861	.....	do
Jacob Duryee....	July 4, 1861	May 9, 1861	Shumway.....	Promoted.
Erwin G. Fowler....	Sept. 8, 1861	Sept. 8, 1861	Duryee.....	Resigned.
Ralph E. Prime....	July 21, 1862	July 5, 1862	Fowler.....	Promoted.
Roderick Gedney....	Oct. 29, 1862	Sept. 22, 1862	Prime.....	do
John T. Taylor....	June 20, 1864	June 14, 1864	.....	do
George H. Foster....	Mar. 30, 1863	Feb. 6, 1863	Taylor.....	do
Co. H, Church C. Cambreling....	July 4, 1861	May 9, 1861	.....	do
Joseph H. Bradley....	Sept. 25, 1861	Sept. 3, 1861	Cambreling....	do
Herman G. O. Eichler....	Nov. 18, 1861	Sept. 24, 1861	Bradley.....	do
Simon B. Parker....	Oct. 29, 1862	Sept. 15, 1862	Eichler.....	do
John C. Brown....	June 20, 1864	June 14, 1864	.....	do
Co. I, Joseph S. York....	July 4, 1861	May 9, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Richard R. Brouner....	Sept. 4, 1861	Aug. 16, 1861	York.....	do
James McConnell....	Jan. 10, 1862	Jan. 1, 1862	Brouner.....	do
William Ferguson....	Aug. 25, 1862	July 23, 1862	McConnell....	do
Joseph A. Vail....	Jan. 23, 1863	Oct. 11, 1862	Ferguson.....	Resigned.
William Raymond....	May 31, 1863	May 6, 1863	.....	do
Co. K, Prescott Tracy....	.....	April 25, 1861	.....	do
William H. Hoyt....	July 4, 1861	May 9, 1861	Tracy.....	do
Carlisle Boyd....	Aug. 27, 1861	Aug. 1, 1861	Hoyt.....	do
Charles W. Wright....	Dec. 12, 1861	Nov. 4, 1861	Boyd.....	Promoted.
T. W. Cartwright, Jr....	Feb. 12, 1862	Feb. 8, 1862	Wright.....	do
Thomas R. Martin....	Oct. 29, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	Cartwright....	Promoted.
William H. Uckele....	Feb. 17, 1863	Febr. 7, 1862	Martin.....	do
Noble M. Cornish....	May 31, 1863	May 6, 1863	Cornish.....	do
George A. Buckingham....	Aug. 31, 1863	July 20, 1863	Cornish.....	do
Ensigns.				
Co. A, Charles W. Torry....	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861	.....	do
Ralph E. Prime....	Sept. 25, 1861	Sept. 6, 1861	Torry.....	do
John H. Berrian....	July 21, 1862	July 5, 1862	Prime.....	Promoted.
Julian James....	Oct. 29, 1862	Sept. 29, 1862	Berrian.....	do
Stephen Huggins....	Nov. 20, 1863	Aug. 28, 1863	.....	do
A. J. Tucker....	Sept. 16, 1864	Sept. 1, 1864	.....	do
Co. B, Theodore S. Dumont....	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861	.....	do
William H. Chambers....	Oct. 29, 1862	Aug. 12, 1862	Dumont.....	do
William H. Kiltson....	Dec. 10, 1862	Oct. 16, 1862	.....	do
John S. Raymond....	Nov. 20, 1863	Oct. 19, 1863	.....	do
Constantine Weinburg....	Nov. 30, 1863	Nov. 9, 1863	Raymond.....	Promoted.
Gustav Bergquist....	May 18, 1864	Mar. 13, 1864	Weinburg....	do
Noble M. Cornish....	July 12, 1864	June 12, 1864	Huggins.....	do
George A. Buckingham....	May 31, 1865	May 6, 1865	Cornish.....	do
William J. Charlton....	Aug. 31, 1865	July 20, 1865	Buckingham....	do
Co. C, Charles H. Seaman....	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861	.....	do
Charles F. Davies....	Aug. 9, 1861	July 3, 1861	Seaman.....	do
Charles W. Wright....	Sept. 25, 1861	Aug. 20, 1861	Davies.....	do
T. W. Cartwright, Jr....	Dec. 12, 1861	Nov. 4, 1861	Wright.....	Promoted.
Joseph Reaney....	Feb. 12, 1862	Feb. 8, 1862	Cartwright....	do
John Frie....	Dec. 10, 1862	Oct. 5, 1862	Reaney.....	do
Samuel Tiebout....	Feb. 17, 1863	Dec. 26, 1862	Frie.....	do
Wm. J. C. Willison....	Nov. 20, 1863	Aug. 31, 1863	.....	do
H. William Athers....	May 18, 1864	Mar. 15, 1864	Willison.....	do
Charles Reighley....	July 9, 1864	June 2, 1864	Athers.....	Killed in act'n
Edward Williams....	July 12, 1864	June 1, 1864	McKeon.....	Promoted.
James A. Van Fleet....	May 31, 1865	May 6, 1865	Williams.....	do



*Roster of the Fifth Regiment N. Y. S. V.—Continued.*

FIELD OFFICERS.	Date of commission.	Date of rank.	In whose place.	Remarks.
Ce. D., John A. Cochran.....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 25, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Fredk W. Sovereign.....	Jan. 3, 1862	Dec. 27, 1861	Cochran .....	do
Rodney Gedney .....	June 30, 1862	June 30, 1862	Sovereign .....	Promoted.
William H. Uekels.....	Oct. 29, 1862	Sept. 22, 1862	Gedney .....	do
Patrick Gilligan.....	Feb. 17, 1863	Dec. 7, 1862	Uekelc.....	do
Alex. Leatz .....	Nov. 20, 1863	Nov. 4, 1863	Leatz.....	do
James McKeon.....	Mar. 14, 1864	Mar. 1, 1864	.....	do
William A. Langdon.....	Sept. 16, 1864	Aug. 18, 1864	.....	do
Charles W. Griffith.....	Mar. 30, 1865	Mar. 1, 1865	Langdon.....	do
John P. Scullen .....	Aug. 31, 1865	July 28, 1865	Griffith .....	do
Co. E., Maritz Mayer .....	.....	Apr. 25, 1861	.....	.....
Henry H. Burnett.....	July 4, 1861	May 9, 1861	Mayer .....	.....
Edward G. Bell .....	Sept. 4, 1861	Aug. 15, 1861	Burnett .....	Promoted.
William Ferguson .....	Feb. 28, 1862	Feb. 22, 1862	Bell .....	Resigned.
Simeon Parker .....	Aug. 28, 1862	July 23, 1862	Ferguson .....	Promoted.
Joseph A. Vail.....	Oct. 29, 1862	Sept. 25, 1862	Parker.....	do
John T. Burnes .....	Jan. 23, 1863	Oct. 11, 1862	Vail.....	do
Wm. Thompson.....	Dec. 24, 1863	Nov. 20, 1863	.....	.....
Co. F., Carlisle Boyd.....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 25, 1861	.....	do
William H. Allen.....	Sept. 4, 1861	Aug. 1, 1861	Boyd .....	do
T. E. Van Tine .....	Dec. 12, 1861	Nov. 18, 1861	.....	.....
Wm. Hoffman .....	Aug. 28, 1862	July 25, 1862	Van Tine.....	.....
Albert R. Meldrum.....	Nov. 7, 1862	Sept. 15, 1862	Hoffman .....	Promoted.
Matthew M. Walsh .....	Jan. 25, 1863	Dec. 4, 1862	Meldrum.....	do
John McNamara .....	Oct. 31, 1864	Aug. 18, 1864	.....	.....
Co. G., Joseph H. Bradley.....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 25, 1861	.....	do
Charles Sargent .....	Sept. 25, 1861	Sept. 3, 1861	Bradley .....	do
James McConnell .....	Nov. 18, 1861	Sept. 8, 1861	Sargent .....	do
Azor S. Marvin, jr.....	Jan. 10, 1862	Jan. 1, 1862	McConnell .....	do
Sidney A. Chase .....	Aug. 28, 1862	July 26, 1862	Marvin .....	do
Geo. L. Guthrie .....	Oct. 39, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	Chase .....	do
Thos. I. Taylor .....	Jan. 23, 1863	Sept. 26, 1862	Guthrie .....	do
Charles L. Isaacs .....	Feb. 27, 1863	Feb. 15, 1863	Taylor .....	do
George O'sborn .....	June 20, 1864	June 14, 1864	.....	.....
Co. H., James Miller .....	July 4, 1861	May 9, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Felix Angus.....	Sept. 25, 1861	Sept. 6, 1861	Miller .....	do
John S. Raymond .....	June 30, 1862	June 20, 1862	Angus .....	Promoted.
Geo. W. Waumacker .....	Oct. 29, 1862	July 22, 1862	Raymond .....	do
Flavell W. Carr .....	Jan. 23, 1863	Dec. 4, 1862	Waumacker .....	do
James R. Rich .....	June 20, 1864	June 14, 1864	.....	[tion.
Thomas Burns.....	May 31, 1865	May 14, 1865	Rich .....	Killed in ac-
Co. I., John H. Whitney .....	July 4, 1861	May 9, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Charles S. Montgomery .....	Sept. 4, 1861	Aug. 17, 1861	Whitney .....	do
George W. Cregier .....	May 17, 1862	Apr. 23, 1862	Montgomery .....	do
Henry M. Kaiser .....	Aug. 25, 1862	Aug. 5, 1862	Cregier .....	Resigned.
Philip L. Wilson .....	Oct. 29, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	Keyser .....	Promoted.
John McGahan .....	April 23, 1863	Feb. 3, 1863	Wilson .....	Resigned.
William Raymond .....	Oct. 31, 1864	Sept. 1, 1864	.....	.....
Atherton Foster .....	Aug. 31, 1865	May 6, 1865	Raymond .....	Promoted.
Co. K., William H. Hoyt .....	.....	Apr. 25, 1861	.....	do
William Ferguson .....	July 4, 1861	May 9, 1861	Hoyt .....	do
H. E. O. Eichtler .....	Aug. 27, 1861	Aug. 8, 1861	Ferguson .....	Resigned.
John E. Dunham .....	Nov. 18, 1861	Sept. 24, 1861	Eichtler .....	Promoted.
Stephen W. Wheeler .....	Feb. 12, 1862	Feb. 8, 1862	Dunham .....	Resigned.
Thomas R. Martin .....	July 21, 1862	June 27, 1862	Wheeler .....	Promoted.
Genlon Winslow .....	Oct. 29, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	Martin .....	do
Thomas E. Fish .....	Dec. 10, 1862	Oct. 29, 1862	Winslow .....	do
William Melvaine .....	Feb. 17, 1863	Dec. 29, 1862	Fish .....	do
Richard Berrian .....	July 12, 1864	June 8, 1864	Keighley .....	Deceased.
Augustus Meyer .....	July 31, 1865	July 15, 1865	Berrian .....	.....

the regiment was immediately mustered into the service of the United States. This roster was compiled with on the 25th of May, at Tompkinsville, by Lieut. M. Cogswell, 5th U. S. Infantry.

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It has been suggested that the increased incidence of hypertension in patients with primary aldosteronism is due to an increase in the plasma renin activity (PRA) (1). We have studied the PRA in 100 patients with primary aldosteronism and found that the mean PRA was significantly higher than that in 100 normotensive subjects. In addition, we found that the PRA was significantly higher in patients with primary aldosteronism who had hypertension than in those without hypertension. These findings support the hypothesis that hypertension in primary aldosteronism is due to an increase in PRA. However, we also found that the PRA was significantly higher in patients with primary aldosteronism who did not have hypertension than in those with hypertension. This finding suggests that hypertension in primary aldosteronism is not necessarily due to an increase in PRA. It is possible that hypertension in primary aldosteronism is due to an increase in the plasma renin concentration (PRC) or to an increase in the renin-angiotensin system. Further studies are needed to elucidate the mechanism of hypertension in primary aldosteronism.

## SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Sixth regiment infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "Wilson's Zouaves," was recruited in the city of New York (commencing April 14th, 1861), by Col. William Wilson. Immediately upon the issue of the President's proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers, Col. Wilson received authority from the State to recruit a regiment of infantry. In five days after opening his rolls, twenty-five hundred men gave in their names. When the Sixth Massachusetts were attacked while passing through Baltimore April 19th, Col. Wilson asked to be immediately sent to the field, and in compliance with this request Special Orders No. 61, April 20th, was issued, by Gov. Morgan.

"Col. William Wilson, of New York city, is hereby appointed temporarily colonel of the regiment he has raised, his appointment to date on the 19th of April, 1861. He will report himself and his command forthwith to the President of the United States at Washington city. If practicable, before leaving New York, the regiment will be mustered into the service of the State. Major Robert Hubbell will preside at the election of company officers, and Brig. Gen. Yates will preside at the election of field officers. If not practicable, the organization will be completed on the passage, and reported to this office. Col. Wilson will make requisition on the Commissary General for the necessary arms and ammunition. Gen. Sandford will provide the requisite steam transportation and supplies for the regiment for one month."

A delay occurred, however, in the issue of uniforms, arms, &c., and rendered a compliance with this order impracticable, and the regiment went into barracks in the old Quarantine buildings on Staten Island, and a large number of its original recruits found their way to the field as members of other organizations. On the 30th of April, companies A, B, C, D and E were mustered into the service of the United States at Tompkinsville by Capt. T. Seymour, U. S. A. Special Orders No. 214, May 22d, numbered the regiment and accepted it into the State service, and confirmed the election of the following officers, viz: William Wilson, colonel; John Creighton, lieutenant colonel, and William Newby, major. Col. Wilson was ordered "to report for duty to Gen. Yates, and to hold his regiment in readiness to be mustered into the service of the United States." Special orders No. 216, May 22d, directed the regiment to be "immediately mustered into the service of the United States." This order was complied with on the 25th of May, at Tompkinsville, by Lieut. M. Cogswell, 5th U. S. infantry.



Uniforms were issued to the regiment on the 8th of May; knapsacks, haversacks and canteens, June 4th and 12th; arms (Springfield muskets, pattern of 1842), June 8th, and tents, June 12th. On the 13th of June, the regiment left "Camp Washington" for New York city; and from thence, on the 15th of June, on the steamer Vanderbilt under sealed orders. Its destination was soon ascertained to be Santa Rosa Island, Florida, where it arrived on the 23d and landed on the 24th.

To assist in the organization of this regiment the following among other contributions were made, viz: W. D. Lord, \$500; Thurlow Weed, \$250; Mulberry street church, \$100; Hugh Smith, \$50, and \$50 from other persons; Union Defense Committee, 700 pairs of pants and shirts, 700 pairs of stockings, 700 shoes and a number of blankets, and also an expenditure of \$180.88. The total payments by the State for the same purpose up to August 15th, 1861, was \$24,484.94, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

The regiment encamped on Santa Rosa island, one mile from Fort Pickens. Trees and bushes were cut down and abatis formed to guard against a sudden attack by the enemy, and outposts were placed about 1,000 yards in front. By order of Col. Brown, then in command, however, the outposts were drawn in, and the removal of trees and bushes suspended. Companies A, B and C were detailed to Key West and Tortugas, and companies G and I were detached for service at batteries Lincoln and Cameron. This disposition threw upon companies C, D, F, H and K all the picket and guard duty, and also the fatigue and extra duty. The hospital of the regiment was established on the gulf side of the island, with outposts some 300 yards in advance. These outposts were also ordered in by Col. Brown, and the regiment confined to a picket guard, stationed about four hundred yards from camp. The comparatively defenseless position of the command was greatly aggravated by the unserviceable character of the muskets with which it was armed.

Early on the morning of the 9th of October the camp was alarmed by the firing of the picket guard, and the regiment had barely time to form before an attack was made by the enemy in strong force in three columns. The regiment (about two hundred men) held its line for fifteen or twenty minutes, and then fell back about fifty yards. The enemy advanced and took possession of the camp and set the tents, etc., on fire. The regiment then fell



back to battery Totten, and at daylight, with reinforcements from the fort, moved forward and found that the enemy had retreated. The vigor with which the regiment resisted the attack undoubtedly saved Fort Pickens from surprise and capture, both of which the enemy expected to accomplish.

On the 22d of November the guns of the fort and batteries opened on Pensacola, and were promptly replied to by the enemy. This engagement continued until the 24th. Companies D, G, H and I participated in the work, and were continually under fire. On the 1st of January another artillery duel occurred, in which a portion of the regiment took part. The details from the regiment for scouting, guard duty, etc., during this period, were very heavy. Outposts were established, the island thoroughly patrolled, the regiment moved within the line of the defenses, and every precaution taken to prevent the landing of the enemy, which was frequently attempted.

On the 9th of May the enemy evacuated Pensacola, and on the 10th the forts and harbor defenses were occupied by Gen. Arnold with eight companies of regulars and the 6th and 75th regiments New York volunteers, companies G and I of the 6th being detailed to occupy Fort Barrancas. Here the regiment was engaged in picket duty and on scouting excursions. Lieut. Col. Cassidy, in command of four companies, captured the town of Milton after a sharp fight of two hours, and took a number of prisoners, horses and other property. Capt. Latham, in command of thirteen men, had an encounter with a superior force of guerillas, and returned to camp with two of his men wounded. Nearly all of the companies were similarly engaged at different times.

In November, the regiment was sent to New Orleans, where it was made a part of General Sherman's division. In December it was sent to Baton Rouge as a part of General Grover's division. In March following it led the advance as skirmishers on a reconnaissance. On the 1st of April it left Donaldsville, La., as a portion of the 4th (Grover's) division, 19th corps, and, after a march of three days, arrived at Thibodeaux. Left Thibodeaux, April 3d, and proceeded by railroad to Bayou Bœuf, where it remained, until the 7th, on guard and picket duty. It then moved to Brashear City, where it camped until the 12th, when it embarked on the gunboats "Estella" and "Clifton" for Indian Bend. Here a sharp engagement ensued. The 1st Louisiana was attacked from the shore by riflemen and a section of artillery. The 6th was landed



and skirmished through the woods, driving the enemy at every point back to the banks of the Teche Bayou, with the loss of one killed. The pursuit was continued until night, and resumed the next morning. The enemy were overtaken at Irish Bend, where a severe engagement ensued, in which the enemy lost heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners. The overland advance of the 3d division was met here. From Irish Bend the regiment marched to New Iberia, or Newtown, and was sent on an expedition to destroy the salt-works, which it accomplished. The enemy were next encountered at Vermillion Bayou. The 6th, being in the advance, captured a wagon train, and for this service was permitted to place its knapsacks on the conveyances. It then advanced double quick, for two miles, and met the enemy at the Bayou strongly posted. The position was secured, however, with the loss of one man killed and two wounded. The regiment remained at Vermillion Bayou two days, and then moved with its brigade to Washington, La., and from thence up the Alexandria road to the Little Bayou Boeuf, capturing a large number of horses, cattle, &c. From thence it returned to Washington. Its next march was to Alexandria, about 100 miles, where it remained on guard duty for a few days, and then moved sixty miles to Simsport, from whence it took steamer for New Orleans on its way to New York, its term of service having expired. It arrived in New York on the 10th of June, 1863, with 590 men out of the 770 composing its original force, and brought with it, and in its charge, the Confederate officers of the department of the Gulf.

On leaving the field the following order was issued, viz:

“HEADQUARTERS, 1ST BRIGADE, GROVER’S DIVISION, }  
ALEXANDRIA, LA., May 14th, 1863. }

[Special Orders, No. 43.]

*Lieutenant Colonel Cassidy, the Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the 6th Regiment, New York Volunteers:*

The commanding general of the 1st brigade cannot allow the 6th regiment to leave the department of the Gulf and the service of the United States without conveying to them his high appreciation of their conduct as men and their valor as soldiers during the present movement.

Since the landing of this command at Irish Bend, La., on the 13th of April, until the arrival at Alexandria on the 8th of May, 1863, an interval in which the regiment endured the hardships of



severe marching under an almost tropical sun, and during which they encountered the enemy three times, sustaining well their reputation for endurance and bravery.

The members of the 6th regiment, officers and men, carry with them the earnest desire of the commanding general of the 1st brigade for their future welfare and happiness, mingled with a regret that the Government should have lost the services of this regiment, though the time has arrived for its members to enjoy their well merited repose.

By command of  
**WILLIAM DWIGHT, Brig. Gen'l,**  
*Commanding First Brigade."*

*Roster of the Sixth Regiment New York State Volunteers.*

FIELD AND STAFF.	Date of com-mission.	Date of rank.	In whose place.	Remarks.
<b>Colonel.</b> William Wilson .....	June 20, 1861	May 22, 1861		
<b>Lieutenant-Colonels.</b> John Creighton..... Michael Cassidy.....	June 20, 1861 Dec. 30, 1861	May 22, 1861 Dec. 21, 1861	..... Creighton .....	Resigned. Resigned.
<b>Majors.</b> William Newby ..... William Newby ..... James W. Burgess.....	June 20, 1861 Nov. 7, 1861 July 21, 1862	May 22, 1861 Nov. 4, 1861 June 21, 1862	..... Newby..... Newby.....	Resigned. Re-appoint'd Resigned.
<b>Adjutant.</b> J. J. Heary.....	Oct. 25, 1861	May 25, 1861		
<b>Quartermasters.</b> M. E. Bradley ..... Thomas J. Roberts .....	Oct. 25, 1861 July 21, 1862	May 25, 1861 May 28, 1862	Bradley.....	Resigned.
<b>Surgeon.</b> Philo C. Pease .....	July 4, 1861	May 22, 1861		
<b>Surgeon's Mate.</b> Edward Lynch.....	July 4, 1861	May 22, 1861		
<b>Paymaster.</b> Wm. P. N. Phipard .....	July 4, 1861	June 5, 1861		
<b>Assistant Surgeons.</b> John Fisher..... John Franklin Patterson....	Aug. 18, 1862 Dec. 23, 1862	Aug. 9, 1862 Dec. 23, 1862	Fisher .....	Declined.
<b>Chaplain.</b> Michael Nash .....	Oct. 25, 1861	June 3, 1861		
<b>Captains.</b> Co. A, James W. Burgess.... Wm. B. Kaufman .... Co. B, Abraham F. Whiting Wm. J. Denslow, .... Co. C, Robert H. Hazletine.. Co. D, Henry G. Bates .....	July 4, 1861 Aug. 28, 1862 July 4, 1861 June 30, 1862 July 4, 1861 July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861 June 21, 1862 April 25, 1861 Dec. 24, 1861 April 25, 1861 April 25, 1861	..... Burgess..... Whiting .....	Promoted. Promoted.
Patrick S. Duffy.....	Aug. 28, 1862	May 27, 1862	Bates .....	Resigned.

and a general flow from the higher latitude air masses towards the subtropical areas and away from the equator. Thus, the zonal winds in the upper troposphere are generally吹送風 (yūsōfū) or吹送風帶 (yūsōfūtai), while the westerly winds in the lower troposphere are called東南風 (tōnan-fū) or東南風帶 (tōnan-fūtai). The westerly winds in the upper troposphere are吹送風 (yūsōfū) or吹送風帶 (yūsōfūtai), while the easterly winds in the lower troposphere are called東北風 (tōhoku-fū) or東北風帶 (tōhoku-fūtai).

The Japanese climate is characterized by the following features:  
 1. The seasonal variation of the wind system.  
 2. The seasonal variation of the pressure system.

3. The seasonal variation of the temperature system.  
 4. The seasonal variation of the precipitation system.

5. The seasonal variation of the cloud system.  
 6. The seasonal variation of the solar radiation system.

7. The seasonal variation of the atmospheric circulation system.  
 8. The seasonal variation of the atmospheric pressure system.

9. The seasonal variation of the atmospheric temperature system.  
 10. The seasonal variation of the atmospheric humidity system.

11. The seasonal variation of the atmospheric circulation system.  
 12. The seasonal variation of the atmospheric pressure system.

13. The seasonal variation of the atmospheric temperature system.  
 14. The seasonal variation of the atmospheric humidity system.

15. The seasonal variation of the atmospheric circulation system.  
 16. The seasonal variation of the atmospheric pressure system.

17. The seasonal variation of the atmospheric temperature system.  
 18. The seasonal variation of the atmospheric humidity system.

19. The seasonal variation of the atmospheric circulation system.  
 20. The seasonal variation of the atmospheric pressure system.

21. The seasonal variation of the atmospheric temperature system.  
 22. The seasonal variation of the atmospheric humidity system.

*Roster of the Sixth Regiment N. Y. S. V.—Continued.*

FIELD AND STAFF.	Date of commission.	Date of rank.	In whose place.	Remarks.
Co. E, Henry Du Fraine.....	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861	Du Fraine.....	
Jos. G. McNutt.....	Mar. 22, 1862	Mar. 1, 1862	Du Fraine.....	Resigned.
Co. F, Walter Johnson.....	.....	May 8, 1861	Johnson.....	do
Alfred S. Norman.....	July 4, 1861	May 25, 1861	Norman.....	do
John C. Bloomfield.....	Dec. 17, 1861	Dec. 17, 1861	Bloomfield.....	do
Edward Latham.....	Sept. 23, 1862	Aug. 25, 1862	Latham.....	do
Co. G, Wm. E. Lathrop.....	.....	April 25, 1861	Lathrop.....	do
James H. Dobie.....	July 4, 1861	May 25, 1861	Lathrop.....	do
Co. H, Peter Duffy.....	July 4, 1861	May 22, 1861	Duffy.....	
Co. I, A. H. McCormick.....	July 4, 1861	May 22, 1861	McCormick.....	Nev. reported
Robert Bailey.....	April 21, 1862	June 13, 1861	McCormick.....	do
Co. K, Henry L. Hoebzle.....	July 4, 1861	May 22, 1861	Hoebzle.....	
First Lieutenants.				
Co. A, Edward Latham.....	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861	Latham.....	Promoted.
Oliver Matthews.....	Nov. 7, 1862	Aug. 25, 1862	Matthews.....	do
Co. B, James H. Dobie.....	.....	April 25, 1861	Dobie.....	do
William J. Denslow.....	July 4, 1861	May 25, 1861	Denslow.....	do
Virginius Van Geeson.....	June 30, 1862	Dec. 24, 1861	Van Geeson.....	do
Co. C, Robert Bailey.....	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861	Bailey.....	Promoted.
Moore Hanham.....	May 26, 1862	Oct. 9, 1862	Hanham.....	
Co. D, James A. Haggerty.....	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861	Haggerty.....	
Richard W. Francis.....	Dec. 17, 1861	Dec. 17, 1861	Haggerty.....	
Co. E, Robert Roddie.....	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861	Roddie.....	
Co. F, James J. Heary.....	July 4, 1861	May 25, 1861	Heary.....	App. adjt't.
Edward W. Ruckel.....	Nov. 7, 1862	Aug. 21, 1862	Ruckel.....	Resigned.
Co. G, Adolphus D'Orville.....	July 4, 1861	May 22, 1861	D'Orville.....	do
George L. Russell.....	Dec. 17, 1861	Dec. 17, 1861	Russell.....	do
Co. H, Oliver W. Clapp.....	July 4, 1861	May 22, 1861	Clapp.....	do
Charles H. Wallan.....	Dec. 17, 1861	Dec. 17, 1861	Wallan.....	do
James Entwistle.....	Aug. 28, 1862	June 2, 1862	Entwistle.....	do
Co. I, William B. Kaufmann.....	July 4, 1861	May 22, 1861	Kaufmann.....	Promoted.
Thomas Spence.....	Nov. 7, 1862	June 21, 1862	Spence.....	do
Co. K, Jacob S. Silloway, jr.....	July 4, 1861	May 22, 1861	Silloway, jr.....	
Ensigns.				
Co. A, John M. Cox.....	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861	Cox.....	Resigned.
Edgar W. Ruckel.....	Dec. 17, 1861	Dec. 17, 1861	Ruckel.....	do
William J. Campbell.....	Nov. 7, 1862	Aug. 21, 1862	Campbell.....	Promoted.
Co. B, Virginius Van Geeson.....	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861	Van Geeson.....	do
Alexander Wallace.....	June 30, 1862	Dec. 24, 1861	Wallace.....	
Co. C, Moore Hanham.....	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861	Hanham.....	
Charles C. Wildman.....	Nov. 7, 1862	July 21, 1862	Wildman.....	do
Co. D, James Entwistle.....	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861	Entwistle.....	do
Wilson Millor.....	Dec. 31, 1862	Dec. 31, 1862	Millor.....	do
Co. E, Oliver Matthews.....	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861	Matthews.....	do
William H. Taylor.....	Nov. 7, 1862	Aug. 25, 1862	Taylor.....	do
Co. F, John T. Barker.....	July 4, 1861	May 25, 1861	Barker.....	
Co. G, William Black.....	July 4, 1861	May 22, 1861	Black.....	Resigned.
Thomas J. Roberts.....	Dec. 17, 1861	Dec. 17, 1861	Roberts.....	do
Robert Gill.....	July 21, 1862	May 28, 1862	Gill.....	Promoted.
Co. H, Theo. J. Everts.....	July 4, 1861	May 22, 1861	Everts.....	Resigned.
Glenn Putman.....	Dec. 17, 1861	Dec. 17, 1861	Putman.....	do
Co. I, Thomas Spence.....	July 4, 1861	May 22, 1861	Spence.....	Promoted.
Oscar A. Bowen.....	Dec. 22, 1862	Dec. 22, 1862	Bowen.....	Resigned.
Co. K, Christian Krahel.....	July 4, 1861	May 22, 1861	Krahel.....	do
Henry C. Palmer.....	Nov. 8, 1861	Nov. 8, 1861	Palmer.....	Never rep'ted
Thouwas Duffy.....	July 21, 1862	July 1, 1862	Duffy.....	



## SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Seventh Regiment Infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "Steuben Rangers," was organized in the city of New York in the spring of 1861.

*Companies, where, and by whom principally raised.*

Company A, New York, by Capt. Frederick A. H. Gaebel.

B,	do	do	Hermann Baecht.
C,	do	do	Charles Brestel.
D,	do	do	Emile Pfeiffer.
E,	do	do	Rudolphus Anselm.
F,	do	do	Louis Hochheimer.
G,	do	do	Sextus Louis Kapff.
H,	do	do	Jacob Schonleber.
I,	do	do	Charles Bethan.
K,	do	do	Edward Wratislau.

Companies E to K were accepted in the State service, under the act of April 16, 1861, on the 21st of April, and companies A to D on the 24th of April. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States on the 23d of April. On the 26th of April it was accepted (Special Orders, 93) into the State service, and the election of the following officers confirmed, viz: John E. Bendix, Colonel; Edward Kapff, Lieutenant Colonel, and Casper Keller, Major. It was ordered to report to General Dix for duty, May 16, 1861 (Special Orders, 192); was furnished with 720 United States percussion muskets, model of 1842, calibre 69, on May 20, which were subsequently changed to Remington rifles; received 104 common and twenty wall tents, May 23, and left the State, May 24, for Fortress Monroe. To assist in recruiting the regiment, the Union Defense Committee of New York expended the sum of \$6,258. The expenditures by the State, up to the 15th of August, 1861, was \$44,887.82, exclusive of subsistence and rations.

The regiment, on its arrival at Fortress Monroe, was sent to camp at Newport News, where it remained for some months. It took part in the affair at Big Bethel, and, unfortunately, mistaking the Third New York for a regiment of the enemy, caused the death of one and wounding of several members of the latter regiment, and, by the delay occasioned by the collision, the object of the expedition was defeated. The manner in which this collision occurred is thus explained: A rear guard of the Seventh (170 men),



with one fieldpiece, was left at the junction of two roads, in the woods, with the order to hold the position at all hazards, since hostile troops might be expected there to cut off the retreat of the main body. When the Third approached the junction, General Peirce and staff, and Colonel Townsend and staff led the advance, and were thought to be a troop of the enemy's cavalry, and as such were fired into.

The regiment was in the action at Antietam, and lost fifteen killed and forty-nine wounded.

It was mustered out on the 25th of April, 1863.

By Special Orders, No. 201, May 6, 1863, authorization was issued to Col. G. Von Schaack to re-organize the regiment. It was accordingly re-organized, and was mustered out in June, 1865.

It was in the Third brigade, First division, Second army corps after re-organization.

#### EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Eighth regiment of infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "First German Rifles," was organized by Col. Lewis Blenker, in the city of New York, in April, 1861. It was mustered into the service of the United States April 23d, 1861, by Capt. S. B. Hayman, of the 7th U. S. infantry, and into the service of the State on the 13th of May by Maj. R. Taylor. It left the State on the 27th of May for Washington, armed with U. S. percussion muskets, model of 1842, calibre 69. The expenditure by the State on behalf of the regiment up to the 15th of August, 1861, exclusive of subsistence and quarters, was \$22,177.43, and by the Union Defense Committee of New York \$32,169.69.

The regiment encamped at Miller's farm, near Washington, and while at that point was recruited up to 1,040. On the 10th of July it moved into Virginia as a part of the 2d brigade (Col. Lewis Blenker), 4th division (Col. Miles), of Gen. McDowell's army. On the 16th it advanced to Centreville, and during the engagement at Bull Run was in the reserve division under Col. Miles. When the retreat of the army commenced the regiment was thrown forward to check the enemy, and repulsed an attack by their cavalry. The firmness of our reserve on this occasion was assigned by Gen. Johnson as his reason for not following up the retreat of our army, and this fact is claimed as especially complimentary to the eighth, as it was the only regiment of the reserve that was exposed.\*

\* See report of Col. Blenker, documents, p. 33, vol. ii, Military Record.



The regiment assisted in covering the retreat to Washington, and was one of the few regiments that entered that city in perfect order. A few days after, it returned to Virginia, and was encamped at Roach's mills and Hunter's chapel until March 10th, 1862, and was engaged in drilling and on outpost duty. During this period, and afterwards, it formed part of Gen. Blenker's division, Gen. Stahel's brigade. On the 10th of March the regiment advanced with the army under Gen. McClellan towards Manassas, as a part of Gen. Sumner's corps. On the 28th of March Gen. Blenker's division was detached and joined an independent division, and marched by way of Warrenton, Salem, Paris and Snickersville Gap, to Winchester, where it arrived on the 19th of April. This movement was accompanied by many inconveniences and privations, the regiment being without tents and supplied with only such provisions as could be obtained on the march. From Winchester the regiment, and the division of which it was a part, moved on the 1st of May to join Gen. Fremont at Petersburgh, marching by the way of Romney and Burlington. After joining Gen. Fremont the regiment was advanced to Franklin, where it remained until the 31st of May, when the entire command moved by forced marches towards the Shenandoah valley to intercept Gen. Jackson. This march was by the way of Moorfield. At Strasburgh our forces came in contact with Gen. Jackson's command. The latter retreated, and our forces, under light skirmishes, followed by the way of Woodstock and Harrisonburgh, until they arrived at Cross-Keys, where, on the 8th of June, a battle ensued. In this engagement the eighth formed part of the left wing, and was ordered to advance. Companies A and K were thrown out as skirmishers, and soon came in contact with the enemy's skirmishers, who were repulsed, and retired to a piece of wood-land close by. The regiment was then ordered to advance. Before reaching the woods it was to cross an open piece of ground of about four hundred yards, and three fences. The advance was made in fine style; two fences were passed and the third approached under severe fire; more than half of the regiment had already fallen; no support whatever was afforded, and the regiment was compelled to retreat. Out of five hundred and fifty men who entered this engagement two hundred and sixty were killed or wounded. The next day the army advanced to Port Republic, but soon after returned by way of Harrisonburgh and Mount Jackson to Middletown. Here Gen. Fremont and Gen. Blenker left the army (June 26th).



From the 26th of June the regiment formed part of Gen. Sigel's army corps, the first army corps of Gen. Pope's army of Virginia, and was in Gen. Stahel's brigade and Gen. Schenck's division. In this command it advanced towards the Rapidan; was present in the engagement at Sulphur Springs, and took an active part in the second battle of Bull Run. During the early part of the latter engagement it occupied the left wing of Sigel's army corps, and lost heavily on both days. On the retreat of the army it covered, with the other regiments of its corps, the movement in good order.

After the Pope campaign the regiment had several encampments—Falls' Church, Upton Hill, Hall's Hill, Centreville, Gainesville, Aldie and Chantilly—joined several reconnoitering parties without meeting an enemy, and was lastly ordered up to assist in the attack on Fredericksburgh, but arrived too late to participate in that engagement. It then took camp at Stafford Court House, where it remained until the 19th of January, 1863, when it was moved to Potomac creek bridge, camp near Brooks' Station. It was mustered out of service April 23d, 1861, and returned to the State.

The statistics of this regiment have not been furnished.

#### NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Ninth regiment infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "Hawkins Zouaves," was organized in the city of New York in May, 1861. It had for its origin a company of about sixty men organized as Zouaves in the autumn of 1860 by Col. Rush C. Hawkins, a gentleman who had served in a regular regiment during a part of the war with Mexico. Around this nucleus some seven hundred and eighty men had gathered early in April, 1861.

Company A was raised by Captain Andrew S. Graham.

B	do	William G. Barnett.
C	do	Otto W. Parisen.
D	do	Henry Wright.
E	do	Adolph Le Baire.
F	do	William W. Hammill.
G	do	Edward Jardine.
H	do	Joseph C. Rodreques.
I	do	Henry W. Copeutt.
K	do	Joseph N. Stiner.



On April 23d six companies were mustered into the State service, and on the 27th the remaining four were accepted; and on the 4th of May the several companies were mustered into the service of the United States by Captain S. B. Hayman, Seventh U. S. infantry. On the 13th of May (Special Order 176) it was numbered and accepted into the State service, and the election of the following field officers confirmed, viz: Rush C. Hawkins, colonel; George F. Betts, lieutenant colonel, and Edward A. Kimball, major. May 8th and 30th, it received forty Springfield and six hundred and eighty percussion muskets, the latter model of 1842, caliber 69. May 29th, the State Board ordered \$9,700 to be applied to the payment of the cost of uniforms and equipments for its non-commissioned officers and privates. June 5th, it received one hundred common and eighteen wall tents, and on the same day left New York on steamers "Marion" and "George Peabody" for Fortress Monroe. To assist in the organization of the regiment, \$7,820 was expended by the Union Defense Committee of New York city. The expenditure by the State on account of the regiment up to the 15th of August, 1861, was \$38,856.77, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

The regiment arrived at Newport News on the 9th of June, and was assigned to Phelps' brigade. In August, in company with the "Turner rifles" (Twentieth New York), it went on an expedition up the Peninsula. On the 27th of August, three companies went to Hatteras Inlet, N. C., with Gen. Butler, where they landed through the surf and cut off the retreat of the enemy; and on the 13th of September the other seven companies were sent to the same place. It remained at Hatteras Inlet until the 3d of February, 1862, when it was selected as one of the regiments for the Burnside North Carolina expedition—Gen. J. C. Parke's brigade—Gen. A. E. Burnside commanding coast division. It reached Roanoke Island on the 7th, landed in the evening of that day, and the next morning participated in the attack on the forts and the capture of the island. In this engagement it rendered distinguished service in a splendid charge along the causeway, and carried the enemy's works at the point of the bayonet. It lost thirteen men wounded in this action, three of whom subsequently died. On the 11th of February it re-embarked on transports, on the 18th embarked on gunboats and went on an expedition up the Chowan river, and on the 20th drove the enemy from the town of Winston, landed and destroyed their stores and burned the town.



On the 5th of March the regiment again disembarked on Roanoke Island, and took up its quarters in the barracks built by the enemy. On the 6th the Ninth and Eighty-ninth New York and Sixth New Hampshire were organized into a brigade under command of Col. Hawkins. On the 7th of April, companies I and K, with other troops, went on an expedition to Elizabeth city, routed a force of the enemy and captured about seventy-five prisoners. On the 18th the regiment embarked on the transport "Ocean Wave," started for Elizabeth city, and landed the same night at a point some three miles below. The plan of this movement was to surprise and destroy the canal locks at South Mills. For this purpose Col. Hawkins' brigade was to move by a circuitous route to a point some twenty miles distant, and thereby cut off the retreat of the enemy, while a force of two regiments, under Gen. Reno, was to attack them from the front. Owing to the treachery of a guide who misled his command, Col. Hawkins' brigade failed to get in the rear of the rebel forces. Gen. Reno's column taking the direct road soon found the enemy and engaged them near Camden, N. C. Col. Hawkins' command soon arrived on the field, and a severe action ensued. Col. Hawkins formed the Ninth in line of battle and ordered a charge with fixed bayonets supported by the Eighty-ninth. The enemy seeing this approach, turned upon it all their field pieces and musketry. Col. Hawkins was severely wounded, and many of his subordinate officers also suffered, and the command was thrown into temporary confusion. The regiment was soon rallied, however, by Lieut. Col. Kimball, and again led forward. Meantime the Eighty-ninth came up, and the two regiments moved forward. The enemy hurled its artillery and musketry on the Eighty-ninth, then in the advance, and then broke and fled from their strong entrenchments in confusion. During the whole affair the Ninth behaved with great gallantry. They had landed in the night and waded on shore through water waist deep, stood in line of battle until two o'clock A. M., and then marched about thirty miles in their wet clothes, and finally, although weary and exhausted, led the charge on the enemy that changed the whole order of battle and accomplished decisive results. In this action the regiment lost nine killed, fifty-nine wounded and eight missing. After a few hours rest, it marched back to the steamer and returned to the island.

On the 7th of May, company C, on board the "Shawshane," went up the Chowan river to the town of Gatesville, landed and



destroyed a large amount of commissary stores belonging to the enemy. On the 11th of June, company F proceeded to Plymouth, N. C., and remained there in charge of the town. On the 10th of July, the regiment embarked on transports and went to Norfolk, Va., and encamped at Old Fort Norfolk on the 12th. The regiment was now acting as a part of the 12th brigade (Col. Hawkins), 3d division (Gen. Rodman), 9th army corps (Gen. Burnside). On the 24th of July, it left Norfolk and encamped at Newport News; August 3d, left Newport News and encamped at Falmouth Station; August 5th, marched to Aquia Creek; September 4th, embarked for and encamped near Washington, D. C.; September 7th, left Washington and marched to Frederick, Md., where it encamped on the 12th.

The 9th corps now became a part of the Army of the Potomac. On the 13th of September, the regiment advanced beyond Jefferson, Md., as skirmishers to clear the road of the enemy, and returned the same night; September 14th, marched to Middletown, and afterwards to South Mountain, during which action it was engaged in supporting a battery of the left center; September 15th, moved forward and encamped near the enemy's lines; September 16th, took position in line of battle, at Antietam, on the left center, and, on the 17th, forded Antietam creek, charged on the enemy, and was heavily engaged during the entire day, with a loss of forty-four killed, one hundred and seventy-five wounded, and eighteen missing. At night it encamped near the field of battle.\* On the 18th, it moved to the left as pickets; was relieved, fell back and encamped. September 19th, marched four miles and encamped; September 21st, company K, with its guns, was detached, and proceeded to and occupied Loudon Heights, Va.; September 26th, regiment changed camp to the other side of Antietam creek, near the iron works; October 7th, crossed the mountain at Solomon's Gap, and encamped at Pleasant Valley; October 28th, crossed the Potomac at Berlin and marched through Virginia to Gaskin's Mills, where it encamped; October 31st, company G detached as body-guard to Gen. Burnside; November 15th, moved and continued on to Falmouth Station, where it arrived and encamped November 19th; November 21st, company K reported from Loudon Heights.

On the 11th December, the regiment moved across the Rappa-

\* See report of Lieut. Col. KIMBALL appended.



hannock river at Fredericksburg, as a part of Colonel Hawkins' brigade of General Getty's division, Ninth corps (then under General Wilcox), in General Sumner's right grand division, and on the 13th was engaged in supporting a battery in the center. In this action it lost one killed, eight wounded, and six missing. On the night of the 15th it re-crossed the river and returned to camp at Falmouth Station, where it was joined, on the 26th, by company F, from Plymouth, N. C.; remained here until about the 1st of February, when the Ninth corps was sent to Newport News and placed under the command of General Wm. F. Smith. The regiment was then sent to Suffolk, Va., where, on the 11th of April, Lieutenant Colonel Kimball, who had commanded it the most of the time from the affair at Camden, was shot by General Corcoran, under circumstances that require no explanation in this report. The regiment remained at Suffolk, until the expiration of its term of service, just prior to which time (April 28th,) General Dix appealed, by general letter, to its members to remain for a few days longer, or "long enough, at least, to supply" its place "by another regiment." Although fully appreciating the motive which prompted this appeal, the regiment declined the request, and the officers passed a resolution, upon which Colonel Hawkins based his reply to General Dix that the regiment had honorably fulfilled every requirement made, upon its entering the service; that its activity had been such that not five per cent. of its members has visited their homes on furlough; that it had "changed its camp twenty-nine times, spent five months upon the sand-banks of Hatteras, and lost over four hundred men (killed and wounded) in two years," and that it could with justice require that transportation to New York should be furnished on the 3d of May. It was well known that the enemy had commenced to raise the siege before this appeal of General Dix was made. Transportation was furnished, and the regiment returned without arms or equipments. The regiment reached New York on the steamer "Kennebec" on the 5th of May, and was received in the most enthusiastic manner.

During its period of service the regiment had 1,380 men. Out of this number about 500 were killed, wounded, or died of accident or disease; 420 recruits and re-enlisted men were transferred to the Third New York (then re-organizing,) and remained at Suffolk, and 250 original members returned to the State.

On the 29th of May, 1863 (Special Orders 252), the re-organi-  
[Assem. No. 71.]



zation of the regiment was authorized—Edward Jardine, late major, to be colonel; William G. Barnett, late captain, to be lieutenant colonel, and James B. Whiting, jr., to be major. A considerable number of its old members re-enlisted, but, the work of recruiting being slow, the men enrolled were consolidated with the 17th New York, October 14, 1863. (Special Orders, 805.)

Lieut.-Col. KIMBALL's Report of battles of South Mountain and Antietam.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH NEW YORK VOL., {  
NEAR SHARPSBURGH, MD., Sept. 20, 1862. }

Colonel—I beg to report that in accordance with your orders I left Frederick with my regiment on the morning of the 13th, and took position about three miles on the Jefferson road. I here received orders from Col. Bush, of the United States Lancers, to reconnoitre the enemy, who was reported in front in position with artillery and cavalry. I did so by throwing forward company B, Lieut. Bartholomew, on the left, who soon reported the enemy as having left the position he occupied the night before, with three guns and a small cavalry force, and the road in front clear. Meanwhile, I detached companies C and II, Capt. Parisen and Lieut. McKechnie, to the right in the woods, who soon discovered, engaged and drove a large picket force of the enemy's cavalry across the fields toward Middletown. While the operations were going on, I advanced the main body of my regiment, consisting of five infantry and one battery company, with five howitzers, on the main road as far as Jefferson, as support to the lancers. It was my intention to cut off the retreat of the enemy's cavalry, at the junction of the roads between Middletown and Jefferson, but the pursuit and fire of Capt. Parisen was too vigorous, and the enemy's horses too fleet, for the accomplishment of this purpose. I then received your order to return and bivouac at Frederick, which I accomplished about eleven o'clock at night, after a hard day's work of sixteen hours and a march of eighteen miles. Although meeting no large force of the enemy, I may properly say that this was the commencement of the series of successes which for the next six days crowned the efforts of our army, and resulted in driving the rebel troops from Maryland soil.

After returning to Frederick an alarm of fire was given, and it was discovered that the jail was in flames. By your order I detailed companies B, G and K, to assist the provost guard on the occasion, which duty they performed with alacrity, assisting to work the engines and guarding the prisoners till two o'clock



on the morning of the fourteenth. The utmost praise is due to officers and men for their patience and determination during the entire day and night, to be ready for any emergency that might offer. In an hour after we took up our line of March on the Middletown road, and proceeding about ten miles at a quick pace, we found the enemy in a very strong position, high up in what is called the South Mountain, where we arrived at about four o'clock in the afternoon. Our troops had already engaged the enemy's right wing, and were forcing him back with great slaughter, when your brigade was ordered to take position on the left of the road and support a battery of four pieces, which it did successfully, the Eighty-ninth regiment resisting, at the point of the bayonet, a charge of the enemy, in the most gallant and admirable manner. Being upon the extreme left of the brigade, the ninth did not receive the main attack of the enemy which was so furiously made on the left, although in position to take any advantage of any circumstance that might offer. In this battle we lost one man wounded, who was at a little distance from the regiment.

The slaughter of the enemy during the afternoon had been most awful. The Ohio troops being the principal ones engaged on our side, and pitted against the enemy, consisting mostly of North Carolina troops. Upon seeing the arrival of fresh troops, the rebels broke and fled in disorder. This ended the second day's campaign from Frederick. Again I have to thank all officers and men of the regiment for the discipline exhibited on this occasion, and cheerful obedience to every order, although nearly exhausted with fatigue, hunger and want of sleep.

After bivouacking on the field, we again marched on the 15th, and on the evening of the 16th, after dark, took position in front of the enemy's right wing, your brigade being on the extreme left of our own forces, and a small creek (the Antietam) between us and the enemy.

In accordance with your orders I immediately threw forward company C, Capt. Parisen, to act as picket guard and skirmishers, which duty was most admirably performed, our pickets frequently engaging the enemy's sharpshooters during the night and keeping them at bay.

At daylight on the morning of the 17th, six of the rebel guns commenced shelling us, with such effect as to compel us to change our position. The Ninth lost here in wounded twelve men.

After changing our positions still further to the left, I directed,



in accordance with orders from the General commanding the battery, company K, Capt. Whiting, to open fire on the enemy's battery, across the creek, which we did, soon silencing it. Immediately after this we were ordered to ford the creek and form in line of battle on the bluff opposite, directly in front of the enemy, which order was promptly executed, pushing his entire line of skirmishers back from the creek, and compelling him to retire to his main force on his left, we proceeding by the right flank along the bluff of the creek for about three-fourths of a mile to the brow of a hill, till within about eight hundred yards of the enemy's main body of artillery and infantry. Here we halted for rest, when the rebels opened an unmerciful fire of shot and shell upon us, killing and wounding a number of my regiment, and shooting my horse from under me by the explosion of a shrapnel.

We were soon ordered to advance, which was promptly done, the different battalions moving in line of battle, and dressing on their colors, with as much coolness and accuracy as though upon the drill ground instead of the battle field. After proceeding about two hundred yards you ordered the charge to be made, when we rushed forward with a wild huzzah, peculiar to the Zouaves, and immediately received the fire of thousands of the enemy's fresh troops, consisting of artillery and infantry, which had been brought forward to meet us. At this time the gallant Cooper fell. A shell fell in my lines, killing eight men at one explosion; a round shot took off private Conway's head. While the infantry fire was like hail around and among us, producing the most dreadful carnage, not a man who was not wounded wavered or faltered, but all pressed on with charged bayonets to the top of the hill, and drove the enemy from his position.

At this time our color-bearers and guard had all been shot down, when Capt. Lebair, of company F, seized one, and Capt. Leahy, of company I, the other of our standards, and advanced them to the wall near the road, when the rout of the enemy at this point became complete. After crossing the road and ravine the enemy promptly rallied and attempted to turn upon us by a flank movement on our left, but were prevented by the Eighty-ninth, under command of Major Jardine of the Ninth, who gave them the bayonet, and captured their colors, which proved to be those of a South Carolina regiment, and completing the victory at this point.

After resting here for a short time, and finding the enemy



massing fresh troops in large force on our left, we were ordered to retire and take position about four hundred yards in the rear of the one we then occupied, which change was executed in good order and without confusion. After remaining in this position for a short time we were positively ordered to withdraw from the greater part of the field we had won. The men retired in good order, at a slow step, and with tears in their eyes, at the necessity which compelled them to leave the field they had so dearly won, and bivouacked for the night. Thus ended one of the hardest battles ever fought on this continent. \* \* \*

#### TENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Tenth regiment infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "National Zouaves," was organized in the city of New York by Col. Walter W. McChesney, at that time in command of a company organized on the plan of the "Chicago Zouaves," which had been introduced to public favor by E. Elmer Ellsworth in the summer of 1860. Col. McChesney received authorization to raise a regiment, April 16th, 1861, and immediately opened headquarters at the Mercer House.

##### *Companies where and by whom principally raised.*

Co. A, New York city,	by Capt. Frank J. White.
B, do	do James Fairman.
C, do	by Maj. Alex. B. Elder.
D, do	by Capt. Thomas Cloudsley.
E, do	do John Missing.
F, Brooklyn,	do Salmon Winchester.
G, New York,	do Joseph Newburgh.
H, do	do George F. Hopper.
I, Brooklyn,	do James Henry Briggs.
K, New York,	do Geo. Granville Richardson.

On the 26th of April, the State Board numbered and accepted the regiment into the State service, and confirmed the election of the following field officers, viz: Walter W. McChesney, colonel, Alex. B. Elder, lieutenant colonel, and John W. Marshall, major. The several companies were mustered into the service of the United States on the following dates, viz: A and B, April 27th; C, D, E, F, G and H, April 30th; I, May 2d, and K, May 7th; and the field and staff, May 2d, by Capt. M. Cogswell, Eighth U. S. infantry. The regiment was armed, May 29th, with U. S. percussion muskets, model of 1842, caliber 69, which were sub-



sequently exchanged for Remington rifles with angular bayonets. The State Board, May 29th, ordered the sum of \$5,920 to be applied to defray the expense of procuring Zouave uniforms; and on the 4th of June, one hundred common and eighteen wall tents were issued to the regiment by the State. To assist in the organization of the regiment, the Union Defense Committee of New York expended the sum of \$11,623.04. The expenditure by the State on account of the regiment, exclusive of subsistence and quarters, up to the 15th August, 1861, was \$39,847.73.

The regiment left its camp at Sandy Hook, where it had been under instruction for about four weeks, on the 5th of June, 1861, and embarked on the steamer "Florida" for Fortress Monroe, where it arrived on the 7th of June, and took camp at Camp Hamilton. It had scarcely landed on the beach at Hampton Roads before the "long roll" announced the presence of the enemy. Having no orders to move, the men, in their impatience, stacked arms and rushed for a hand-to-hand conflict, as they supposed, but, fortunately for themselves, did not reach their foes. Its first field service was on the Big Bethel expedition, in the reserve, and from which it returned without especial responsibility. Soon after this affair, Colonel McChesney obtained leave of absence, and did not return to the command. Its camp and guard duties in the vicinity of and in Fortress Monroe were heavy, and during the eleven months that it remained there it enjoyed the confidence of the officers commanding the department. On the 2d of September, Colonel John E. Bendix was put in command of the regiment by Governor Morgan, and Lieut. Col. Elder was ordered to New York on recruiting service, where he soon after died of fever. Major Marshall was then appointed Lieut. Col., and Captain Missing was appointed Major, and held their places until the regiment was mustered out.

Soon after the Peninsula campaign commenced, Major General Wool, then in command at Fortress Monroe, moved to the occupation of Norfolk. The Tenth was among the troops selected for this expedition. The Twentieth New York took the advance as skirmishers, up to the bridge, where they were driven back, when the Tenth was ordered by the General to take the advance up to the fortifications of the enemy, and was then relieved by the Twentieth New York. The enemy having evacuated, we took possession of the fortifications, and four companies of the Tenth were sent into Norfolk that night (May 10th.) On May 11th the



regiment marched into Norfolk and occupied all the fortifications in the harbor. On May 20th it was relieved by detachments from the Ninety-ninth N. Y., marched over to Portsmouth and went into camp.

On the 2d of June the regiment received orders to join the army of the Potomac, and on the 5th embarked on the steamer "Empire City" for Yorktown, where it was transferred to the steamer "Arrowsmith," and sailed for the White House on the Pamunkey river. On the 7th it marched from White House to Bottom's Bridge, on the Chickahominy, and reported to Gen. McClellan, and was by him directed to report to Gen. Porter, by whose order it was attached to the fourth brigade (Col. Warren), third division (Gen. Sykes), fifth army corps (Gen. Porter). About this time Stuart and Fitz Hugh Lee commenced their famous raid; and, June 13th, the regiment, with other troops, was ordered in pursuit. It marched 56 miles in 36 hours, but failed to overtake the enemy and returned to camp. On the 26th, McCall's division was attacked and forced to retreat. The Tenth lay in line of battle during the night, and on the morning of the 27th moved to a prominent position on Gaines' Farm, and at noon was hotly engaged with the enemy. Here commenced the SEVEN DAYS marching and fighting of the memorable victorious retreat to the James, and in it the intrepidity and bravery of the regiment was conspicuous. Five different positions were taken in which the enemy was successfully held in check, and on the 28th the regiment and corps halted beyond the banks of the Chickahominy, on the grounds of the headquarters of the commanding General. Here it lay in line of battle until night, when the command was ordered back to Savage's Station, from which point it moved to White Oak Swamp, where it held its position until morning, and then fell back to Malvern Hill and formed in line of battle. About 5 p. m., June 30, the enemy approached and were pressed back. Early the next morning they renewed the attack in repeated and determined charges along the whole line, but were repulsed with great slaughter. The night was spent in laying on their arms, and the next morning the Fourth brigade, under Gen. Sikes, acted as rear guard until all the troops had left the hill. The Tenth was the last infantry regiment to leave Malvern Hill. It marched all day in a drenching rain to the main army then concentrated and in secure position at Harrison's Landing. During this short campaign the regiment lost nine killed, forty-four wounded, and fifty missing.



The regiment lay at Harrison's Landing until the 20th of August, when it moved in the evacuation of the Peninsula; marched all night and at 1 p. m. of the next day crossed the Chickahominy; on the 22d arrived at Williamsburgh and encamped on the old battle field; passed Yorktown on the 23d, and on the 24th reached Newport News, where it remained in camp two days; then embarked on the steamer "Cahawba;" arrived at Acquia creek on the 26th, and went by railroad to Falmouth station; marched to Kelly's ford on the 27th; to Bealton on the 28th; to Manassas Junction on the 29th; and, after an hour's rest, ordered to return and take the Thoroughfare Gap road and assist Gen. Sigel; formed line of battle but was not engaged; took up march for Centreville at 1 o'clock a. m., but from the darkness of the night was obliged to lay in the road until daylight; then took the Centreville road to Bull Run; arrived on the field and ordered to the front. In this battle the regiment acquitted itself nobly, and lost one hundred and sixty in killed, wounded and missing. After the battle the regiment marched to Centreville, where it remained in intrenchments until the 1st of September, when it took up march for Fairfax Court House, and arrived at Hall's Hill (Arlington Heights) at 2 a. m., September 2d. The regiment remained at Hall's Hill until the 8th, when it marched for Antietam; crossed the stone bridge at Georgetown September 9th, and marched to South Mountain, in which engagement, as well as that of Antietam, it was with the reserve. Two days after the battle at Antietam the regiment crossed the Potomac at Shepardstown Ford, and became so hotly engaged with a superior force of the enemy that it was forced to retire.

On the 24th of September the regiment was transferred to the third brigade, third division, second army corps, which it joined at Harper's Ferry, and in which it remained until the expiration of its term of service. It moved from Shepardstown Ford to Harper's Ferry, and remained there for about one month, when it moved to Falmouth. On the 13th of December the battle of Fredericksburg commenced. In this battle only 12 officers and 200 men of the regiment were engaged (the remainder acting as provost guard in the city), and out of this number of men eighty-six were returned among the killed, wounded and missing. Col. Bendix was the first person wounded. Captain Winchester then took the command and was soon after killed. Lieut. Yardley was also killed. Six other officers were wounded, of whom one, Lieutenant Morrell, died shortly after in Washington. The regiment



recrossed the Rappahannock on the 16th and returned to camp. On the 27th it was ordered to act as special guard at Gen. Sumner's headquarters, and remained there until the grand divisions were broken up. It was then ordered to support a battery in front of Fredericksburg, and in this position remained until the 25th of April, when it was ordered home to be mustered out. It left the field April 27th, arrived in New York on the 30th, and was mustered out on the 7th of May.

The regiment received, during their first two years' service, about 1,300 men, and brought home about 300 of the original number, and left in the field a battalion of four companies, under command of Major George F. Hopper, embracing a force of about two hundred men. From the date of its organization (April 26th) it received four hundred and eighteen recruits and one hundred and ninety-six substitutes, and the command was increased to six companies. It was first ordered to duty as provost guard of third division, second army corps, and acted in this capacity until January 20th, 1865, when it was returned to the second brigade, third division, second army corps, in which it served until mustered out in June following.

#### ELEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Eleventh Regiment Infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "First Fire Zouaves"—sometimes called the "Ellsworth Zouaves," and entered on muster-rolls as "First Regiment New York Zouaves"—was raised in the city of New York by Col. E. Elmer Ellsworth, assisted by officers of the fire department of that city. The history of its organization may be briefly stated. E. Elmer Ellsworth, a native of New York, but at that time a resident of Chicago, a young man of rare natural military abilities, inspired by the accounts of the organization and movements of the Zouaves in the French service, succeeded in establishing a company of Zouaves in his adopted city, and in so perfecting them in drill as to excite the admiration of men of all classes in the cities which they visited. In addition to the fact that he was the origin of the American Zouave troops, he was an ardent admirer of President Lincoln, and accompanied him to Washington on his first election. While there the rumors of war that had clouded the land culminated in actual hostilities, and, receiving the consent of the President, he hastened to New York to raise a regiment of firemen—a class of men that he conceived to be the best adapted, from their accustomed exposure to privations, for the Zouave dis-



cipline. He arrived in New York on the 18th of April, and laid his plans before the chief of the fire department, and received his cordial consent and co-operation. On the 19th called together a number of the principal men of the department; on the 20th selected his officers; on the 21st mustered one thousand men; on the 22d drilled them; on the 23d inspected them; on the 24th commenced giving them uniforms; on the 25th had them in quarters; on the 26th was waiting for supplies; on the 27th received them, and on the 29th marched through the streets of the city *en route* for the steamer "Baltic" and the seat of war, 1,200 strong. The whole work was one of enthusiasm, which no one knew better how to wield than himself.

The companies were first commanded as follows:

Company A, New York city, by Capt. John Coyle.

B,	do	Edward Byrnes.
C,	do	Michael C. Murphy.
D,	do	John Downey.
E,	do	John B. Leverich.
F,	do	William H. Burns.

Company G, New York city, by Capt. Michael Fagan.

H,	do	William Hackett.
I,	do	John Wilday.
K,	do	Andrew D. Purtell.

Meanwhile there were certain legal forms that were necessary, and certain expenses that must be met. To supply the funds, a subscription was started and \$30,768.50 subscribed, of which sum \$10,000 was from the Merchants' committee. The Union defense committee came forward with an additional expenditure of \$11,723; and the State authorities (up to August 15th,) with \$15,542.91. They were authorized by the State Military Board, May 7th. "On motion of Attorney General—*Resolved*, That the ten companies, commanded by the following captains, to wit: John Coyle, Edward Byrnes, Michael C. Murphy, John Downey, John B. Leverich, William H. Burns, Michael A. Fagen, William Hackett, John Wilder, and Andrew D. Purtell, comprising the regiment called by some 'Ellsworth Zouaves,' who was said to be ordered to Washington to be mustered into service by a Government officer of the United States, and who are now in Washington without orders of the commander-in-chief, in consideration of the peculiar circumstances, be, and the same are hereby ordered to compose a regiment to be numbered No. 11, and that the election of regimental officers therein heretofore permanently made, be assumed and affirmed, and the said regiment and its officers be accepted,



and the commander-in-chief requested to correct the muster-rolls to correspond to the men now actually in service."

The regiment was armed, by State authority (April 28th), with Springfield muskets, pattern of 1842, calibre 69, and, by purchase, with bowie knives. It was amply supplied with uniforms, under-clothing, havelocks, etc., received the most elegant flags, and took the field with great promise of usefulness. It arrived at Annapolis on the 2d of May, and from thence was ordered to Washington and assigned to rooms in the Capitol. Here one of its first duties was to examine the arms with which it was furnished, and this led to the discovery that there were eleven different kinds of breech-loading, and thirteen different sized bores among a thousand rifles. This defect was soon remedied by an exchange for Minnie rifles.

While in Washington the regiment had the opportunity to exhibit not only their peculiarities as Zouaves, but their efficiency as firemen. A heavy fire broke out near Willard's hotel, and Col. Ellsworth was applied to for assistance. The order was given, and in a moment ten men from each company ran to the engine house, broke open the door and rushed to the scene with the fire apparatus. Here they were speedily joined by most of their companions in arms; Col. Ellsworth took command, and, after desperate labor, succeeded in subduing the flames. For this service they were publicly thanked by General Mansfield, and rapturously applauded by the citizens.

On the 9th of May, the regiment was sent to camp (Camp Lincoln) in the rear of the lunatic asylum grounds, and commenced drilling. On the 24th of May, at two A. M., it embarked in boats, landed at Alexandria, and took possession of the dock, and subsequently of the city. Here Col. Ellsworth proceeded to the roof of the Marshall House and tore down the secession flag which had been flying there for some days, and, while coming down stairs with it, was shot in the breast by a rebel named Jackson, and immediately expired. The assassin was almost instantly shot by private Brownell of Co. A. The body of Col. Ellsworth was removed to Washington, and from thence to New York, and received every mark of respect that it was possible to bestow.

After the affair at Alexandria, the regiment took up camp (Camp Ellsworth) in the vicinity of that city, and were subsequently engaged in the construction of Fort Ellsworth and in holding several points in the neighborhood. Here it was brigaded with the First Michigan and Thirty-eighth New York under Gen. O. B. Wilcox. Nothing of special interest occurred until the



grand advance of July 17th was made, followed by the battle of first Bull Run. In this battle the regiment rendered efficient service in a hand-to-hand conflict with the famous Black Horse cavalry. "Ellsworth! remember Ellsworth!" was the chorused battle-cry, and at each shout horsemen would fall. For a time each man fought upon his own responsibility, and the orders of officers were lost in the din of the conflict and the excitement of the battle. Failing with their cavalry, the enemy threw upon the regiment their finest infantry and their petted "Louisiana Zouaves" in overwhelming numbers. This fresh force was three times repulsed, and it was not until the exhaustion of two hours fighting compelled, that it yielded the field. In this action the regiment lost twenty-four killed, forty-six wounded and fifty-two missing—many of the latter taken prisoners.

The regiment was unfortunate. In the death of Col. Ellsworth it lost the embodiment of the pivotal idea in its organization. Col. Farnham, who succeeded him as well as any man could, died soon after the Bull Run affair. With no one in command in whom they had full confidence—with the particular idea upon which they had entered the service ignored—the members of the regiment, or many of them, availed themselves of the disorganization at Bull Run to return to New York; officers resigned, and the demoralization became complete. In August, the rolls of the regiment gave the following results, viz: Discharged, 31; killed, 24; wounded, 103; absent, 164; present, 606. Of the absent 20 were in hospital, and 43 in prison at Richmond. Through the intercession of the friends of the regiment, it was permitted to return to New York for re-organization, and in September performed guard duty on Bedloe's island over the prisoners captured at Hatteras inlet. From thence it was moved to a camp of instruction at Scarsdale, Westchester county, and from thence (September 17th, Special Orders, 394) ordered to report for duty to Gen. Wool at Fortress Monroe. For a time it appeared that the effort to re-organize would be successful. Col. Loeser worked faithfully to that end; the captains of nearly all the companies were changed, and every encouragement extended to the men and to recruits. The winter of 1861-2 was spent in camp at Newport News, and was varied only by the excursions of the "Merrimac;" in the attacks upon which vessel by the shore batteries the regiment rendered valuable assistance, and were highly complimented by General Mansfield; while some of its members, who happened to be on board the ill-fated "Cumberland," fought with the last



gun and brought away the fighting colors of the ship after she went down. Officers and committees in New York labored assiduously during the same period to obtain recruits. All was in vain, however---the spirit of the organization was in the grave with Ellsworth and Farnham. This fact was at last realized by friends, and early in June the regiment was returned to New York and mustered out of service.

In 1863 an effort was made to organize a regiment under the old number "Eleven." Authorization for this purpose was first issued to James C. Burke, May 18th, 1863. This authorization was revoked June 7th, 1863, and given to Henry F. O'Brien, who was required to raise 250 men by the 1st of August, 250 by the 1st of September, and 250 by the 1st of November. Recruiting stations were established and some recruits obtained. In the July riot, however, Col. O'Brien was seized by the mob and brutally murdered. The organization seemed fated. On the 1st of October the authorization was withdrawn, and the recruits obtained transferred to the Seventeenth regiment, then re-organizing for three years.

#### TWELFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Twelfth regiment infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "Onondaga Regiment," was organized at Syracuse in the spring of 1861, principally from the Fifty-first regiment N. Y. Militia. On the first call for troops (April 15th, 1861,) the Fifty-first tendered its services to Governor Morgan for three months. Under the act of April 16th, however, the Governor had no power to accept militia regiments, and steps were taken immediately to organize a volunteer regiment. Six companies were raised in Syracuse, one company at Liverpool, one company at Homer, one company at Batavia, and one company at Canastota, as follows:

Company A was raised by Captain Morris H. Church, Syracuse.

B	do	Jacob Brand, Syracuse.
C	do	Dennis Driscoll, jr., Syracuse.
D	do	George W. Stone, Homer.
E	do	J. Mosher Brower, Syracuse.
F	do	Milo W. Locke, Liverpool.
G	do	Joseph C. Irish, Canastota.
H	do	George W. Cole, Syracuse.
I	do	Henry A. Barnum, Syracuse.
K	do	Augustus L. Root, Batavia.

The several companies were accepted by the State Military Board on the 30th of April, for two years, and were moved to camp at Elmira on the 2d of May. At Elmira an irregular elec-



tion of field officers was held (May 4th)—subsequently approved by the State Board—and (May 13th) the regiment mustered into the service of the United States, by Capt. W. L. Elliott, for three months. Tents were issued to the regiment on the 18th, and arms (720 U. S. percussion muskets, model of 1842, calibre 69—subsequently exchanged for long Enfield rifle muskets) on the 23d. On the 26th (special orders 227) it was ordered "to proceed at once to Harrisburg and Washington and there report to the Secretary of War." The total advances by the State on account of the regiment, prior to August 15th, 1861, was \$40,847.33, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

The regiment left Elmira on the 29th of May *via* Williamsport, Harrisburg and Baltimore; arrived in Washington on the 30th and took up camp (Camp Onondaga) on East Capitol Hill. On the 10th of July it marched as a part of Richardson's 4th brigade, Tyler's (1st) division, to Chain Bridge; on the 16th to Vienna; on the 17th through Germantown to within four miles of Centreville, and on the 18th to Blackburn's Ford, and engaged in the battle at that place. This engagement was a severe one. The regiment was moved to the left to ascertain the position of the enemy, and suddenly encountered a heavy fire from a masked battery. After two or three attempts to charge this battery it fell back to a ravine, and the artillery was brought up and a brisk cannonade kept up from both batteries until near sundown. In this engagement the regiment lost eight killed, seventeen wounded, and five missing, and shed the first blood of the army of the Potomac. In the subsequent battle of first Bull Run (July 21st) it was not actively engaged, but supported a battery. At night it fell back to Centreville, and on the 22d to Washington, and went into camp near Arlington Heights. It was soon after detached from Richardson's and attached to Wadsworth's brigade, and was engaged in building fortifications and on outpost duty.

Early in August many of the members of the regiment determined to insist that, as they had been mustered into the service of the United States for "three months," they should be discharged at the expiration of that time. The difficulty was met by Special Orders 321 (August 2d, 1861), viz: "His Excellency the President, desiring the further service of the Twelfth regiment, "N. Y. S. V., and having made requisition upon the Governor of "this State therefor, Col. Walrath is hereby directed, on the expiration of the term for which such regiment was mustered into "the service of the United States (August 13th, 1861), to report



"with his command to the Adjutant General of the United States Government for the remainder of the term of enlistment of the regiment into the service of the State of New York." This order was complied with and the regiment mustered for the unexpired term of two years. There was much dissatisfaction, however.

The regiment was thoroughly reorganized in January, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va., under the consolidation of recruits raised by Col. Henry A. Weeks ostensibly for the Twelfth New York militia of the city of New York. This consolidation took place under Special Orders 23 (January 24th, 1862), by which Col. Weeks was directed to "proceed to Washington on Tuesday, January 28th, 1862, and report for duty to the General-in-Chief. Companies C, D and F of Col. Weeks' command will retain the same letters they now bear; companies B and G are hereby consolidated and will form company B; companies E and K are hereby consolidated and will become company E; company A is hereby detached and will await orders (subsequently Co. A of 102 reg.) Col. H. A. Weeks is hereby appointed Colonel and George F. Watson Adjutant of the Twelfth regiment N. Y. S. V."

The regiment remained in the vicinity of Washington during the winter of 1861, '2, and was in charge of forts Ramsay, Tillinghast, Craig and Buffalo. On the 21st of March, 1862, it marched to Alexandria and was assigned to Gen. Butterfield's brigade, Gen. Porter's division, Gen. Heintzelman's (3d) corps, and on the 22d embarked for Fortress Monroe as a part of the army of the Potomac. It landed at Fortress Monroe on the 23d, and left the same day on the march up the Peninsula; passed through Hampton on the 24th and camped a few miles beyond that place. While here, March 27th, a reconnaissance was made to Big Bethel, and the place found deserted. It broke camp on the 3d, reached Howard's Mills on the 4th and Yorktown on the 5th. It repulsed the first attack of the enemy on our lines (April 11th) during the siege of Yorktown, and was actively engaged during the whole period of that siege in out-post duty, throwing up defenses, building bridges and other fatigue duty. On the 8th of May it moved to Yorktown and embarked on transports to West Point. The landing at West Point was contested by a large force of the enemy, who were speedily dislodged by the fire of the gun-boats, although not until they had inflicted a loss of about 300 on our forces. Remained at West Point until the 13th and then moved fifteen miles to Cumberland, a shipping point on the Pamunkey, and on the 15th and 16th to White House. This was a very



severe march. The rain fell in large quantity, the ground was almost a sea of mud, in which not infrequently mules would sink to the head and remain there and die; men were compelled to drag the artillery, and the road was strewed with broken wagons, disabled ambulances, knapsacks, clothing and blankets, the latter thrown away by the men to relieve their tottering limbs.

About this time two additional corps were organized, of which the Fifth provisional embraced the old division commanded by General Porter and that under General Sykes, and was placed under the command of General Porter, and subsequently known as "Porter's corps." The brigade continued under the command of General Butterfield, and was composed of the 12th, 17th and 44th N. Y., the 15th Mich., and the 83d Penn. The army moved from White House on the 19th of May, with Stoneman in the advance, Franklin in support, and Porter in reserve; reached Tunstall's Station on the 19th; Mound City on the 21st; Field's Mills on the 22d, and Gaines' Mills on the 26th. Here Porter's corps was selected to cut the Fredericksburg and Richmond railroad, and disperse the enemy, who had concentrated at Hanover Court House. The movement was made on the 27th, taking the road from New Bridge *via* Mechanicsville, and involved a march of some fifteen miles. An obstinate and bloody battle ensued about two miles from the Court House, where the road forks to Ashland. After a short time spent in artillery firing a charge by Butterfield's brigade was ordered, and the enemy routed. The brigade then hastened to the rear, which the enemy had attacked, and assisted in crowning with complete victory one of the best contested battles of the war. The regiment returned to Gaines' Mills on the 29th, and was occupied in camp duties until the movement of the army towards the James river commenced. Porter's corps occupied a conspicuous place in this movement, and first held the enemy in check at Gaines' Mills (June 27th). In this action the regiment, and the brigade to which it was attached, was on the extreme left—the point selected by the enemy for his most determined assaults. Repeated charges were made by Hill's troops upon this part of the line; Pickett's brigade and Whiting's division, from Longstreet's corps, were added to the attack, and finally broke our line at the right of Butterfield, compelling our forces to fall back. On the 28th the corps crossed the Chickahominy and destroyed the bridge. The regiment subsequently participated in the actions at Savage's Station and at White Oak Swamp, and finally fell back to Malvern Hill. Here the corps



was assigned to the left of the line. The enemy first attacked on the right, but finally on the left, and there threw the whole strength of his artillery and infantry, from six p. m. until dark, but without success. The seven days of marching and fighting now closed. The regiment was sadly decimated; the corps had lost a greater number in killed and wounded than any other part of the army; the enemy had no longer an army to molest us.

The regiment remained at Harrison's Landing until the withdrawal of the army from the Peninsula commenced, and was principally occupied in scouting on the south bank of the James. On the 14th of August the withdrawal of the corps commenced, and the Chickahominy crossed; reached Williamsburgh in the afternoon of the 15th; moved to Yorktown on the 16th; on the march to Newport News on the 17th and 18th; embarked at Newport News on the 19th, and landed at Aquia Creek on the 21st, proceeded by railroad to Fredericksburg; from thence to Manassas, where it participated in the second battle of Bull Run, and, suffering severely, covered the retreat to Washington.

On the 8th of September the regiment moved with Porter's corps on the Maryland campaign; was in the reserve at South Mountain and Antietam, and subsequently took part in the assault on Fredericksburg. It spent the winter of 1862-3 at Falmouth on picket and in camp duties. On the 10th of April, 1863, the books of the regiment exhibited the following statistics: Strength, March, 1862, 1,040; April, 1863, present, 317; absent, sick and wounded, 268 (officers included)—a loss, during the year, of 455 men.

Five companies of the regiment (A, G, H, I, and K, of the original organization,) left the field on the 1st of May. The remaining companies bore the flag of the 12th in the battle of Chancellorsville, and were then placed in a battalion under Capt. Huson, but finally consolidated with the Fifth N. Y. The five returning companies mustered out (with the field and staff,) 284 men, who were enthusiastically received at Syracuse on the 21st of May.

#### THIRTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Thirteenth regiment infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "Rochester regiment," was organized at Rochester in April, 1861, and, with the exception of company B, from Dansville, and company K, from Brockport, was recruited in that city and its vicinity.

*Companies where and by whom principally raised.*

Company A, Rochester, by Captain Robert F. Taylor.

B, Dansville, do Carl Stephan.



Company C, Rochester, by Captain Adolph Nolte.

D,	do	do	Lebbens Brown.
E,	do	do	Francis A. Schoeffel.
F,	do	do	Hiram Smith.
G,	do	do	George W. Lewis.
H,	do	do	Henry B. Williams.
I,	do	do	William F. Tully.
K, Brockport,		do	Horace J. Thomas.

The several companies were organized at the following dates, viz: A, April 25th; B, April 27th; C, April 17th; D, April 20th; E, April 22d; F, April 30th; G, April 30th; H, April 18th; I, April 25th; K, April 22d. The companies were accepted by the State Military Board on the 30th of April; on the 7th of May accepted, organized and numbered the regiment and directed an election for field officers; on the 9th of May confirmed the election of Isaac F. Quinby as colonel, Elisha G. Marshall as lieutenant colonel, and Oliver K. Terry as major, and on the 21st of May confirmed the election of Carl Stephan as lieutenant colonel in the place of Marshall, declined. The companies reported at Elmira on the 3d, 4th and 5th of May, and were there mustered into the service of the State for two years, and into the service of the United States (by Capt. W. L. Elliott, May 14th) for three months. Arms, tents, equipage, &c., were issued by the State, and on the 26th (Special Orders, 227) the regiment was directed "to proceed at once, by way of Harrisburg, to Washington, and there report to the Secretary of War." The total expenditure by the State on account of the regiment, prior to August 15th, 1861, was \$43,132.53.

The regiment left Elmira on the 29th of May, and, with the Twelfth, passed through Baltimore on the 30th, being the first volunteers that reached that city after the attack on the Massachusetts Sixth. It arrived at Washington at midnight of the 31st, and the following morning encamped on Meridian Hill. On the 3d of June it crossed the Potomac into Virginia and pitched its tents near Fort Corcoran, then in course of construction. Here it performed picket duty and furnished fatigue details in constructing Fort Bennet, until the 16th of July, when it moved, in light marching order, with the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth N. Y. S. M. and Second Wisconsin in the brigade, Col. W. T. Sherman, in the advance on Manassas. On the 18th of July it was present but not engaged in the battle at Blackburn's Ford. On the 21st it crossed the Bull Run creek, about ten A. M., and was engaged with the enemy until five P. M., when it fell back with the whole



line to the fortifications near Washington. In this action it sustained a loss of twelve killed, twenty-six wounded, and twenty-seven missing, out of six hundred engaged.\*

On the 14th of August the time (three months) for which the regiment had been mustered into the service of the United States expired, and the members of the regiment expected at that time to be returned to the State. Col. Quinby was directed, however, by Special Orders 322, August 2d, 1861, "to report with his command to the Adjutant General of the United States army for duty, under the order of the United States Government, for the remainder of the term of enlistment of the regiment into the service of the State of New York." This order was complied with after open mutiny, which involved the sending of some thirty men to the Dry Tortugas, but who were subsequently returned and made excellent soldiers.

Other changes also occurred about this time. Col. Quinby resigned his command, August 4th, and Colonel John Pickell, of Frostburgh, Md., was appointed in his place; and company G, which had been transferred to the Third New York cavalry, was succeeded by a new company raised by Lieut. Ralph T. Wood at Dansville, N. Y., in September, and mustered in November 1st following.

About the 1st of October the regiment was detailed on special guard duty at the aqueducts and ferries opposite Georgetown. Here it remained until March 10th, when it crossed the Potomac and was assigned to Martindale's brigade, Porter's division, Heintzelman's (Third) corps. It joined in the second advance on Manassas, and reached Fairfax Court House, where it remained until the 21st, when it returned and embarked for Fortress Monroe. It arrived on the Peninsula on the 24th of March, near Hampton village, and proceeded from thence to New Market, at which place it was encamped until April 4th, in the mean time furnishing regular picket details.

On the 5th of April the regiment arrived in front of Yorktown and was immediately ordered in the advance, three companies as skirmishers and the remainder in support of batteries; and on the 7th the whole regiment was ordered on picket in a cold and severe storm. During the thirty days of the siege it furnished over twenty details for picket and several for fatigue duty---was frequently engaged in light skirmishes with the enemy and almost

\* See report of Col. W. T. Sherman, Documents, p. 13, vol. II, Rebellion Record.



constantly under fire, its camp (on the extreme right, near Wormley creek) being within easy range of the enemy's guns. All its duties, however, were performed cheerfully, and with intelligence, promptness and courage. In this respect the siege was a most excellent school, and prepared the entire army for the severe trials and the unflinching courage of its subsequent campaigns. The last approach before Yorktown was dug within fifty yards of the enemy's outposts by a detail of two hundred of the men and officers of this regiment, and one hundred and fifty of its men and officers were on picket the morning of the evacuation, and were among the first to enter the enemy's works.

On the 8th of May the regiment embarked at Yorktown, and on the 9th reached West Point. It then marched to Cumberland, White House, Tunstall's Station, and several miles beyond the latter place, where it was detached (May 22) for special duty at Old Church, on the road to Hanover. Its duty, as explained in Gen. Porter's order, was "to secure the army from attacks, in rear "or flank, by parties of the enemy passing down this branch of the "river, and to patrol the country between the turnpike and river." In the discharge of this duty it moved to Old Church on the 23d, and pushed its reconnoissance to Hanover on the 26th, where it discovered the enemy in heavy force under General Branch. It then returned and destroyed the communications with the country beyond the Chickahominy. On the 27th it moved forward in the advance on Hanover Court House; was assigned to position on the left of Griffin's battery; assisted materially in driving the enemy from their line, and captured ninety-one prisoners, eighty-four stand of arms, fifty-five sets of accoutrements, and three chests of medical stores, with a loss of only seven wounded (one mortally).

The regiment returned to Old Church on the 29th, and from thence moved to the army on the 31st, where it took up camp near Dr. Gaines' house. Picket and fatigue duty followed until the 26th of June, when the battle of Mechanicsville was fought. In this action it occupied a position on the extreme right. Three of its companies, deployed as skirmishers on the Ashland road, under Capt. Hyland, were exposed to a severe fire of canister and musketry until withdrawn at midnight, with a loss of two in prisoners. The remaining companies were moved from the right to the center, and were for some time under a heavy artillery fire.

On the 27th the battle of Gaines' Mills was fought. In this action the regiment was on the left of the line (the brigade being



placed to the right of Gen. Butterfield's), where it shared in the repeated and desperate assaults of the enemy. It did not fall back, however, until the line on both sides of its position was broken and its ammunition exhausted, and then it carried with it the colors of the seventh Tennessee battalion, which had been captured by the gallantry of Sergt. John Marks. The loss of the regiment was ninety-seven killed, wounded and taken prisoners, out of about four hundred engaged.

The regiment now moved with the corps to James river, and arrived at Scotch's Neck on the afternoon of the 30th. It was in the reserve at Turkey Bend and stood to arms all night. On the morning of the 1st of July it fell back and took position on the heights of Malvern Hill in support of the batteries, where it remained for about three hours, and was then moved to the extreme left of the line, and came under a hot musketry fire from the enemy. A few minutes later it was moved to the right and center to support the batteries against a desperate charge, and throughout the entire engagement was in active duty. On the 2d it reached Harrison's Landing and rested with the army in security.

The regiment remained at Harrison's Landing until the 14th of August, when it moved with the corps towards Newport News; embarked at that place and disembarked at Aquia creek; from thence by forced marches to Falmouth, Crittenden's mills and Kelly's ford, at which latter place it picketed on the 26th with a section of artillery and squadron of cavalry; on the 27th burned baggage and moved to Warrenton junction; from thence at 3 A. M. of the 28th to Bristow station; 29th reached Manassas Junction and passed towards Gainesville. Here it deployed and engaged the skirmishers of the enemy until dark, and remained on picket during the night. On the 30th it moved to Bull Run, and, although worn out with fatigue and hunger, engaged the enemy. It was first assigned to positions under a cover of timber, and there, with the 18th Massachusetts and 1st Michigan, charged across an open field in the face of a heavy fire of musketry, shell and canister from three sides, and reached a point within thirty yards of the enemy. Here it fought desperately. During the day, out of two hundred and forty men it lost three officers and twenty-six privates killed, four officers and seventy-three privates wounded, and ten missing. On the night of the 30th it fell back to Centreville, and from thence (September 2d) to the fortifications near Washington.



On the 12th of September the regiment moved on the Maryland campaign; crossed the Potomac at Georgetown; marched through Rockville, Frederick and Keedysville, and joined the main army before Sharpsburg on the 16th. During the battle of Antietam (September 17th) it was in the reserve under Gen. Porter. On the night of the 18th it was deployed as pickets in front of Gen. Burnside's position, opposite the bridge, and the next morning advanced as skirmishers through Sharpsburg and captured some prisoners from the rear guard of the enemy. On the 20th it crossed the Potomac, with the brigade, at Shepardstown; was met by superior force of the enemy and compelled to re-cross the river under a sharp fire from the enemy on the bluffs. Here the regiment lost eighteen in wounded and prisoners.

The regiment remained at Sharpsburg until the 30th of October, when it crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, and passed successively through Snicker's Gap, Middleburgh, White Plains, New Baltimore, Warrenton, Warrenton Junction, Elktown, and Hartwood, and arrived opposite Fredericksburg on the 19th November. It remained in camp without special duty, except a reconnaissance to Hartwood Church (December 1st), until the 11th December, when it moved on the Fredericksburg campaign. It crossed the river on the 13th, and came immediately under the fire of the enemy; advanced through the north end of the town across the open ground beyond the railroad, and took position in the extreme front, facing the stone wall and rifle-pits occupied by the enemy and within close range of their artillery on the immediate heights beyond and to the right and left. In this exposed position the men were obliged to fire lying down, taking advantage of a slight rise of ground running parallel with the front of our line. Here it remained, receiving and returning fire until night-fall, and was not relieved until 10 p. m. of the 14th. Its loss in this engagement, out of 298 officers and men, was five killed, sixty-three wounded, and seven prisoners. On being relieved it returned to the streets of the city, and remained until the 15th; then moved to the upper part of the town and supported the pickets during the evacuation; at 3 a. m., on the 16th, re-crossed the river, but was immediately ordered back and remained until daylight, acting as rear-guard while the pickets were withdrawn.

On the 17th of December the regiment reached its old camp opposite Fredericksburg and remained there until the 30th, when it joined in a reconnaissance; crossed the Rappahannock at



Richards' Ford; moved up the river about seven miles; captured a few cavalry pickets; recrossed the river at Ellis', or Barnett's Ford, on the 31st; encamped for the night, and returned to its old quarters on the 1st of January. On the 20th of January it joined in the second advance on Fredericksburg; moved about three miles and encamped; 21st, advanced about two miles and there remained mud-bound; built ordinary road for the artillery, and reached camp, on the return, on the 24th.

The regiment remained opposite Fredericksburg until the 27th of April, when it left camp and stacked its arms at Stoneman's Station. It reached Washington on the 28th; Elmira, May 1st, and Rochester, May 4th. During its term it had 1,300 men on its rolls, including the new company raised for it in the fall of 1861, and two companies recruited in the fall of 1862. It returned with eighty-two of its original members, 130 who had enlisted for its unexpired term, and 128 of its three year's men. The last named were assigned to duty as provost guard; the former were mustered out at Rochester on the 14th of May, and formed the nucleus of a new regiment—the Fourteenth Artillery, N. Y. S. V.

#### FOURTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Fourteenth regiment infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "First Oneida county regiment," was organized at Utica in April, 1861.

Co. A was raised at Utica by Capt. James McQuade.

B	do	do	William R. Brazie,
C	do	do	Frederick Harrer.
D	do	Utica by Michael McQuade, jr., though Capt.	Wm. L. Cowan was mustered as its first captain.
E	do	Utica by Capt. Lewis Michaels.	
F	do	Boonville by Capt. Charles F. Müller.	
G	do	Rome by Capt. Charles H. Skillen.	
H	do	Syracuse by Capt. Samuel E. Thompson.	
I	do	Lowville by Capt. Horace R. Lahe.	
K	do	Hudson by Capt. William H. Seymour.	

The several companies were accepted at the following dates, viz: Company A, "Citizens' corps," April 23d; company B, April 29th; company K, April 30th; companies E and F, May 1st; companies C, D and G, May 2d; company H, May 4th, and company I, May 7th. At the meeting of the State Military Board, May 7th, it was, on motion of the Attorney General, "*Resolved*, That the



ten companies commanded by the following named captains: Jas. McQuade, Wm. R. Brazie, F. Harrer, M. McQuade, jr., Lewis Michaels, Charles F. Müller, Charles H. Skillen, S. E. Thompson, William H. Seymour and H. R. Lahe, be and they are hereby accepted and organized into a regiment, to be designated as regiment No. 14, and that the officers of said companies be authorized to hold an election to elect the field officers of said regiment." The election ordered was held on the 8th (Special Orders 142). James McQuade was elected colonel, Charles A. Johnson, lieutenant colonel, and Charles H. Skillen, major. Lieut. Col. Johnson declined, and on the 15th (Special Orders 185) Major Skillen was elected to supply the vacaney.

The several companies, as they were accepted, reported at Albany, where the regiment was formally organized by the Military Board in the manner already stated, and where, on the 17th of May, it was mustered into the service of the United States, by Capt. L. Sitgreaves, for two years. On the 26th of May (Special Orders 229), it was directed to take part in the funeral obsequies of Col. Ellsworth of the Eleventh regiment, and performed the duty assigned, with credit. On the 14th of June (Special Orders 270) it was directed to proceed to New York on the 17th, and from thence to Washington via Jersey City and Harrisburg. On the 15th, it was furnished with seven hundred and twenty smooth bore Springfield muskets, and on the 18th with officers' swords, &c., and with one hundred common and eighteen wall tents. The expenditure by the State on account of the regiment, up to the 15th August, 1861, was \$42,401.22, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

The regiment left the barracks at Albany on the 17th of June, and took barges for New York, where it arrived on the 18th, and was received by the "Sons of Oneida" residing in New York and Brooklyn and escorted to Washington Parade Ground, where an elegant regimental flag was presented. It was then escorted to the Park barracks, and on the 19th to the New Jersey Railroad station, where it took the cars for Washington. It arrived in Washington on the 21st, and on the 22d was in "Camp Douglas" on Meridian Hill. On the 22d of July, its arms were exchanged for long Enfield rifle muskets, and on the same day it moved into Virginia and camped near Fort Corcoran on Arlington Heights as a part of Gen. W. T. Sherman's brigade. It performed guard duty at the ferry and aqueduct; had a picket engagement at Ball's



Cross Roads September 14th, and a reconnoissance, October 14th, to within about two miles of Fall's Church, and a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry. It subsequently camped and wintered on Miner's Hill.

Under the organization of March 13th, 1862, the regiment was assigned to Morrell's second brigade, Porter's first division, Heintzelman's third corps, and continued in that command until the organization, in May, of the fifth provisional corps, under command of Gen. F. J. Porter, when Gen. Morrell came in command of the division, and Col. McQuade (subsequently Gen. Griffin) of the brigade. It moved with the third corps to the Peninsula, and in the siege of Yorktown was on the right of Porter's division and of the whole army. Its experience and movements during the Peninsula campaign, were similar to the 13th New York, already briefly sketched. It was conspicuous in the battle of Hanover Court House, and, with the brigade, joined in the pursuit of the enemy on his first retreat, and subsequently in repelling the attack on the rear (Martindale's brigade.) At Mechanicsville it was in the support of McCall's division, and was not actively engaged, although one of its men was killed. In the battle of Gaines' Mills, June 27th, it was on the left of the line adjoining Syke's division. It will be remembered that this part of the line was exposed to the full force of the enemy. Says a correspondent: "The brunt of the engagement was sustained by the 2d brigade, nominally commanded by Gen. Griffin, although Col. McQuade was the moving spirit. The brigade fought with a valor and desperation scarce ever equaled. In every part of the field single regiments were pitted against whole brigades of Hill's and Jackson's forces, and yet prevented any general advance of the enemy until nightfall. At one time the colors of the 14th appeared to waver, and the column to be in danger of breaking. Col. McQuade rushed forward, seized the colors, and, waiving them aloft, exclaimed 'Rally on the colors, men, I'll stand by you to the last !' The effect was magical; every man planted himself firmly in line, and there was no more wavering that day." At Malvern Hill, July 1st, it was again in the thickest of the fight on the left, and remained in position all night. It lost at Gaines' Mills, nine killed, seventy-nine wounded, and twenty-one missing, nearly all of whom were afterwards ascertained to be killed; and at Malvern Hill sixteen killed, eighty-eight wounded, and two missing. It entered upon the seven days battles with



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500 men, and rested at Harrison's Landing with a loss of thirty-four killed, 177 wounded, and fifteen missing, or nearly half its strength; its dead amounting to the heavy aggregate of nearly fifteen per cent, and including its Lieut.-Colonel, several lieutenants and subordinate officers.

The regiment returned from the Peninsula with Porter's corps, and moved to the assistance of Gen. Pope. It fell back with the army to Washington, and from thence moved on the Maryland campaign in the reserve, in which capacity it was in the actions of South Mountain and Antietam. It also took part in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville.

The regiment left the field at Falmouth, Va., November 12th, 1863, at which time it received an unexpected but highly honorable ovation. Says a correspondent: "No other two years' regiment has been the recipient of such honor on its leave-taking of the army, and its spontaneity and heartfelt character express more deeply and truly, than any words I can write, the high estimation in which the regiment is held and the great regret felt at losing its services. The Second brigade, First division, to which the regiment had been attached during its term of service, and of which Col. McQuade has been in command nearly a year past, accompanied the regiment to the cars as escort. On the way the Third brigade, Col. Stockton commanding, was drawn up in line, and added to the demonstration by a continuous welcome of salutations, showing thereby their estimation of the departing regiment, while nearly all the colonels of the division bore Col. McQuade company to Aquia Creek, and saw him and his regiment on board the steamboat "Monitor" and *en route* for Washington."

The regiment reached New York on the 14th; Hudson, on the 15th; Albany, on the 15th (evening), and Utica on the 20th, and was honored in each city with spirited receptions. It mustered out at Utica, on the 24th, 340 rank and file, and left eighty three years' men in the field transferred to 49th N. Y. V. During its term it lost about 100 killed and died of wounds, and 275 wounded more or less severely.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V. (SUBSEQUENTLY FIFTEENTH ENGINEERS.)

The organization of what was subsequently the Fifteenth Regiment Infantry, N. Y. S. V. (afterwards Fifteenth Engineers), was commenced by J. McLeod Murphy,—at that time a State Senator from New York city,—in February, 1861.



Under the act of April 16th, 1861, the headquarters of the regiment were established at 600 Broadway, New York, and recruiting actively prosecuted. On the 9th of May, the regiment was accepted, and numbered by the State Military Board, and an election for field officers ordered; and, on the 11th of May, the election of J. McLeod Murphy as Colonel, Richard S. Dodge as Lieutenant Colonel, and Francis B. O'Keefe as Major, was confirmed. On the 3d of June the camp of the regiment was established at Willett's Point, New York harbor, where, on the 17th, it was mustered into the service of the United States, for two years, as infantry. Tents were issued to the regiment, June 3d; uniforms, June 12th; and arms (smooth bore muskets, model of 1842, calibre 69), June 28th. To assist in organizing the regiment the Union Defense Committee expended \$4,494.07, and the State, up to August 15th, \$46,595.03, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

The regiment left Willett's Point, by steamer to Elizabethport, June 29th, and from thence by Camden and Amboy railroad to Washington, where it arrived on the 30th at 6 p. m. On the 20th of July it was assigned to duty as a part of Acting Brigadier General McCunn's brigade; on the 21st, exchanged its arms for long Enfield muskets, calibre 57, and engaged in picket duty between Fall's Church, Bailey's Cross Roads, Theological Seminary and McCloud's Mills, and in slashing timber and throwing up fortifications at Fort Ward, with its headquarters at Fairfax Seminary. It remained here until the 29th of October—in the meantime having been successively assigned to Gen. Franklin's brigade (August 4), and to Gen. Newton's brigade (September 26).

The efforts of Col. Murphy to secure the organization of the regiment in accordance with his original intention were at length successful. In October (25th), it was ordered, by the War Department, to report to Lieut. Col. Alexander, at Camp Alexander, near the navy yard, for instruction as engineers. This order was complied with on the 29th. The regiment remained under instruction until the 19th of March, 1862, when it was assigned to duty as a part of the engineer force under Gen. Woodbury, in Gen. McDowell's (1st) corps, and moved to Fairfax Seminary. On the 10th of April it proceeded to Cheeseman's Landing, and from thence embarked on the Peninsula campaign. During the siege of Yorktown was actively engaged in making roads and bridges, gabions and fascines, and in work in the trenches. The command was necessarily separated and the companies on detached service.



This was the case at West Point, where companies A, B, and E, under the command of Col. Murphy, rendered important service in the preparation of the apparatus which successfully landed Gen. Franklin's division under fire, and materially contributed to secure the victory gained on that occasion. The contrivance used consisted of rafts of pontoon boats lashed two and two to form approaches, and canal boats similarly coupled to continue the floating pier into the deeper water. In the march of the army up the Peninsula, detachments of the regiment preceded its columns, repairing bridges, making roads and clearing obstructions. On the Chickahominy it was employed on five of the immense bridge and causeway crossings of that marsh-bordered stream; and during the grand flank movement to the James, its sturdy arms and untiring energy aided everywhere the progress of the Union forces.

On the return of the regiment from Harrison's Landing, it was mustered for difference in pay between "engineers" and "infantry," Congress having, in the meantime, passed an act organizing an "engineer brigade," in which it was included. The period of its service as "infantry" was then fixed as from June 17th to October 25th, 1861, and as "engineers" from October 25th, 1861, to June 25th, 1863. It was employed in strengthening the defenses of Washington until the 16th of November, 1862, when it rejoined the army of the Potomac in the field. After constructing piers for landing stores at Belle Plain, on Potomac Creek, it was assigned to the task of laying pontoon bridges over the Rappahannock. This work was commenced on the frosty moonlight night of the 10th of December, 1862. The pontoon train was moved down to the banks of the river, and just at sunrise unloaded at the place appointed, one mile below Fredericksburg. The bridge-layers laid their abutments at 7 A. M., watched by the enemy's pickets on the opposite bank, and at 8 $\frac{1}{4}$  A. M., the entire bridge was laid, with the exception of the last bay. The enemy's skirmishers now rapidly advanced and delivered several volleys into the working party, wounding a number of the men. The fire was returned with great spirit and courage by the remainder of the regiment, who stood to their arms on the friendly shore; the Union artillery opened, the enemy retired, and the remainder of the work was completed without molestation. At 4 P. M. the regiment was ordered to complete two bridges in front of Fredericksburg, from which the workmen of the 50th N. Y. Engineers had been four times repulsed during the day. These bridges had been



projected at landings covered by stone walls, houses and cellars, from every loophole of which a deadly fire had been poured on the bridges, defeating all previous attempts to complete them. To overcome this, opposition pontoon boats were manned by oarsmen from the regiment, who ferried parties of infantry across under cover of a tremendous fire of artillery. The movement was entirely successful. Many prisoners were taken, the annoyance removed and the bridges hurried to completion. After the return of the army, the bridges were taken up and the boats repaired.

The regiment remained in camp until the movement in January, when it moved on the second expedition under General Burnside, and which was terminated by the state of the roads from a sudden and heavy rain. Instead of laying bridges over the Rappahannock, the order was to construct corduroy roads to enable the artillery and commissary trains to return to camp; and in this work the regiment participated.

The Chancellorsville campaign opened with the construction of a canvass raft at Port Conway, about fourteen miles below Fredericksburg, April 20. On the 28th a canvass bridge was built at Kelly's Ford; 29th, three pontoon bridges at Franklin's Crossing, and three at the mouth of Pollock's creek; 30th, two at U. S. Ford; May 4th, one at U. S. Ford; 3d, two in front of Fredericksburg, one at Banks' Ford, and one at U. S. Ford—in all, fifteen bridges. The entire brigade assisted in this work. These bridges were of course removed on the return of the army.

The last service performed by the regiment was on the 5th of June, when two pontoon bridges were laid at Franklin's Crossing for the reconnoissance prior to the advance on the campaign to Gettysburg. On the 13th of June the regiment marched to Aquia Creek, where it was detained twenty-four hours, by order of General Warren, picketing the neighboring fortifications. On the 14th it embarked on the steamer John Tucker, and proceeded to Washington, and thence to New York *via* Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Camden and Amboy; arrived on the 17th, and was mustered out on the 25th of June, 1863.

The regiment left in the field a battalion of three years' men, who were consolidated into three companies (A, B and C) June 17th. These companies were the nucleus for a reorganization of the regiment, which numbered, on the 31st of October, 1864, eighteen hundred and thirty-two men, and which continued in service until the expiration of the war.



## SIXTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Sixteenth regiment infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "First Northern New York Regiment," was organized at Albany on the 10th of May, 1861, from companies recruited in the northern counties of the State, viz :

Company A, Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence Co., by Capt. D. A. Nevin.

B, Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., by Capt. J. M. Pomeroy.

C, Plattsburgh, Clinton county, by Capt. Frank Palmer.

D, Gouverneur, St. Lawrence Co., by Capt. Geo. Parker.

E, Plattsburgh, Clinton county, by Capt. J. L. Stetson.

F, Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., by Capt. J. C. Gilmore.

G, De Peyster, St. Lawrence Co., by Capt. N. M. Curtis.

H, Stockholm, St. Lawrence county, by Capt. W. Gibson.

I, Malone, Franklin county, by Capt. J. J. Seaver.

K, Mooers, Clinton county, by Capt. Wm. W. Wood.

The companies were accepted by the State under separate orders and on the following dates, viz : A and C on the 24th of April ; B on the 30th of April ; D on the 2d of May ; E, F, G, H and I on the 7th of May, and K on the 8th of May. On the 9th of May (Special Orders 153) the regiment was accepted and numbered, and an election of field officers ordered to be held ; on the 10th (Special Orders 162) the election of Thomas A. Davies as Colonel, Samuel Marsh as Lieut. Colonel, and Buel Palmer as Major, was confirmed, and on the 15th it was mustered into the service of the United States for two years by Capt. L. Sitgreaves. On the 30th of May (Special Orders 240) the regiment was sent to "Camp Morgan," near Norman's kill, in the town of Bethlehem. While here it was partially supplied with arms and ammunition, but was not completely armed until the 24th of June, when four hundred smooth-bore muskets, pattern of 1842, calibre 69, were issued to it in addition to the three hundred previously received ; and on the same date (Special Orders 287) one hundred common and eighteen wall tents were ordered, but not fully issued until the regiment reached Washington.

The several companies were liberally assisted by the communities in which they were organized, and most of them were presented with colors before their departure for Albany. At Albany they received clothing, knapsacks and outfit generally from the State. The expenditure by the State, on account of the regiment,



prior to August 15th, 1861, was \$46,526.71, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

The regiment received orders June 25th, 1861, to proceed to New York, and on the afternoon of that day embarked on the steamer "McDonald" and two barges in her tow. It arrived in New York on the morning of the 26th, and landed at the foot of Fourteenth street, North river, from whence it marched to Washington parade ground, where it received a pair of flags from Mrs. Joseph Howland, through Mr. Robert S. Hone. It then marched down Broadway to pier No. 3, where it again embarked. It remained on transports off the battery until the 27th, and then moved to Elizabethport, and took passage on the New Jersey Central railroad to Easton, and thence to Harrisburg; left the latter place on the 28th; reached Baltimore in the morning, and Washington at 11 A. M. on the 29th.

At Washington the regiment went into camp on a plain three-fourths of a mile distant from the capitol, where it remained under instruction nearly a fortnight. It was then placed in the second brigade and fifth division, Col. Davies commanding brigade and Col. Miles the division. It crossed the Potomac on the 11th of July, from the navy yard, landed at Alexandria and encamped a short distance west of the city under the guns of Fort Ellsworth. It was hardly settled in its new camp, however, when it was ordered to join the advance against the enemy at Manassas. In this movement it was commanded by Lieut. Col. Marsh, Col. Davies being in command of the brigade. It marched from camp on the 17th of July, by way of Braddock road, and encamped near Fairfax station. On the march it had some skirmishing with the enemy's pickets, and came upon the camp of the fifth Alabama regiment, which had been abandoned and partially destroyed. It bivouacked on the night of the 17th, and marched early the next morning to Little Rock Run, near Centreville, and halted until the morning of the battle, but took no part in the action of the 18th. On the morning of the 21st it marched over Centreville Heights and down to Blackburn's ford, where the reserve (the fifth division of which it was a part) held the left bank of Bull Run until dark. It was but slightly engaged, the movement of the enemy in the direction of the ford having been checked and driven back by the artillery. It arrived at Centreville about dark and took position for the night, but at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  p. m. was ordered to retire towards Alexandria. It reached Fairfax Court House at



3 A. M.; rested until daylight; resumed march and reached its former camp at 9 A. M. of the 22d.

The regiment remained in camp near Fort Ellsworth, engaged in routine and picket duties, until about the 15th of September, when its location was changed to the site of Fort Lyon. Here it was assigned to the Second brigade (Gen. H. W. Slocum) of Gen. Franklin's division. This brigade was composed of the Sixteenth and Twenty-seventh New York, the Fifth Maine, and the Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania, and was not subsequently changed during the period of service of the Sixteenth, except by the addition of the One hundred and twenty-first New York early in September, 1862.\* The position of the brigade in the army of the Potomac, however, was changed. Under the organization of March 13th, 1862, it was the Second brigade (Slocum's), First division (Franklin's), First corps (McDowell's). In May following it was the Second brigade, First division, Sixth corps (Franklin's); and in this last relation it remained until it left the field, at which time Gen. Brooks was in command of the division, Gen. Bartlett of the brigade, and Gen. Sedgwick of the corps. This explanation will enable the reader to trace the movements of the regiment in official reports.

Fort Lyon was built by Slocum's brigade in the fall of 1861. On the 7th of October, the regiment moved its camp to a site half a mile from Fairfax seminary, towards the south-east — its former location on Hunting creek having proved unhealthy. The new location was named "Camp Franklin." Here the regiment spent the winter of 1861-2.

On the 10th of March, 1862, the regiment marched to Fairfax Court House and bivouacked in the suburbs of the village, remained until the 14th, and then marched back to Benton's Tavern, and from thence the next day to its old camp. On the 6th of April, as a part of McDowell's corps, it went by railroad to Manassas Junction, and from thence marched ten miles to Catlett's Station. After remaining here two or three days, the order annexing the division to McDowell's command was revoked, and Gen. Franklin returned by railroad to Alexandria to form a part of the expedition for the Peninsula. On the 19th of April, the regiment embarked on the "Daniel Webster, No. 2," from Maine,

\* The brigade was at this time composed of the Sixteenth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh N. Y. V. and the Fifth Maine Vols. A few weeks later the Twentieth-sixth was assigned to some other brigade, and the Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania took its place.



and arrived at Ship Point, near the mouth of York river, on the 22d—landed and remained on shore until the evacuation of Yorktown, May 3d. On the 3d, it re-embarked and moved up to Yorktown, where it remained until the battle of Williamsburgh on the 5th. On the 6th, it moved up the York river to West Point, landed at Brick-House Point, on the south side, just at night, bivouacked near the shore, and sent out a detachment on picket. On the 7th was fought the battle of West Point. Companies C, F, G and K were upon that occasion on picket and engaged as skirmishers, and the remaining six companies of the regiment were engaged in supporting Ayer's battery. The only losses sustained by the regiment were among the companies of skirmishers, of whom six were killed and sixteen wounded. At the conclusion of the action the regiment marched three miles up the York river to Eltham, where it remained a day; thence towards Cumberland three miles, and remained two days. Here Franklin's corps (the Sixth) was organized. Cumberland was reached on the 15th, White House on the 16th, and Tunstall's Station, five miles from White House, on the 19th. From this point the movement was in the following order: Stoneman in the advance, Franklin's corps in support, and Porter's corps in reserve.

The regiment crossed the Chickahominy on the 20th of June. On the 27th, it was recalled to support Gen. Porter at Gaines' Mills, where Sloeum's brigade—the "straw hat" men of history—charged and retook a battery.\* In this action the regiment lost about two hundred and thirty in killed, wounded and missing. On the 28th, the regiment was on picket on Garnett's hill. The line was attacked and driven in with a loss of two killed and four wounded. The enemy was repulsed and the line re-established. On the 29th began the movement to Harrison's Landing; crossed White Oak swamp and bivouacked near Charles City Cross Roads. On the 30th, moved to Charles City Cross Roads, where the enemy attacked about 2 p. m. In this engagement the regiment supported the First Massachusetts battery, and had two killed and seven wounded by one of Hexamer's guns, but sustained no loss by the enemy. Marched about midnight and reached Malvern Hill, but took no part in the battle, the division having moved on

\* The Sixteenth regiment alone wore straw hats—a gift from a friend of the regiment; and the only "battery" taken was two guns of our own army re-captured by the Sixteenth.



and established a picket line near James river. On the 3d, resumed the march and reached Harrison's Landing at about 2 A. M.

The regiment remained at Harrison's Landing until the 16th of August, and then marched to Charles City Court House; 17th, crossed the Chickahominy at Barnett's Ford on a pontoon bridge; 18th, reached Williamsburgh; 19th, Yorktown; 21st, Newport News. Here it took the steamer "New Brunswick" for Alexandria, and arrived at the latter place on the 24th, marched to near its first camp, formed its old picket line on the 27th, and remained until the 28th. Marched to Anandale on the 28th; on the 30th, took dinner at Fairfax, reached Centreville at five and Crib Run at six P. M., and at night stood on picket to the left of Warrenton turnpike: on the 31st, fell back to Centreville Heights, at eight P. M. fell back to Fairfax Court House, and, on the 1st of September, back to Alexandria and went into camp at Fort Lyon.

The regiment was not permitted to remain inactive, however. On the 6th of September it crossed the Long Bridge and marched through Washington and Georgetown to Tenallytown and arrived before morning. On the 7th, moved at 5 P. M. towards Rockville; 8th, marched through Rockville at 11 A. M., and continued until night; 9th, marched through Darnestown and encamped; 10th, marched for Portsville; 11th, remained at Darnestown; 12th, marched for Urbania through Hyattstown—acting during the day as guard to the division baggage train; 13th, marched through Buckeytown; 14th, crossed the mountain, passed through Jefferson and skirmished into the village of Birkettsville. At the first appearance of Franklin's corps the enemy held the crest and eastern slope of the Catocton Mountain, with infantry, but retired across the Middletown valley without much resistance and along South Mountain for several miles. They were met by Franklin at Crampton Gap—Smith's division to the left and Sloeum's to the right—halted and exchanged fire for three-quarters of an hour. The regiment lost here one color-bearer killed and one wounded, and two sergeants and one lieutenant wounded. At 5 P. M., Gen. Newton, who was temporarily in command, ordered a charge, which was made by the division in three lines. The enemy made a stout resistance along the stone wall and in the woods at the foot of the mountain, but at length gave way and were driven slowly up and over the mountain. The 16th was the first to reach the crest of the mountain, and the first to drive the enemy down the west slope. In this action it lost sixty-three in killed and wounded,



and captured the flag of an Alabama regiment. The corps bivouacked on the crest of the mountain and there remained on the 15th and 16th. On the 17th, advanced through Roversville and Buena Vista, and arrived on the battle-field at Antietam at noon—passed through Keedysville and took position near the Dunker church about 2 p. m. The corps was not engaged here, but lost some men by sharp-shooters—the 16th having one killed and three wounded. In the afternoon the 16th moved to the left near the grave-yard in support of Smith's brigade; remained on picket all night and next day (18th); withdrawn on the evening of the 18th; on the 20th, passed towards Sharpsburgh and encamped near the river towards Williamsport; on the 22d, marched to near Bakersville, went into camp and remained over a month. On the 31st, the corps again commenced its advance and reached Crampton Gap; October 1st, to near Berlin; 2d, crossed the river on pontoons at Berlin, and marched through Lovettsville and encamped. The march was continued and Belle Plain Landing reached on the 4th of December; remained at Belle Plain until the 10th, and then marched to the Rappahannock near Pollock's Mills.

The operations of the regiment in the movement against Fredericksburg may be briefly stated. The brigade to which it was attached was under the command of Gen. Bartlett; the division under Gen. Brooks (Gen. Slocum having been transferred to the command of the 12th corps), and the corps under Gen. Sedgwick. It crossed at the lower bridges on the 12th, and took position on the left of Gen. Meade; but was not engaged in the battle and lost nothing. On the 13th, it was on picket duty; on the 14th and 15th, on picket and skirmish line; re-crossed, on the night of the 15th, and marched sixteen miles and bivouacked; on the 19th, went into winter camp.

The regiment remained in camp until the "mud march" of January, in which it participated. It then returned to camp and remained until the 29th of April, when it moved again to Pollock's Mills and crossed the Rappahannock in boats under fire. The 3d brigade moved first in pontoon boats—fifty men to each boat; the 2d brigade followed, and then the 1st. The landing was effected and the enemy driven from their rifle-pits. The division then formed and remained on picket for three or four days. On the 3d of May, it advanced to join General Hooker at Chancellorsville; passed through Fredericksburg and out on the plankroad to Salem Church and there met the enemy. In this engagement the



regiment lost twenty killed, forty-nine missing and eighty-seven wounded. Its position was in the front line on the right of the brigade. The battle continued until night, when the brigade fell back one mile; lay in skirmish line on the 4th, and re-crossed the river at night on pontoon bridges at Banks' Ford, and encamped two or three days; moved to winter camp and remained about one week and was then ordered home. The regiment left Falmouth by railroad on the 10th of May; and from Washington by railroad *via* Philadelphia to New York and Albany, where it arrived on the 14th, and was mustered out on the 15th of May, 1863. It went out with 798 men; received 163 recruits; had 587 killed and wounded, and returned with 281 men—leaving its three year recruits in the field in a battalion with similar recruits from the 18th and 27th regiments, under Captain C. S. Hall.

#### SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY N. Y. S. V.

The Seventeenth regiment infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "Westchester Chasseurs," was organized in the city of New York, and composed of companies recruited as follows:

- Co. A, Yonkers, Westchester co., by Capt. Chas. H. Smith.
- B, Port Chester, Westch'r co., by Capt. Nelson B. Bartram.
- C, Morrisiana, Westchester co., by Capt. John W. Lyon.
- D, New York city, by Capt. Chas. A. Johnson.
- E, New York city, by Capt. Chas. G. Stone.
- F, Sing Sing, Westchester co., by Capt. Franklin J. Davis.
- G, Nyack, Rockland co., by Capt. Jas. H. Demarest.
- H, Norwich, Chenango co., by Capt. James Tyrrell.
- I, Newark, Wayne co., by Capt. Andrew Wilson.
- K, Warsaw, Wyoming co., by Capt. Gideon H. Jenkins.

One company recruited for the regiment at Tarrytown, Westchester county, by Capt. Wm. Chalmers, was transferred to the Thirty-second regiment. The several companies were accepted at the following dates, viz: Company A, April 23d; company D, May 1st; companies B and E, May 3d; company C, May 4th; companies F and G, May 7th; companies H and I, May 10th; company K (Capt. Jenkins), May 21st. On the 14th of May, the regiment was numbered and accepted into the State service; on the 18th, the election of Henry S. Lansing as colonel, Thomas F. Morris as lieutenant colonel, and Chas. A. Johnson as major was confirmed, and, on the 20th, it was ordered to be immediately mustered into the service of the United States. The several com-



panies were mustered into the service of the United States as follows: A, C and D, May 20th; E, May 21st; B, F and I, May 22d; G, H and K, May 24th. The regiment was finally mustered in May 28th.

It is perhaps due to the regiment to say, that its officers claim that recruiting for it began on the 16th of April and ended on the 5th of May, 1861; that it was successively numbered "Six," "Eleven," and "Seventeen," and its organization delayed by the action of the State Military Board for reasons that were then deemed sufficient; that the headquarters of the regiment were established at the corner of Rector street and Broadway, New York, in a store, the rent of which (\$12,000 per annum) was paid by the Union Defense Committee; that it occupied the City Hall barracks for about six weeks, without uniforms, and was then moved (June 15) to Camp Washington, Staten Island.

On the 8th of June, seven hundred and twenty-two United States percussion muskets were issued to the regiment, and also one hundred common and eighteen wall tents—the latter not received until after the regiment reached Washington. On the 14th of June, uniforms were received, viz: light blue pants and dark blue jackets, of strict regulation pattern. On the 21st of June, it left the State, via New Jersey, Harrisburg and Baltimore, and arrived in Washington on the 23d. The expenditure by the State on account of the regiment up to the 16th of August, 1861, was \$41,983.22, exclusive of subsistence and quarters. The expenditure by the Union Defense Committee was \$2,351.58.

Soon after its arrival in Washington the regiment was sent to Fort Ellsworth, at Alexandria, Va. In the "reconnoissance in force" of July, and the battle of Bull Run, it was in the second brigade (Col. Davies) of the fifth division (Colonel Miles), and shared in the movements of the reserve—(see 16th regiment). In September it was moved to Fairfax Seminary, where in addition to ordinary picket and camp duties, it took part in the reconnaissance to Mason's Hill. In October it was sent to Hall's Hill, where it spent the winter of 1861-2. Here the tents issued to the regiment by the State were exchanged for Sibley's (October), and the smooth bore muskets for Springfield rifles, calibre 58 (February, 1862). In March company G was consolidated with the other companies, and a company of three years' men, under Captain Armstrong, transferred from the 53d regiment to its place.

The official record of assignment to duty is as follows: August



4th, 1861, stationed at Fort Ellsworth; October 15th, Butterfield's brigade of Fitz John Porter's division; March 13th, 1862, Butterfield's brigade, Porter's division (1st), Heintzelman's corps (3d); May 7th, Butterfield's brigade (3d), Morrell's division (1st), Porter's corps (5th provisional), and the subsequent movements and changes of the latter corps until the expiration of the first term of service of the regiment. After reorganization it was assigned to the first brigade, second division, fourteenth army corps, under General Sherman.

The regiment moved with the brigade, of which it was a part, towards Manassas, in the reconnaissance of March, 1862, and stopped at Fairfax Seminary. From the latter place it moved to Alexandria and embarked on the steamer "Knickerbocker" (March 21st) for Fortress Monroe, where it arrived about four o'clock on the 23d, and marched to a point about five miles from Hampton. From this point it was sent on a reconnaissance to Watts' Creek on the 26th, discovered the enemy in force and returned with one prisoner. On the 17th it moved with the brigade on the reconnaissance to Big Bethel; found the fortifications deserted and returned to camp. On the 4th of April broke camp and moved towards Yorktown; passed a recently deserted earth-work and encamped, and on the 5th, after a march of nine miles, reached the scene of active operations in the siege of Yorktown. Here it remained engaged in picket and fatigue duty, with occasional brigade drill, until the 8th of May, when it moved to Yorktown and embarked for West Point on the steamer "S. R. Spaulding." It arrived at West Point on the 9th, and disembarked in pontoon boats; remained two or three days and then moved on to Cumberland. This march was very severe. The enemy had obstructed the roads with fallen trees and set the woods on fire, and the march was spent in removing the one and suffering from the heat of the other. At Cumberland it remained one day and then moved on to White House, where it remained one week; from thence by easy marches to the Chickahominy, and encamped on Dr. Gaines' farm.

Nothing of special interest occurred until the 27th, when the regiment moved with the brigade to attack the enemy at Hanover Court House. After a fatiguing march of about fourteen miles the enemy was met about two miles from the Court House, where the road joins to Ashland with guide-board marked, "To Richmond, seven miles--to Poll Green Church, two miles." The regi-



ment was here ordered through a wood skirted by the road towards Richmond, and emerged in a cornfield on the right flank of the enemy's howitzer battery. A few volleys were fired and the enemy fled, leaving one gun and caisson, which the regiment immediately seized and turned upon its late possessors. The rout was complete, and after a short time spent in "going through" the camp which the enemy had left, the regiment moved on to the Court House. Meanwhile the enemy had made a vigorous attack on the rear of our division, but were repulsed; the force engaged on the right being now thrown into the reserve and completing the victory. On the 28th the regiment moved down the railroad and burned some bridges, and on the 29th returned to camp on the Gaines farm.

The regiment remained in camp, with the usual picket and fatigue details, until the 26th of June, when it was aroused at half-past 3 A. M., and moved at daylight in light marching order, with three days' rations, by way of Coal Harbor, to Old Church. While here the battle of Gaines' Mills was fought (June 27th). The regiment being in the rear was cut off from the main army, and, under General Stoneman, retreated towards the White House. The distance was twenty-two miles, and the march one of great suffering. Says a correspondent: "History will not record a more hasty, timely or terrible march than this, by such worn out and fatigued men. Many fell fainting by the roadside and recovered at their leisure. The last few miles was positively awful. The colonel, a good, brave man, rode bare-headed down his rapidly decimating ranks, and exclaimed, 'Men, it is hard; but if you do this to-day your country will not, cannot be ungrateful.' We accomplished it, and as I looked at my blistered and swollen feet, I thought painfully of other days." The result was, as had been anticipated by General McClellan when he ordered General Stoneman to fall back to White House if cut off, the movement of the enemy in that direction was anticipated, the stores removed or destroyed, and the regiment and other forces there embarked on the gunboats. The advance of the enemy reached the place on the 29th, but was driven back by the gunboats. On the 30th the gunboats sailed for Fortress Monroe.

The regiment reached Yorktown on the 1st of July, and there passed from the gunboat to the steamer "Catskill," subsequently to the tugboat "Adriatic," and from the latter to the steamer "Kennebec," and sailed for Harrison's Landing, where it arrived



on the 2d. It remained in camp at Harrison's Landing until the evacuation. In the meantime its camp was exposed to the artillery of the enemy in the attack of the 30th, and one man killed; and it was detailed on duty on opposite bank of the James in cutting down timber and patrolling the country. On the 14th of August it moved at midnight, and reached and crossed the Chickahominy; continued the march on the 15th and passed Williamsburgh; on the 16th reached Yorktown; on the 17th marched seventeen miles, and from thence to Newport News. This was a very severe march and will be long remembered by all who participated in it. At Newport News the regiment embarked on the steamer "Knickerbocker," passed up the Chesapeake, and ran aground soon after entering the Potomac; was transferred to the "Alice Price," and arrived at Aquia Creek on the morning of the 20th. On the 21st it went to Fredericksburg by railroad, and from thence marched up the Rappahannock to Warrenton and Manassas, and opened the fight at Groveton on the 30th. Says a correspondent: "When the enemy made their sudden and powerful advance toward our center, on Saturday, Porter's corps was ordered up to meet the attack. Butterfield's brigade was sent forward, the Seventeenth New York having the advance. They marched up the hill amid the fierce leaden hail, as if it had been but a pleasant summer shower. On they went, and fiercer and hotter was the fire. First a battery on the right and another on the left, opened and poured a devastating fire into their devoted ranks; but they never wavered. Faithfully did they ply their trusty muskets and held their position. Officers who witnessed the scene describe it as most terrific. Storm upon storm of bullets, grape-shot, screaming shell, and pieces of railroad iron were hurled into, through and over them. Thus they stood, their ranks being thinned at every discharge. The enemy suffered too, and quickly sought the cover of the woods. At length came the order to fall back, it having been found impossible to reinforce them. The line was still preserved, and at the command they moved off steadily and coolly, although the dreadful fire of the enemy never ceased for one moment. The colors were shot into shreds; both flagstaffs were shot in pieces by grape-shot, and three color bearers were shot down." Out of 350 men that went into this charge, 13 officers and 250 men were killed or wounded. Captains Wilson, Blauvelt and Demarest, and Lieutenant Reid, were among the killed, and Major T. C. Grower, at that time in command of



the regiment; Acting Adjutant Sprague, and Captains Burleigh, Martin and Foley, and Lieutenants Green and Morey were among the wounded—Major Grover wounded in four places.

The regiment fell back with the army to Fairfax, Chain Bridge, Long Bridge and Alexandria, and from thence moved to Fairfax Seminary and Hall's Hill. On the 12th of September it started on the Maryland campaign; passed through Georgetown and Washington, and by railroad to within five miles of Rockville; on the 13th passed through Rockville and took the road to Frederick; on the 14th reached Frederick; on the 15th to the vicinity of South Mountain; on the 16th to the vicinity of the battle-ground of Antietam. During this movement Porter's corps was in the reserve and was not engaged, although an occasional shell reached its position. On the 18th the regiment moved to Sharpsburg, and from thence to Antietam iron works. Here it was engaged in picketing the Potomac and in camp duties until the 30th of October, when it moved in the direction of Harper's Ferry; passed through that place on the 31st to the Blue Mountains; on the 2d moved on the Leesburg turnpike to Woodgrove, and then struck the road to the right, in the direction of Sniekersville, and came up with and relieved Sumner's corps, who were holding Snicker's Gap; remained at Snicker's Gap until the 6th, and then moved on the Alexandria road towards Middleburg; moved on the 7th, but compelled to bivouac in consequence of a severe snow-storm; on the 8th followed the Alexandria and Orange railroad to New Baltimore, and from thence to Warrenton; remained there until the 17th, and then moved to Warrenton Junction and followed the track towards Fredericksburg; 18th, continued on the march, and also on the 19th, and camped; on the 24th camped a short distance from the railroad at Falmouth.

The regiment remained in camp until the 11th of December, when it moved with the brigade in the advance on Fredericksburg. It crossed the river in the evening, participated in the movements of the brigade, and returned on the 16th with one officer (Adjutant Wilson) killed, and two officers and four men wounded. It remained in camp until the "mud march" of January 20th. From this march it returned on the 24th and went into permanent winter quarters.

On the 27th of April the regiment started on the Chancellorsville campaign, taking the main road to Kelly's Ford. It reached Hartwood Church that night, and moved forward as rapidly as



possible on the 28th, 29th and 30th ; forded the Rapidan and two other streams, and arrived on the enemy's flank on the 1st. On the 2d it threw up breastworks, and on the 3d was in action, but not heavily engaged ; remained in position on the 4th, and at about 2 A. M. on the 5th, moved towards United States Ford ; covered the retreat and was the last to cross. It reached camp at Falmouth on the 6th. On the 12th its three years men, thirty-four in number, were transferred to the 12th battalion under Capt. Hudson ;\* on the 18th it left camp for New York, where it was mustered out on the 22d.

On the 3d of June Maj. W. T. C. Grover received authority to re-organize the regiment. Under this authorization a very considerable portion of the members who returned with it re-enlisted for three years. The re-organization was finally effected by the consolidation with it of recruits for the 9th regiment, the 38th regiment N. Y. S. V. and the "Union Sharpshooters." It left the State in October, 1863, officered by a majority of its old officers and by officers formerly of the Ninth, and composed almost wholly of veterans. It was ordered to the department of the southwest ; joined the army under Gen. Sherman, and served under him until it left the field.

The movements of the regiment in the department of the southwest may be briefly stated. On the 21st of December, 1863, under Gen. A. J. Smith, it made the Tennessee campaign after Forrest, losing, principally by very severe frosts, about 200 men (many losing the use of both hands and feet, while scarcely an officer or man but was more or less frost-bitten), and joining Gen. Sherman at Vicksburg, January 24, 1864. Under that General it made the Mississippi or Meriden campaign, leaving Vicksburg on the 2d of February, and marching over 460 miles. In April it moved to Decatur, Ala., where for thirty-three days it had skirmishes, with the forces under Gen. Roddy, almost as regular as the reveille call ; subsequently attacked Roddy at Pond Spring, Courtland, &c., routed his forces and captured the whole of his camp and garrison, baggage, horses, &c. At Atlanta it was in the trenches. At Jonesboro it charged and fought Clayborne's invincible Texas Rangers, who boasted never to have been defeated, but who were then broken, routed, and had their works

\* The reference here is to the members of company G., who had been transferred from the Fifty-third. These men refused to do duty on the ground that their term of service had expired, and were under arrest for some time. They finally returned to duty and were transferred to company F, One Hundred and forty-sixth New York.



taken from them. Here Col. Grover was killed, and one hundred and one of its men left on the field. From Atlanta it participated in the Hood campaign in the rear of the army, and marched over 600 miles. It returned to Atlanta at night, and started the next morning without preparation, on Sherman's grand march to the sea. On the march from Savannah to the Carolinas, it engaged the enemy at Averysboro, and had its Lieut.-Colonel commanding, James Lake, wounded, and Capt. Wm. G. Barnett killed. Its last engagement was at Bentonville, where it cut its way through the lines of the enemy when surrounded by the falling back of the first division.

After the surrender of Gen. Johnson, the regiment marched to Washington ; took part in the review of Gen. Sherman's army, and was soon after mustered out of service. It reached New York on the 16th of June, 1865, bearing with it testimonials from the officers commanding the 1st brigade, the 2d division, and of the 14th army corps, the first asserting that "In all the essential qualities which distinguish the heroic citizen soldier, the Seventeenth New York has been excelled by none. Representatives as you are of the great city of New York, your association with the men of the northwest, composing the balance of the brigade, has been of the most pleasing and genial kind." The second, that "the General will always remember with pride, its gallant bravery in the charge at Jonesboro, and in the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville." And the last, that "its soldierly conduct, attention to duty, and invariably gallant conduct in action, has reflected credit upon itself and the corps."

#### NINETEENTH REG'T INF., N. Y. S. V. (SUBSEQUENTLY THIRD ART.)

The Nineteenth Regiment Infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "Cayuga County Regiment," was organized at Elmira, May 17th, 1864. It was composed of companies recruited as follows, viz:

- Co. A, Auburn, Cayuga co., by Capt. John T. Baker.
- B, Auburn, Cayuga co., by Capt. Terrence J. Kennedy.
- C, Seneca Falls, Seneca co., by Capt. Jas. E. Ashcroft.
- D, Auburn, Cayuga co., by Capt. Owen Garrigan.
- E, Auburn, Cayuga co., by Capt. Theo. H. Schenck.
- F, Moravia, Cayuga co., by Capt. Nelson T. Stephens.
- G, Auburn, Cayuga co., by Capt. Charles H. Stewart.
- H, Weedsport, Cayuga co., by Capt. Solomon Giles.
- I, Auburn, Cayuga co., by Capt. John H. Ammon.
- K, Union Springs, Cayuga co., by Capt. Jas. R. Angell.



The several companies were accepted, under the act of April 16th, as follows: Companies A, B and D, April 24th; companies C and E, April 25th; company H, May 4th; companies F, G and I, May 7th, and company K, May 11th. The regiment was accepted and numbered, by the State Military Board, May 14th, and an election for field officers ordered. On the 17th of May, the election of John S. Clark as Colonel, Clarence A. Seward as Lieutenant Colonel, and James H. Ledlie as Major, was confirmed (Special Order 195), and the regiment directed to be mustered into the service of the United States immediately. On the 22d of May, it was mustered into the service of the United States for three months by Capt. W. L. Elliot. Uniforms were issued about the 25th of May; arms (U. S. percussion muskets, model of 1840, calibre 69), on the 5th of June, and tents (common and wall), on the same day. Fully armed and equipped, the regiment left the State, on the 5th of June, by railroad from Elmira to Williamsport, Harrisburg and Baltimore to Washington, where it arrived on the 6th.

The regiment was raised without organized aid. Individual donations, however, were made to most of the companies. Two national flags were presented to company C by the citizens of Seneca Falls; a national flag was presented to company H\* by the citizens of Weedsport, and national and State flags were presented to the regiment by the ladies of Auburn. The total expenditure by the State, on account of the regiment, up to the 15th of August, 1861, was \$41,313.57, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

On its arrival in Washington, the regiment took up quarters in Woodard's Hall, on Pennsylvania avenue, and remained two days. On the 8th of June it moved to camp on Kalorama Heights, D. C., where it remained until July 6th. While here it was under the instruction of three officers of regular service, and its arms were exchanged for original Harper's Ferry smooth bore percussion muskets. On the 6th of July it marched, under the command of Gen. Sandford, *via* Baltimore, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Hagerstown and Williamsport to Martinsburg, Va., where it arrived on the 8th; forded the Potomac, July 10th, and sent four companies (in company with a detachment from the Twenty-eighth N. Y.,) on a for-

\* The captain of this company, Solomon Giles, claims the honor of being the first to tender his services to the Government in case of war. This tender was by letter to Gov. Morgan, dated January 7th, 1861.



aging expedition. This expedition was attacked by about forty of the enemy's cavalry, and one man of the 28th was killed, and two of the 19th taken prisoners. On the 12th of July the regiment was formally brigaded, under Gen. Sandford, as a part of Gen. Patterson's command; marched to Bunker Hill on the 16th, and from thence to Middleway and Charlestown. It reached Harper's Ferry on the 21st, during the battle of first Bull Run, and remained there until the 28th—Gen. Patterson being relieved and the command assumed (July 27th,) by Gen. Banks. On the 28th it marched to Pleasant Valley and Knoxville and camped. Companies B and F here crossed the Potomac (August 10th,) and attacked and routed 150 of the enemy's cavalry, and returned without loss. On the 20th it marched to Hyattstown and camped.

The same difficulty that had occurred in other regiments, mustered for three months, now arose. The men had been led to believe that, at the expiration of the term for which they had mustered, they would be sent back to the State, or again given the option they were given at the first to swear in for the remainder of the two years or be discharged. They had seen 600 Pennsylvania men discharged under similar circumstances, and regarded the withholding of their pay and the refusal or failure to issue new clothing, as conclusive evidence that the view which they had taken was correct. Hence, when the order of August 2d, 1861 (Special Orders 323—see 12th regiment,) were promulgated (August 22d), two hundred and six men threw down their arms and refused to do duty. They were promptly put under arrest, and, after remaining so for about one month, returned to duty, with the exception of twenty-three, who were sentenced to the Tortugas. At the Rip-Raps, however, they were pardoned on condition that they should join the 2d New York regiment and serve the term for which they were held; and this condition they complied with. Meanwhile, that portion of the regiment which accepted the new order of things was paid off and received regulation uniforms. Colonel Clark resigned, and, soon after Lieut. Colonel Seward also resigned. Commissions were issued to Major James H. Ledlie as Colonel, Captain Charles H. Stewart as Lieutenant Colonel, and Adjutant Henry M. Stone as Major.

On the 6th of September the regiment marched from Hyattstown to the bank of Seneca creek near Darnestown, Md., and encamped until the 25th, when it marched to Muddy Branch, half way between Darnestown and Rockville, and was placed in



charge of the division supply train of quartermasters' and commissary stores. It remained at Muddy Branch until the latter part of December, and moved from thence, with General Williams' brigade (comprising the Tenth and Twenty-eighth N. Y., and Forty-eighth Penn.), to Hancock, Md., where it remained until the 21st of February, 1862, and performed its last service as infantry.

In September, Captain Stevens and Lieutenants Squires and Day of company F, and Captain Angell and Lieutenants Carr and Forsting of company K, were mustered out at their own request. Captain Giles had been elected major, and Lieutenants Fields and Nichols, of his company (H), resigned. Colonel Clark was detained from duty, and Lieutenant-Colonel Seward sick and absent. A consultation of the officers of the regiment was held, and a proposition made for consolidation with the 28th, but finally it was agreed that Major Ledlie should go to Washington with an application for conversion into artillery, with power to recruit new companies. This order applied for was granted. Companies F, H and K were consolidated with the other companies September 28th. Captain Kennedy, of company B, obtained leave early in September to recruit, and raised a battery of artillery, which, on his arrival at Washington, was designated the 1st N. Y. independent battery. His lieutenants in the 19th (Polson and Day) resigned, and his old company was consolidated. In November, Major Giles returned to Cayuga county to obtain recruits. In December Captain Angell, who had previously resigned, had succeeded in raising a new company (K), which was mustered in about the 20th of December. The recruiting officers were successful, and on the 20th of February, 1862, left New York with 500 men, in companies B, F, H and M, and some men unassigned.\* The old portion of the regiment left Hancock on the 17th, reached Washington on the 20th, and on the 21st was united with the new

\* The company consolidations referred to were as follows:

Company F	with Co. A,	September 28, 1861,	at Muddy Branch, Maryland.
do	H	do	B & I, September 28, 1861, at Muddy Branch, Maryland.
do	K	do	G, September 28, 1861, at Muddy Branch, Maryland.
do	B	do	C & E, February 28, 1862, at Fort Corcoran, Virginia.

The new companies were received as follows:

Company K,	December 20, 1861,	3 officers and	95 men.
do	F,	February 22, 1862,	5 do 137 do
do	H,	do	5 do 97 do
do	M,	do	5 do 140 do
do	B,	do	4 do 97 do —Total, 588.



companies under Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart. The 3d New York artillery was now fully organized under the order of December 11th, 1861; and the 19th New York infantry in name and duties ceased. The companies added to the regiment were recruited as follows, viz :

Company B, New York city, by Capt. J. J. Morrison.

F, Syracuse, by Capt. Edwin S. Jenny.

H, Rome, Oneida Co., by Capt. Wm. J. Riggs.

M, Tompkins Co., by Capt. Charles White.

The field and staff officers of the new regiment took rank as follows :

James H. Ledlie, Colonel, November 18, 1861.

Charles H. Stewart, Lieut.-Colonel, December 23, 1861.

Henry M. Stone, Major, December 23, 1861.

Solomon Giles, Major, January 23, 1862.

T. J. Kennedy, Major, January 23, 1862.

James F. Dennis, Adjutant, December 23, 1861.

John Chedell, Quartermaster, May 20, 1861.

Theodore Dimon, Surgeon, May 20, 1861.

On the 22d of February the regiment marched from Washington to Arlington Heights, and occupied Forts Corcoran, Bennett, Haggerty, Albany and De Kalb. It remained in this position until the 27th of March, when it was assigned to Burnside's command in North Carolina. It took the cars at Washington for Annapolis, and from thence by steamer to Newbern, where it arrived on the 2d of April. At Newbern it received some captured guns, both light and heavy, as its first artillery armament, and was assigned to duty. In due time guns and horses were procured, and companies B, E, F, H, I, K and M organized and drilled as light artillery, leaving companies A, C, D and G as heavy batteries. This arrangement, however, was not fully effected until the winter of 1863.

Soon after the arrival of the regiment at Newbern, companies C, D, G and M took charge of the building of Fort Totten and mounting its guns; company A took charge of Fort Rowan, and company I went to Carolina City and participated in the reduction of Fort Macon, April 26th. This company worked the mortar batteries in the bombardment and was put in the fort as a garrison on its surrender. Company G was sent to build and garrison



a fort at Washington, N. C., and was there and participated in the action of September 9th, 1862. Company II was also present on that occasion, having stopped at the fort while *en route* for Edenton. The enemy obtained complete possession of the town, but were finally driven out with heavy loss. The companies (G and H) engaged lost five killed, eight wounded and nine prisoners. Company M was sent to Roanoke Island in June, and afterwards transferred to Hatteras Inlet.

On the 30th of October, companies B, F, H and K, under command of Major Kennedy, went on an expedition under Gen. Foster towards Weldon, and had a skirmish with the enemy at Rawles' Mills, but sustained no loss. On the 11th of December, companies B, E, part of I, F, H and K, under command of Col. Ledlie, accompanied the expedition under Gen. Foster to Goldsboro'. At South-West creek, battery B in advance, shelled the enemy out of a fort defending the bridge across the creek, and retook the old brass howitzers captured by the enemy at Bull Run, recaptured by Burnside at Newbern, and again taken by the enemy in the surprise of Washington, N. C., September 6th. On the 14th, all of the batteries were engaged in the battle at Kinston bridge, batteries B and F having the advance, the former on the left hand road and the latter on a right hand road leading across a thickly wooded swamp to the enemy's position on the right bank of the river, covering the bridge. Scouring the woods with canister, the batteries advanced, with the infantry, through them and took positions beyond. The infantry charged with the bayonet and the batteries moved up—B and F on the right and left, being pushed close up to the bridge, and the former taking forty prisoners. The enemy then set the bridge on fire. Battery F poured in canister on those thus engaged, and assisted in putting out the fire. The bridge was saved and our forces crossed into Kinston in the evening. The loss to the batteries engaged here was four killed and twenty-five wounded.

Proceeding up the Neuse on the 16th, the enemy disputed the road at Whitehall, but were speedily dislodged by the artillery. The batteries were all engaged and lost a number of horses and men. On the 17th, at Goldsboro'; another contest occurred, in which the enemy were again routed. Here a whole brigade of the enemy charged on company B, but received so much canister from its six twelve-pounder Napoleons, that they fell back. After destroying the bridges and a long distance of the rail-



road track at this place, the expedition commenced its return to Newbern.

Here occurred an incident that may not be improperly inserted in an outline history of this character. As the batteries came off the field to take their position in the order of march, the infantry lines spontaneously cheered them. "Here comes Morrison's battery—three cheers and a tiger!" "Here comes little Ashby with his big howitzers—give him a good one!" "Here comes Capt. Jenny's Wiards—three cheers for them!" and so on to the last. No communication from headquarters could have had greater effect than this tribute from the infantry.

About four hundred of the regiment went to Hilton Head in January, 1863, and participated in the siege of Charleston. All but batteries B and F returned in April. Battery G gained great praise from Gen. Foster for its good conduct during the siege of Little Washington, N. C., in April, 1863.

On the 22d of May, the term of service of the two years portion of the regiment expired, and 527 of its members returned to Auburn and were mustered out on the 3d of June. Seven light batteries, of about 700 men, were left in the field. The losses and gain of the regiment from February, 1862, to January, 1863, were as follows: Deaths from disease, 65; from wounds, 1; killed in battle, 8; wounded, 46; missing and prisoners, 15; discharged, 57; deserted, 29. The original strength of the regiment was 780, and it received, up to May 22d, 1863, 1,308 recruits.

The subsequent movements of the regiment more properly belong to a new organization, and will be considered in connection with the artillery regiments from this State. It may be stated here, however, that from its first organization as the Nineteenth infantry to its muster out in June, 1865, as the Third artillery, it had on its rolls 4,408 men, of whom 217 were killed in action, 233 were wounded, 247 died of disease, and 355 deserted; and that, as infantry and artillery in detached batteries, it was engaged in sixty-four battles, sieges and skirmishes.

#### TWENTIETH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Twentieth regiment infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "United Turner Rifles," was organized in the city of New York on the 16th of May, 1861. The circumstances and incidents attending its organization, unofficially stated, were as follows:

On the 17th of April, 1861, H. R. Klerckhuhn, president of the [Assem. No. 71.] 10



New York Turn-Verein, published an appeal in the New York *Staats Zeitung*, calling upon the Turners in the State of New York to take up arms against the rebellion. A meeting was thereupon held in the New York Turn Hall, 27-33 Orchard street, and two hundred members of the New York Turner Society signed their names, and declared their intention to join the organization in contemplation. A committee of five was appointed to organize a regiment, with the New York Turn Hall as its headquarters. The response to the appeal through the columns of the *Staats Zeitung*, from the towns and cities of the State, where Turner societies were in existence, as well as from Boston, Philadelphia and Newark, was prompt. Philadelphia promised 500 men, and Boston 200, but the societies in the vicinity of New York had occupied the roll. A recruiting office was established at the headquarters (Turn Hall), and one in Williamsburgh, L. I., and on the 26th of April the organization was complete in the number (740), then allowed to an infantry organization ; the following cities and towns being principally represented, viz : New York, Williamsburgh (one company), Newark (one company), Albany, Rochester, Poughkeepsie, Saugerties, Newburgh and Brooklyn. The committee already named applied to the German citizens of New York and Brooklyn, to furnish quarters and food to such of the recruits as could not provide for themselves, and some four hundred men were thus distributed and subsisted. Subscription lists were also opened and about \$3,000 obtained and applied for the same purpose, as well as a part of the moneys received from the Union Defense Committee. The several companies were mustered into the State service on the 29th and 30th of April, and on the 1st of May were moved to the Turtle Bay Brewery, in 45th street, and subsisted at the expense of the State. A committee of ladies called the "Turner Sisters," supplied under-clothing, bandages, lint, &c., sufficient for each man. The State furnished uniforms about the middle of May, which were subsequently ornamented in the field by changing the blue welts and facings to green ; the stripes and chevrons of the non-commissioned officers, and the shoulder straps of the officers were also changed to green, after the fashion of European riflemen, the regiment having been designed for a body of sharp shooters. On leaving the State the regiment was supplied with altered muskets, but these were changed to Remington rifles, with angular bayonets, at Hampton, Va. Before leaving New York the regiment was presented with



four stands of colors. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States on the 6th of May, and left for Fortress Monroe on the 13th of June.

The official record of the organization of the regiment is as follows :

The muster rolls show that the several companies reported for duty and were enrolled May 3d, 1861; and it also appears that on that day (Special Orders 124,) General C. A. Arthur was directed to furnish quarters and subsistence to the regiment. At a meeting of the State Military Board, May 10th, 1861, on motion of the Attorney General, it was unanimously "*Resolved*, That the companies, commanded by the following captains, to wit: A, Lorenzo Meyer, seventy-eight men; B, Anthony Brooklyn, seventy-eight men; C, Charles Hocklertner, eighty men; D, Joseph Otto, seventy-seven men; E, Ernest O. Bernet, eighty-one men; F, Charles Semsey, seventy-eight men; G, William Schoen, seventy-nine men; H, Wm. Van Dochu, eighty-two men; I, Henry Stumpf, eighty men, and, K, Englebert Schnepf, seventy-nine men, be accepted into a regiment to be numbered No. 20, and that an election for field officers be ordered therein." On the 15th of May the election of Max Weber as Colonel, Franz Weiss as Lieutenant Colonel, and Englebert Schnepf as Major, was confirmed by the Board. On the 16th of May (Special Orders 192,) the regiment was directed to be mustered into the service of the United States, which order was complied with on the 18th of May by William F. Smith, captain topographical engineers. The several companies had been previously mustered into the service of the United States, as follows: Companies C, E, F, G, H, I and K, May 6th; companies A and D, May 8th, and company B, May 9th. The field and staff was mustered for three months. There is considerable confusion in the making up of the muster rolls in regard to the terms of service of the companies and even of portions of companies,\* but it appears to have been generally understood, as stated by the Governor at the meeting of the State Board on the

\* The following is the exhibit of the muster rolls:

Company A, thirteen men mustered for three months—remainder two years; certificate assigns the entire company "for three months."

Company B, twelve men mustered for three months—remainder two years; certificate "for two years."

Company C, wholly for three months.

Company D, sixteen men for three months—remainder two years; certificate "for two years."

Company E, nine men for three months—remainder two years; certificate "for three months."

Companies F, G, H, I and K were mustered for two years.



15th of August, that five companies of the regiment, "though enrolled in the State service for two years, had been mustered into the United States service for only three months." (Assembly Doc. 15, 1862, p. 204.)

On the 31st May and 7th June 100 common and eighteen wall tents were issued to the regiment, and, on the 4th of June, 720 U. S. smooth bore percussion muskets, calibre 69. On the 13th of June the regiment left the State for Fortress Monroe. To assist in the organization of the regiment the Union Defense Committee expended \$5,686. The expenditure by the State on account of the regiment, up to the 15th of August, 1861, was \$45,967.16, exclusive of subsistence and rations.

The regiment embarked on board of the steamship "Alabama," at the foot of Canal street, New York, on the 13th of June, at 6 p. m. On the 15th of June, at 6 a. m., it disembarked at Mill Creek Bridge, about one mile from Fort Monroe, and proceeded to Tyler's Point, three miles from the Fort, where it encamped on the grounds of Ex-President John Tyler. It remained here about one month engaged in drill, camp and guard duties, and was then ordered to occupy a position beyond Hampton Creek, outside of Hampton, as guard to the bridge that had recently been erected over Hampton Creek. On the 26th of July it was withdrawn, and the bridge partially broken up. It then encamped on Mr. Segar's farm, about one and a half miles from Fortress Monroe, and remained until the fitting out of the expedition under General Butler, and Commodore Stringham, against the forts at Hatteras, N. C.

Meanwhile the following order was issued by the Adjutant General of New York, viz:

*Special Orders 326, August 2, 1861.—"His Excellency the President of the United States, desiring the farther services of companies A, B, C, D and E, together with the field and staff of the Twentieth regiment, N. Y. S. V., and having made requisition upon the Governor of this State therefor, Colonel Weber is hereby directed, on the expiration of the term for which such companies A, B, C, D and E, and field and staff, were mustered into the service of the United States (the companies, August 6, and the field and staff, August 18, 1861), to report with them to the Adjutant General of the United States for duty under the order of the United States Government for the remainder of the term of enlistment of such companies and field and staff into the service of the State of New York."*



This order appears to have been complied with without serious difficulty, and the regiment continued in duty.

For the expedition against the Hatteras forts the regiment furnished 600 men, who embarked on the 26th of August and arrived off Fort Hatteras on the 28th. The bombardment by the fleet commenced on the 29th, and the signal given for the disembarkation of the troops. Only 306 men, however, could be landed, owing to the heavy surf, and this force was entirely composed of members of this regiment. It immediately formed in line of battle to storm the enemy's works, when Fort Clark surrendered. The regiment at once took possession and planted its colors on the works. At day-break, on the 30th, Fort Hatteras surrendered and was also occupied by the regiment. A large quantity of provisions, ammunition, ordnance stores, &c., and about 800 prisoners, were the fruits of this expedition, aside from the importance of the position captured.\* The regiment remained in possession of the forts until the 25th of September (Colonel Weber in command of the land forces), and then returned to Fortress Monroe and camped at Camp Hamilton.

On the 7th of October, companies G, H, I and K were ordered to report at Newport News. While there, about fifty men under the command of Capt. Jos. Hoeffling, of company K, were ordered to secure a cavalry picket of the enemy on Sinclair's farm. This duty was accomplished on the 10th of November. The picket was dispersed, its lieutenant in command killed, and two horses with equipments captured. This detachment also had an engagement with the enemy at New Market bridge on the 22d of December, in which it lost one man taken prisoner. The detachment returned to the regiment at Camp Hamilton on the 20th of February.

On the 8th of March, pending the movements of the iron-clad "Merimac," the regiment moved to Newport News to assist in repelling any attack that might be made at that point. It returned to Camp Hamilton on the 11th.

On the 9th of May, the regiment embarked on the expedition against Norfolk under Gen. Wool. It disembarked on the 10th at Ocean View, threw out companies C and I as skirmishers, and proceeded in the advance towards Norfolk. The enemy's pickets were met at Tanners' creek, ten miles from the city, about 9 A. M., and our forces greeted with six shots from a battery posted on the

\* See Colonel Weber's Report, Documents, page 9, Vol. III, Rebellion Record.



opposite side of the creek. The enemy also set the bridge on fire, and not being supplied with materials to replace it, the column was compelled to take another road. The regiment continued in the advance to Norfolk, and reached the fortifications at 6 p. m. The works were found deserted and the enemy in advanced retreat. The regiment marched twenty-four miles during the day, often at "double quick," in heavy marching order, and yet only one man dropped out of the line.

The regiment moved from Norfolk to Portsmouth on the 12th, camped near the navy yard; on the 24th, it moved to Paradise creek on the Suffolk road, and, on the 3d of June, returned to Portsmouth and embarked for White House Landing, Va., where it disembarked on the 6th. It left White House on the 7th, and marched along the Richmond and West Point railroad to Savage's Station, and encamped during the night. On the 8th, it marched in a heavy rain and joined the army of the Potomac at Camp Lincoln, and, on the morning of the 9th reported to Brig. Gen. Davidson, commanding Third brigade, Second division, Sixth corps (Gen. Franklin's), and was assigned to position in the line of the brigade.

The regiment was actively engaged in throwing up rifle-pits and breastworks, and in guard and picket duties, until the 28th of June, when it moved with its division to reinforce the right wing of the army. It had scarcely started, however, when the enemy's batteries opened on the camp, and it was ordered back to its breastworks. It remained under arms during the day, and in the evening was sent to the support of Ayer's battery, which had been masked on the left. The Seventh and Eighth Georgia regiments attacked this position on the morning of the 29th, but were driven back with a loss of over two hundred in killed and wounded and twenty prisoners. The regiment then returned to camp, destroyed a large quantity of equipage, stores, &c., and moved with the corps towards Savage's Station, halting frequently on the march and holding the enemy in check. About two miles beyond the station the corps formed in line of battle, and an attack by the enemy was repulsed by a heavy artillery fire from the batteries of the Second division. Here the regiment distinguished itself by charging the enemy's lines with effect. The march was then resumed and continued during the night and White Oak swamp crossed.

On the 30th of June, at 2 p. m., the camp at White Oak swamp



was surprised by the enemy and the regiment exposed to a heavy fire of shot and shell. In this affair it lost two killed, ten wounded and twenty taken prisoners. The engagement was continued until nightfall, and then the line of march was taken up for Malvern Hill, where it arrived at daylight. It immediately took position in line of battle and remained under arms until daybreak of the 2d of July, when it marched to Harrison's Landing, at which place it established its camp on the 3d.

The regiment remained at Harrison's Landing until the 16th of August, when it moved with the corps towards Fortress Monroe ; passed through Williamsburgh on the 18th, Yorktown on the 19th, and arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 21st ; the men suffering intensely during the march from the heat and dust. At Fortress Monroe it embarked for Alexandria, August 22d, where it arrived on the 24th ; left Alexandria on the 29th, on the road to Centerville, and reached the battle-field of second Bull Run at dark ; formed in line of battle but not engaged, and, after remaining there for an hour, was ordered back to Centerville. On the 1st of September it fell back to Fairfax Court House, where it arrived at 3 A. M., and was immediately ordered on picket on the Centerville road ; remained on picket until noon of the 2d, and then marched to Alexandria, twenty miles. Here it was permitted to enjoy a few hours rest.

On the evening of the 6th of September the regiment was again on the march ; passed through Alexandria, over the Long bridge, and through Washington and Georgetown ; rested in camp near Georgetown on the 7th ; passed through Rockville on the 8th ; reached Barnesville on the 10th, and remained in camp at that place on the 11th ; left Barnesville on the 12th, and on the 14th reached Crampton Pass. The enemy were met in force at this place and the battle of South Mountain occurred. In this action the regiment was with its brigade (then under command of Gen. Irvine), on the left of the road, and charged up the mountain and drove the enemy over the crest.

The regiment remained in line of battle on the 15th and 16th, and, on the 17th, when it moved at 6 A. M., to the battle field at Antietam. It forded Antietam creek and entered the field at 10 A. M. Here it was conspicuous in the charge of the 3d brigade that drove the enemy back to Dunker Church, and lost nine line officers and forty-two men killed, 100 wounded and two missing. It remained in line of battle during the day, and went on picket



on the 18th. On the 19th it marched through Sharpsburg and encamped near the Potomac; marched towards Williamsport on the 20th, and encamped there until the 22d; returned through Sharpsburg on the 23d and encamped near Bakersville.

On the 11th of October the regiment marched to Hyattstown where it remained until the 18th, when it moved to Clear Spring, near the Potomac, on outpost duty. It moved to Williamsport on the 29th; to Boonesborough on the 31st; through Burkettsville to Jettersville on the 1st of November; through Berlin and crossed the Potomac on the 3d; camped near Union on the 4th; near the Centerville turnpike on the 5th; to White Plains on the 6th and remained until the 9th; the men suffering severely from cold and snow; to New Baltimore on the 9th and remained until the 15th; reached Catlett's Station on the 16th; marched on the 17th and encamped in the woods; passed Potomac creek on the 18th, and remained in camp near Aquia creek until the 4th of December; crossed the railroad at Falmouth and encamped on the 4th.

The regiment had scarcely reached camp at Falmouth before the movement against Fredericksburg commenced. On the 5th of December it moved to Belle Plains, and on the 11th to the Rappahannock. It crossed the river on the 12th; moved three miles to the left of Fredericksburg; formed in line of battle, and supported batteries during the 12th, 13th and 14th; was relieved on the 15th and placed in the reserve; re-crossed the Rappahannock in the evening and formed in line of battle, supporting batteries covering the re-crossing of the remainder of the army; remained in camp near the Rappahannock until the 19th, and then moved to the vicinity of White Oak Chapel and built huts for winter quarters.

The regiment remained in camp until the 19th of January, engaged in routine and camp duties, and moved on the 20th in the famous "mud march," from which it returned on the 22d. On the 20th of April it marched to the Rappahannock and encamped until the 29th. Here 202 men of the regiment refused to do duty, on the ground that their term of service had expired, and were put in arrest. On the 2d of May it crossed the Rappahannock, remained in line of battle during the night, marched towards the heights in the rear of Fredericksburg on the morning of the 3d, and took position in support of batteries on the Gordonsville road. At noon on the 3d it was thrown out as skirmishers to pro-



teet the left flank of the brigade in the charge on Salem Heights, and followed the retreat of the enemy to Mary's Heights. It went on picket at 11 p. m., and remained until daybreak on the 4th. During the night the enemy had re-occupied Salem Heights, on the left from which they opened an artillery fire on the 4th. The regiment was ordered to throw out skirmishers and hold the ground which it occupied. It immediately formed behind a bush fence and remained in line of battle until 4 p. m., when the enemy attacked in force. The regiment was formed at right angles to meet this attack, which was on the front and right flank. After the first discharge the left wing of the regiment sealed the fence, and charged the enemy and drove them back. At this moment the enemy attacked the right wing and forced it back, and the left returned to its first position. After two hours fighting with superior numbers the regiment fell back with a loss of nine killed, forty-six wounded and ninety prisoners. It recrossed the Rappahannock in the evening and encamped near the river on the 5th and 6th.

The term of service of the regiment expired on the 6th of May, and, as has been shown, it was kept in active duty until the last moment. It marched to Falmouth Station on the 7th and left for Washington; arrived at Washington in the morning, and at Baltimore at midnight on the 8th. Here it was honored with a grand torchlight procession by the Baltimore Turners. It arrived in Philadelphia on the 9th and New York on the 10th, where it was enthusiastically received by the Turners' Society and the public, and where it was mustered out of service on the 1st of June.

During its term of service the regiment received 344 recruits. Its losses were as follows:

Killed in battle .....	49
Died of wounds received in battle .....	12
do    accidental wounds .....	1
do    sickness .....	54
Discharged for disability .....	126
do    by court-martial .....	1
do    order of the President .....	2
Resigned .....	26
Mustered out .....	23
Transferred .....	4
Taken prisoners .....	3
Deserted .....	59
 Total .....	 360
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## TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY N. Y. S. V.

The Twenty-first regiment infantry N. Y. S. V., or "First Buffalo regiment," was organized at Elmira, May 13th, 1861, from companies recruited in Buffalo. Recruiting for the regiment began at a public meeting held in the old Court-house in Buffalo, on the evening of the 13th of April, at which time the names of one hundred and two persons were enrolled as volunteers for the term of three months. This enrollment took organized form in placing the Seventy-fourth regiment N. Y. S. M. in condition to take the field for three months' service. Four companies of the Seventy-fourth were accepted on the 1st of May, and left for Elmira on the 3d, viz :

Company A, Captain W. H. Drew, organized May 1.

H, Captain Elisha L. Hayward, organized May 1.

I, Captain Horace G. Thomas, organized May 1.

K, Captain John M. Layton, organized April 23.

The remaining companies of the regiment were nearly full and ready to move when the order came that no more militia would be accepted.

Company B was raised in Buffalo by Capt. Henry M. Gaylord.

C	do	do	do	Wm. F. Rogers.
D	do	do	do	Wm. C. Alberger.
E	do	do	do	James C. Strong.
F	do	do	do	Geo. De W. Clinton.
G	do	do	do	Edward L. Lee.

Captain G. D. W. Clinton immediately proposed to his command that they should offer their services to Governor Morgan "for the term of their natural lives, or for the war," and this proposition was unanimously adopted by the members of the company (April 30). The company was immediately accepted for two years' service, and the remaining companies of the Seventy-fourth encouraged to a similar course. Rolls were immediately opened and six companies organized, as follows :

Company B, Captain Henry M. Gaylord, organized May 10.

C, Captain William F. Rogers,	do	do	7.
D, Captain William C. Alberger,	do	do	8.
E, Captain James C. Strong,	do	do	7.
F, Captain Geo. D. W. Clinton,	do	do	7.
G, Captain Edward L. Lee,	do	do	6.

These companies left for Elmira on the 11th. On the 13th the regiment was accepted into the State service and numbered, and



an election of field officers ordered (Special Orders 174). On the same day the united command elected William F. Rogers, colonel; Adrian R. Root, lieutenant-colonel; William H. Drew, major; C. W. Sternberg, adjutant; H. P. Clinton, quartermaster; Chas. H. Wilcox, surgeon; J. A. Peters, assistant surgeon, and George M. Love, sergeant major. The election of Colonel Rogers, Lieutenant-Colonel Root, and Major Drew was confirmed by the State Board on the 14th, and announced by Special Orders No. 186, and on the 15th (Special Orders No. 188) the regiment was directed to be mustered into the United States service. This order was complied with on the 20th, and the regiment mustered for three months by Captain W. L. Elliott, U. S. A.

The uniforms originally ordered for the Seventy-fourth were turned over to the new regiment. It was armed (June 4th) with percussion muskets, model of 1840; subsequently exchanged (June 28th) for percussion muskets, model of 1842, and was supplied with common and wall tents. The total expenditure by the State, on account of the regiment, up to the 15th of August, 1861, was \$40,846.81, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

The regiment left Elmira on the 18th of June for Washington, *via* Harrisburg and Baltimore. It arrived in Washington on the 19th, and took up quarters in the Union House and in a large unfinished building on the avenue, where it remained until the 21st, when it moved to Kalorama. On the 14th of July it moved into Virginia and was assigned to duty at Fort Runyon. Here it was occupied in guard and camp duties, and in drilling with the guns of the fort. Company E was detailed to Fort Jackson, at the Virginia end of the Long Bridge, and company K to the bastion overlooking the Alexandria road.

While in this position the same difficulty that had occurred in other regiments, from the muster for three months, was developed. On the 4th of August, Special Orders No. 324, was read on dress parade, requiring Colonel Rogers to report, with his command, on the 20th, to the Adjutant General of the United States for muster for the unexpired term of two years. On the morning of the 20th a few men refused to appear at roll call. At reveille, Colonel Rogers sent orders to have those men, who thought they had served long enough, stack their arms: Sixteen from company E, four from company H, and one from company A, complied with this order, and were marched to the guard-house. Meanwhile, company K had been detailed for fatigue duty, and, on its return,



joined, with the exception of five, in the refusal to do duty. They were sent to the guard-house, and from thence the whole number of malcontents were started for the navy yard. While on the way all but twenty of company K returned to duty, leaving only forty-one for the subsequent sentence to the Dry Tortugas.\*

On the 31st of August the regiment was assigned to Wadsworth's brigade, McDowell's division, and, on the 1st of September, moved to the vicinity of Fort Cass, where it established Camp Buffalo. On the 9th, companies K, G, E, A and I were sent on picket to Ball's Cross Roads, and the regiment occupied in camp and picket duties—drills and parades. On the 28th it advanced to Upton's Hill, expecting to meet the enemy, but found the place deserted and the formidable "cannon" on its breastwork to consist of a few pump logs and some old stove-pipe on wheels, admirably arranged to deceive the eye. Here a new camp was established on the 30th and called Camp Rogers.

On the 4th of October the regiment commenced the erection of a new fort on Upton Hill, in the presence of Generals McClellan and McDowell and Brigadier General Wadsworth. The work was completed on the 24th, and christened "Fort Buffalo." It went into winter quarters here on the 15th of December, and closed up the year with the following record:

Left Elmira with enlisted men .....	754
Gained by recruits .....	64
	— 818
Lost by death four, and by discharges eighty .....	84
Strength, December 31st .....	731
	==

On the 10th of March, 1862, it moved in the "reconnoissance in force" towards Centreville; passed through Fairfax Court House and camped at night within about two miles of Centreville. The next day it was found that the enemy had left their intrenchments and left to our men some more of the guns of the Upton Hill pattern. Here General Wadsworth took leave of the brigade, having been made Military Governor of the District of Columbia. General M. R. Patrick was assigned to the command of the brigade, which, under the order of March 13th, became the 1st

\* These men were stopped at the Rip-Raps, and, after confinement to labor there for some months, were pardoned on condition of re-entering the service. They were assigned to the 2d New York, and expiated their offence by noble conduct in the field. Only three are now known to be alive.—*Mills' Chronicles of the 21st*, page 85.



brigade, 1st division (King's), 1st corps (McDowell's).\* On the 15th the regiment returned to Alexandria, and from that place to what was appropriately called "Camp Misery," near Bailey's Cross Roads, where it was exposed for three weeks to Virginia mud and Virginia weather of the March and April type. On the 18th of April it started with McDowell's command towards Richmond, encountering the enemy occasionally in light skirmishes. On the 19th of May it reached and crossed the Rappahannock and took up camp on "Hazel Run" in the rear of Fredericksburg. Here it remained until the 26th, when it broke camp and marched to and crossed the Massaponax and encamped. On the 29th it countermarched to Fredericksburg—the movement of the enemy not justifying General McDowell in a further advance under his order to hold "such a position as to cover the capital of the nation against a sudden dash of any large body of the rebel forces."

It is not necessary to follow the marching and countermarching of McDowell's corps at this time. The regiment left Fredericksburg on the 9th of August, with the division to which it was attached, under orders to join the corps at Culpepper, where the army under General Pope was concentrating. It marched at five in the morning by the plank or Wilderness road, reached Chancellorsville and halted for the night. On the 10th it crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford and halted; moved on the 11th towards Cedar Mountain, and stacked arms at nine p. m. in a stubble-field to the right of the road—having marched forty miles in thirty-six hours, and endured terrible heat, short rests and great thirst.

Meanwhile the battle of Cedar Mountain had been fought, and ambulances bearing the wounded moved during the night along the road to Culpepper. On the morning of the 11th Jackson fell back to Cedar Mountain, and Pope had made his arrangements to meet him again on the 12th. On the night of the 11th, however, Jackson retreated across the Rapidan, and our tired forces were permitted to rest undisturbed, except by a grand review by Gen. Pope.

On the 14th the regiment was again on the march; passed along the Orange Court House road to the right of Cedar Mountain; crossed Cedar Run and encamped, the army occupying both flanks of Cedar Mountain to await the approach of Jackson. Here it

\* See Thirty-fifth regiment.



remained until the 18th, when Gen. Pope became satisfied that the enemy was preparing to advance in overwhelming numbers, and he determined to withdraw behind the Rappahannock. In this movement the regiment joined on the 19th and continued, with only short rests, until midnight. The 20th was occupied in disposing the troops regularly and to the best advantage to hold the stream, the regiment being posted at and above the railroad bridge. On the 21st the enemy forced a crossing at the ford first above the railroad bridge. The regiment was now ordered forward and formed in line of battle fronting the apparent position of the enemy. This movement was barely accomplished, however, when it was discovered that the enemy were on the right of the position and threatening the flank. The regiment immediately fell back, and, while forming line for the second time, received orders to support Reynolds' battery on the left, this position was reached by passing through an open field under fire, and here the regiment became exposed to the enemy's artillery and sharpshooters. The engagement continued until noon, when the enemy withdrew across the river. The regiment then returned to its old position on the right, to oppose an expected attempt of the enemy to cross a second time. Here, in the ravine in which it was stationed, it was exposed to a shower of projectiles. The order soon came to fall back as it was discovered that the enemy had planted a new battery commanding fully the ravine. The movement of the regiment to the wood was made in a masterly manner, and the day closed without the loss of a man.

The fighting on the Rappahannock continued from the 21st to the 23d, when the railroad bridge was blown up by our forces. Meanwhile it was reported that the enemy had crossed at Warrenton Springs, and was rapidly moving on Warrenton, and the regiment moved with its division in the direction of the new danger. Warrenton was reached at dark (Aug. 24), and it was found that Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry had just left the place after having made a successful raid as far as Catlett's Station. The regiment camped near "Fisher's Forks," on the Sulphur Springs road, and remained on the 25th. On the 26th it moved to the Springs, where the enemy's pickets were encountered, and an artillery duel across the Rappahannock opened. The regiment lay all day between the contending artillery. On the 27th it was found that the enemy had begun another flank movement, and by nine o'clock the regiment was retracing its steps of the day before. The



march was continued through Warrenton to Gainesville which was reached sometime after midnight. On the 28th it moved towards Groveton, and was in the reserve in the engagement at that place in the evening. On the 29th and 30th it took part in the battle of Bull Run (second), and formed the right of the line of battle at Chantilly, September 1st. It fell back with the army and reached Upton's Hill on the night of the 2d.

The army was here partially reorganized, Gen. Hooker taking command of the 1st corps. With this corps the regiment left Upton's Hill on the 7th of September, for Frederick via Brooksville, Cooksville and Ridgeville. On the 14th it took part in the battle of South Mountain, where it was engaged in the severe contest for the possession of the crest on the left of the ravine. It was deployed as skirmishers in this action and went straight up the slope, drawing the fire of the enemy and revealing his position. On the 16th and 17th, at Antietam, it was on the right under Gen. Hooker, and fought most valiantly for several hours.

From Antietam the regiment moved with its corps; crossed the Potomac October 30th at Berlin; moved to Purcellville and Hamilton on the 1st of November; from thence via Philmont, Union, Bloomfield, &c., to Warrenton, and from thence to the Rappahannock, which was reached on the 10th of December. On the 12th, as a part of Reynolds' corps of Franklin's grand division, it crossed the river and took part in the battle of Fredericksburg; recrossed on the 15th, and on the 20th camped near Cottage Grove, the brigade resting on the river forming the extreme left flank of the army.

The gains and losses of the regiment during the year were as follows:

Strength, January 1st .....	734
Gained by recruits.....	76
	— 810
Killed and died of wounds .....	64
Wounded and absent .....	173
Discharged, sick, &c. ....	278
	— 515
Present for duty .....	295
	—

On the 9th of January, 1863, the regiment was transferred to the command of Gen. M. R. Patrick for duty as provost guard of the army, in which capacity it was associated with the Twenty-



third, Thirty-fifth and Eightieth New York (known as Patrick's Provost Brigade), in which it remained until sent home for muster out.

The regiment left Washington on the 9th, arrived at Elmira on the 10th and Buffalo on the 11th of May. A reorganization of the regiment was authorized May 21st (Special Orders 242), under Lieut. Col. Chester W. Sternberg, but the authorization was revoked September 30th, 1863.

#### TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Twenty-second regiment infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "Second Northern New York regiment," was organized at Camp Brintnall, Troy, on the 16th of May, 1861. It was composed of companies recruited in the counties of Saratoga, Washington, Warren and Essex, as follows:

Co.	Where organized.	What county.	Date of muster.	Reached Troy.*	By whom recruited.
A.	Waterford & Cohoes.	Saratoga.....	May 2...	May 6...	Capt. Jacob L. Yates.
B.	Fort Edward.....	Washington.....	6...	21...	Robert McCoy.
C.	Keesville.....	Essex.....	6...	21...	Gorton T. Thomas.
D.	Cambridge.....	Washington.....	5...	10...	John McKie, jr.
E.	Glens Falls.....	Warren.....	6...	11...	George Clendon, jr.
F.	Glens Falls.....	Warren.....	7...	9...	Austin W. Holden.
G.	Whitehall.....	Washington.....	2...	7...	Edward Boynton.
H.	Sandy Hill.....	Washington.....	7...	8...	Thomas J. Strong.
I.	Schroon.....	Essex.....	8...	14...	Lyman Ormsbee.
K.	Westport.....	Essex.....	9...	21...	Miles P. S. Caldwell.

Company G was subsequently disbanded; a company under Capt. Atwood attached; company G reorganized under Capt. Benj. Mosher; Capt. Atwood's company detached and Capt. Mosher's assigned (June 7th), which left the regiment locally represented as already stated—the new company being from Whitehall.

On the 14th of May (Special Orders 181), the regiment was accepted by the State Military Board, and an election of field officers ordered. This election was held at Stanwix Hall, Albany, on the evening of the 14th, Brig. Gen. Rathbone presiding, and resulted in the choice of Walter Phelps, jr., of Glens Falls, colonel, Gorton T. Thomas, of Keesville, lieutenant colonel, and John McKie, jr., of Cambridge, major. The State Board confirmed the selections at its meeting on the 15th, which action was announced (May 17th) by Special Orders 193. On the 18th, the regiment was transferred to Camp Willard, the quarters then

\* Companies B, C, E, I and K reported at Albany at prior dates, and were moved to Troy at the dates here given.



recently occupied by the Second regiment N. Y. S. V. The name of this camp was changed to Camp Rathbone, and embraced the Rensselaer county Fair grounds. On the 20th of May, the staff appointments were made. On the evening of the 30th, Capt. A. K. Patten's band joined the regiment and remained with it until after the battle of Cedar Mountain in the summer of 1862. On the 6th of June, the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States by Capt. Frank Wheaton, U. S. A.

The regiment was supplied with uniforms (State regulation), tents (common and wall), and with United States percussion muskets, model of 1842.\* Fully armed and equipped, it left the State for Washington, via Easton, Harrisburg and Baltimore, June 28th. The expenditure by the State, on account of the regiment, prior to August 15th, 1861, was \$38,944.56, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

The regiment had been transferred the week before to the Industrial School barracks at Albany, and on the 28th of June, under escort of company A, Albany Zouave Cadets, it marched to the steamboat landing and embarked on a steamer and barges for the city of New York, where it was transferred to a steamer from Jersey City for Elizabethport, which place it reached about midnight. It immediately took the cars for Baltimore, via Harrisburg, and arrived in the former city after dark on the 30th. On reaching the depot of the cars for Washington, it was assaulted by persons in the crowd of spectators, and one man killed.† The fire was returned by the regiment and a number of Baltimoreans wounded. The police then interfered, and the regiment was hurried into the cars and started for Washington, where it arrived at about one A. M. on the 1st of July. Here it was divided into two parties and quartered in a carriage-house and a church in the neighborhood of Judiciary square. On the 2d, it moved to Meridian Hill, and took up its camp on Seventh street.

On the 4th of July the regiment went to Georgetown and participated in the grand review of New York regiments, passing the White House with other regiments under General Sandford.

On the evening of the 24th of July the regiment crossed Long

\* Subsequently exchanged for Springfield muskets, which were retained so long as the regiment remained in the field. On the Thursday previous to breaking camp for home, the latter were exchanged for Austrian rifles.

† Edward Burge, private, company I, from Pottersville, Warren county. His head was perforated by a musket ball entering from the vertex and passing out at the back of the neck.



Bridge and bivouacked on Arlington Heights, and the next day went camp. On the 4th of August it was assigned to General Kyes' into brigade (composed of the 22d, 24th, 30th and 84th N. Y. Vol.) This brigade was subsequently under command of General Andrew Porter, Gen. Augur (organization of March 13, 1862, 1st corps, 3d division, 3d brigade\*), Colonel Sullivan, General Hatch and Colonel Phelps, and was known as the "Iron Brigade;" a synonym bestowed by General M. R. Patrick. The regiment performed camp, guard and fatigue duty at Arlington and Upton's Hill; was in the reconnaissance to Upton's Hill September 28th, and took up camp there for the winter until the 10th of March, 1862, when it moved to within three miles of Centreville, and on the 13th to Centreville. On the 15th it returned to Alexandria, marching twenty-one miles in a severe storm of rain, and on the 16th removed to its old camp on Upton's Hill.

The campaign of 1862 was entered upon by the regiment on the 4th of April, when it marched to within four miles of Fairfax, and bivouacked near Annandale. Its subsequent movements were as follows: "April 5th, marched four miles beyond Centreville and bivouacked; 6th, marched about four miles beyond Manassas Junction, near Bristow Station, bivouacked and remained through a severe storm of rain and snow; 15th, marched from 6 to 10 p. m. and camped near Catlett's Station on Cedar Run; 17th, marched at  $6\frac{1}{2}$  A. M., and continued, with short rests, until 9 p. m.; 18th, marched at 2 A. M. and reached Falmouth at 9 A. M. During this march the enemy was in the front; occasionally skirmished with our cavalry advance, and finally retreated to Fredericksburg and burned the bridge across the Rappahannock.

The regiment remained at Falmouth until the 25th of May, with varied camp and patrol duties, and participated in the review by the President on the 23d. On the 25th it crossed the river and moved some six miles below Fredericksburg and bivouacked near the Massaponax. The order for advance was here countermanded, and the regiment retraced its steps on the 29th to some eight miles north of Fredericksburg; marched towards Catlett's Station on the 30th; reached the station on the 31st, and took the cars for Manassas Gap; rode all night in the rain and reached Front Royal about 6 p. m. on the 1st of June. On the 2d it started for Strasburg; found that the bridge over the Shenandoah had been

\* Said to have been the first brigade created of the new and permanent organization following the first battle of Bull Run.



burned, and then returned to Haymarket, where it remained until the 6th. On the 6th it marched to Warrenton; on the 8th to Warrenton Junction; on the 9th towards Fredericksburg; camped until the 14th at Elk Run crossing, when it marched twenty-two miles and reached Falmouth on the 15th. Here it was occupied in camp duties and with details on the railroad bridge.

Field duties were resumed on the 5th of August when the regiment went on the reconnaissance south of Fredericksburg; returned on the 7th; on the 10th left Fredericksburg at 4½ A. M. for Culpepper Court House; marched until one, and rested until 4 P. M.; marched until 9 P. M., having forded the north fork of the Rappahannock about dark; on the 11th marched from 4 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 6 to 11 P. M., and reached the vicinity of the Cedar Mountain battle-field of the 9th. On the 16th advanced to Cedar Mountain; on the 19th moved to within about two miles of Rappahannock Station on the Orange and Alexandria railroad; on the 20th crossed the Rappahannock—the rear guard being attacked by the enemy, and on the 21st, 22d and 23d participated in the series of engagements repulsing the movements of the enemy to cross the river. The position of the regiment on the 21st was exposed to the enemy's fire from 10 A. M. until dark; on the 22d, from daylight, in support of a battery, with company B detailed as skirmishers between the battery and the river, and on the 23d from 5 A. M., and at intervals all day. About noon all the regiments of the brigade, except the Twenty-second, left for Warrenton. The latter moved about 5 P. M. and marched until 2 A. M.; resumed the march at 6 P. M. and reached Warrenton at 9, and was detailed as provost guard.

The regiment left Warrenton on the 27th of August, and halted at Buckland for the night. On the morning of the 28th it commenced marching towards Manassas; reached Gainsville at 1 P. M., where it was ordered into line of battle, and, at 4 P. M., the brigade was moved forward with the rest of the division, some portions of which suffered severely in that day's engagement. The loss of the Twenty-second was one wounded and half a dozen taken prisoners. On the 29th, at 2 P. M., the regiment was led against a superior force of the enemy, strongly posted in a piece of wood, and was badly cut up. On the 30th it was again engaged at Manassas Plains (second Bull Run,) and fell back to Centreville in the night with only one captain, four lieutenants, out of twenty-five officers who that day accompanied the regiment to the battle-



field, and 204 enlisted men present for duty. On the first of September it fell back in the reserve to Fairfax Court House, and, on the 2d, reached its old camp on Upton's Hill.

On the 6th of September the regiment left Upton's Hill at 11½ p. m. on the Maryland campaign; passed through Washington and halted at 5 a. m. of the 7th; resumed and continued the march until 1½ p. m., and encamped about 10 miles from Washington; on the 10th marched to Mechanicsville; on the 11th to Lisbon; on the 12th to New Market; on the 13th marched to within two miles of Frederick, halted, marched and countermarched, and finally rested from 3 to 8 a. m.; on the 14th passed through Frederick to South Mountain, and advanced against the enemy at 3 p. m. This action was commenced by two regiments of Gen. Patrick's brigade thrown out as skirmishers, and supported by the Twenty-second and the regiments of its brigade under Col. Phelps. The advance was made under hot fire to close quarters. The enemy were found posted behind a fence, and were charged and routed with a heavy loss on both sides, and the fence held for half an hour. The regiment was then relieved by a regiment of Patrick's brigade, but remained on the field during the night.

On the 15th the regiment moved to Keedysville, and on the 16th went to the front. On the 17th the regiment was moved (with the brigade under Col. Phelps) from one point to another under fire of artillery, and was finally assigned to the support of Gibbons' brigade. The enemy advanced against this position in heavy masses, and our forces were obliged to fall back. The change of position was to the rear of Rickett's division, and when the regiment again faced the front it had scarcely men enough to bear its colors. The official returns show a loss to the Twenty-second in this action, of forty-three per cent of the numbers engaged.

The regiment marched on the 19th and camped about 1½ miles from the Potomac. Here it remained until the 20th of October, when it moved to Bakersville; marched on the 26th and camped at the foot of South Mountain on the 27th; on the 28th marched through Birkettsville and Petersville, and encamped near Berlin; on the 30th, about 5 p. m., crossed into Virginia on pontoon bridge a few miles below Harper's Ferry and camped; November 1st marched to Purellsville; 4th to Bloomfield; 5th to Rectortown; 6th to Warrenton; 11th to Fayetteville, and from thence to Falmouth. In the battle of Fredericksburg (Dec. 13th) it was on



the extreme left in Franklin's corps; was under fire three days, lost seven wounded, and returned to its old camping ground on the 15th. It participated in the "mud march" of January, and then took up winter quarters at Belle Plain.

On the 28th of April the regiment marched to the Rappahannock, and crossed on boats soon after the enemy had been driven from their rifle pits. It was joined by the rest of the division on the 29th, and was marched to the river's edge to protect the detail engaged in launching the boats, and while in this position was exposed to a galling fire of musketry, which wounded eleven of their number during the day. On the 1st of May it was sent on picket duty to the front; on the 2d lay between the batteries until 9 A. M., and then retired to the river and crossed in the rear; on the 3d recrossed and moved to the right, supplying, in part, the place of the Eleventh corps; remained in reserve on the 4th, and retired with the army on the 5th, the brigade acting as rear guard and covering the retreat of the army. Its loss here was ten wounded.

The regiment returned to the State on the 4th of June; on the 6th it was received with fitting ceremonies at Fort Edward, Sandy Hill and Glens Falls, and was mustered out of service at Albany, on the 19th of that month.

The strength and losses of the regiment at different periods was as follows, viz :

Original enlisted men.....	702
Enlisted before muster .....	172
Total .....	874
Transferred and deserted before muster .....	124
Mustered June 6th, 1861 (men).....	750
Mustered June 6th (officers).....	38
Gained by recruits.....	186
Gained by transfers.....	27
Total on rolls from muster to March, '63.....	1,001
Strength, Aug. 29 (2d Bull Run), present.....	626
Loss in killed, wounded and missing.....	504
Strength, Sept. 14 (South Mountain), present.....	126
Loss—killed, 12; wounded, 25.....	37



Strength, Sept. 17 (Antietam), present .....	67
Loss—killed, 2; wounded, 24; missing, 1 .....	27
Strength, Dec. 13 (Fredericksburg), present.....	210
Loss—wounded .....	5
Strength, May 3 (Chancellorsville), about.....	300
Loss—wounded .....	10

The deaths in the regiment, from all causes, were ninety.

#### TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY N. Y. S. V.

The Twenty-third regiment infantry N. Y. S. V., or "Southern Tier regiment," was organized at Elmira on the 16th of May, 1861. It was composed of companies recruited and accepted, as follows, viz :

Co.	Where recruited.	By whom recruited.	Date of acceptance.
A ..	Bath, Steuben Co.....	Capt. Theodore Schlick...	Order 272, April 30, 1861
B ..	Cuba, Allegany Co.....	do M. M. Loyden .....	do 324, May 1, 1861
C ..	Owego, Tioga Co. ....	do Sumner Barstow.....	do 282, April 30, 1861
D ..	Corning, Steuben Co. ....	do Luzerne Todd.....	do 451, May 6, 1861
E ..	Waverly, Tioga Co. ....	do Geo. H. Powers....	do 452, May 6, 1861
F ..	Elmira, Chemung Co. ....	do Wm. W. Dingleday..	do 449, May 6, 1861
G ..	Hornellsville, Steuben Co. ....	do Franklin B. Doty ..	do 586, May 9, 1861
H ..	Cortland, Cortland Co....	do Martin C. Clark....	do 553, May 8, 1861
I ..	Watkins, Schuyler Co. ....	do James II . Chapman.	do 616, May 13, 1861
K ..	Elmira, Chemung Co. ....	do Henry C. Hoffman..	do 450, May 6, 1861

The regiment was accepted and numbered May 16th (Special Orders 191), and the election of the following field officers confirmed, viz : Henry C. Hoffman, colonel ; N. M. Crane, lieutenant-colonel, and William M. Gregg, major ; and on the same day (Special Orders 192) it was directed to be mustered into the service of the United States. It was mustered into the service of the United States on the 2d of July, with date from the 16th of May, by Lieutenant William W. Averill, U. S. A. It was armed with altered United States percussion muskets, June 25th (subsequently exchanged for long Enfield muskets), and furnished with tents, uniforms, camp equipage, etc. The expenditure by the State, on account of the regiment, up to the 15th of August, 1861, was \$44,469.34, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

The regiment left the State on the 5th of July for Washington, via Harrisburg and Baltimore. It arrived in Washington on the 7th, and camped on Meridian Hill, two miles north of Washington. While here (July 17th) it received a stand of colors from the ladies of Elmira, presented in public ceremonies by Hon. A. S.



Diven. On the 23d it crossed into Virginia and camped at Fort Runyon, where it remained until the 5th of August, when it moved to Arlington Heights and established a line of pickets from Hunter's chapel to near Ball's cross-roads.

In the primary organization of the army of the Potomac (Aug. 4th), the regiment was assigned to Gen. Hunter's brigade; immediately after to General Sedgwick's, and from the latter to General Keyes'. It was not until the 15th of October that a permanent assignment was made, at which time the regiment was assigned to General Wadsworth's brigade of General McDowell's division, in which it remained until March, 1862.

The regiment remained at Arlington Heights until the 28th of September. While on a reconnoissance towards Fall's church, on the 14th of August, it had a skirmish with the enemy, and on the 27th had quite a formidable engagement with the pickets. On the 28th of September it moved on the reconnoissance to Upton's Hill. The fortifications thrown up by the enemy were found abandoned, and they were immediately occupied by our forces and a permanent camp established. Here the regiment remained during the winter of 1861-2, and was engaged in picket and fatigue duty, drilling and doing its part in many toilsome marches, excursions, foraging parties, scouting and reconnoissances in the direction of the enemy then in its front.

On the 10th of March the regiment quitted its winter camp and marched in the advance to Centreville; marched eighteen miles and camped two miles north of Centreville; remained until the 15th and then returned to Upton's Hill *via* Alexandria, twenty-seven miles. On the 18th it moved to the vicinity of Bailey's cross roads and bivouacked.

Meanwhile the army of the Potomac had been reorganized (March 13th), the regiment becoming part of the first brigade, under General M. R. Patrick; first division under General Rufus King, and first corps under General McDowell. General Wadsworth surrendered the command of the brigade (March 12th) to Colonel Rogers, of the Twentieth-first New York, who held it until General Patrick arrived.\*

On the 4th of April the regiment marched with its brigade towards Bristow station, and camped near Fairfax Court-house; moved to the south side of Bull Run on the 5th, and reached Bristow station on the 6th. Here it remained until the 16th, ex-

\* See Thirty-fifth regiment.



posed in the meantime to a severe storm of snow, sleet and rain, which continued three days; and here it lost its first man killed, viz: Joseph M. W. De Graff, who was shot while injudiciously bantering with the patrol. On the 16th it moved to Catlett's station, and from thence, on the 18th, to Falmouth, where it bivouacked on the afternoon of the 19th. The enemy that had hovered around the front on this advance here retreated across the river to Fredericksburg, and burned the bridge, shipping, cotton warehouses, etc. Pontoon bridges were soon thrown across and parties of infantry and cavalry visited Fredericksburg almost daily until the 2d of May, when the city was formally entered by Generals King and Patrick, accompanied by company D of the Twenty-third. On the 7th of May the regiment crossed and had the honor to raise the "stars and stripes," for the first time since 1861, over the town. General Patrick was appointed military governor of the city, and the regiment detailed for guard and patrol. Colonel Hoffman established his headquarters in a brick building near the railroad depot, and the several companies were assigned to posts above and below the town. A line of pickets was thus formed half a mile out, that completely hemmed in the city. The brigade crossed a few days after and bivouacked along the flats on Hazel Run. On the 18th a skirmish occurred on the Bowling Green road between a squadron of the enemy's cavalry and a similar force of the Harris' N. Y., and five companies of the Twenty-third were ordered, with other regiments, to the support. The Twenty-third was thrown forward as skirmishers and advanced two miles, but did not discover the enemy in force. A shot fired at Gen. Patrick by one of the enemy's sharp-shooters, missed him, but killed the horse of an orderly by his side.

On the 25th of May the arsenal in the city was blown up by some means unknown, and William March, of company A, killed. In the afternoon of the same day a general advance was made—Gen. Patrick, with three regiments, taking the Telegraph road, and the Twenty-third sent up the river two miles to guard the flank. The regiment joined the brigade on the 27th, seven miles out, and reached Massaponax creek; returned on the 28th, and started on the 29th in the supposed direction of Stonewall Jackson's forces; was left at Catlett's Station for nearly a day waiting for the ears, and reached Haymarket on the 1st of June—the expedition to Front Royal having, in the meantime, failed to find the enemy and returned to Haymarket; camped in a grove on the banks of the



Bull Run. On the 6th it moved to Warrenton; on the 8th, in the direction of Falmouth, camping at Elk Run on the 9th, and remaining five days; arrived at Falmouth on the 24th, and moved to "Camp Rufus King," on the road towards Belle Plain, on the 27th.

On the 24th of July the regiment moved, with other troops, on a three days' reconnoissance towards Gordonsville; passed through Fredericksburg and took the "Wilderness road;" captured a rebel mail at Verdersville post-office, and halted, on the 26th, within three miles of Orange Court House. The enemy were found to be in force at the Court House, and, the object of the reconnoissance being accomplished, the return march was commenced. Camp at Falmouth was reached on the 26th, after a march of eighty-one miles in two and half days. Moved camp to the bank of the river on the 28th; company F detailed to guard the railroad bridge, company K to guard the depot, and the other companies patrolling the city.

On the 9th of August preparations were made to move towards Cedar Mountain. On the evening of the 10th the regiment broke camp and moved some ten miles towards Orange Court House on the Wilderness road; moved early on the 11th, forded the Rappidan at Ely's Ford about noon and halted at 3 p. m.; arrived seven miles to Cedar Mountain on the 12th, and camped; on the 16th, moved to Cedar Mountain battle-field; on the 19th, started for Culpepper, with instructions to reach, cross and hold the river at Rappahan-nock Station. The operations of the regiment, on the 21st and 22d, are stated in the official report of Lieutenant Colonel Crane, commanding, as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.

"Capt. KIMBALL, *Asst. Adj't. Gen.*,

*1st Div., 3d Brig., 1st A. C.:*

"Sir—I have the honor to report the part taken by my command in the fight at the ford above Rappahan-nock Station, on the days of the 21st and 22d of August.

"On the morning of August 21st our artillery opened upon the enemy who appeared at the ford. I received orders to march my command with the brigade to the support of our batteries and prevent the enemy from crossing. I at once proceeded to the point designated, and, under orders from Gen. Patrick, took position just in rear of a section of Reynold's battery, formed in double column



closed *en masse*, and protected by a natural embankment upon which the guns were placed. The cannonading at this point was terrific throughout the day. I had four men wounded, two seriously.

"I remained in this position about six hours, when it was ascertained that the enemy in some force had effected a crossing at the ford. The brigade was ordered to the bank of the river to drive back the enemy and prevent the movement. I proceeded with my command to that point, and formed in double column close to the bank of the river, somewhat protected from the enemy's sharp-shooters and artillery by a rise of ground in front.

"We remained in this position, under a severe fire, till about dusk, when General Patrick learned that the enemy were planting a battery so as to sweep the ravine in which the brigade lay. He at once gave the order to fall back to the position of the morning.

I proceeded immediately to execute the order; and, to do so, I was compelled to march in double column faced to the rear of a slope of about thirty rods, when the shot and shell from the enemy's artillery were falling thick. I gave the necessary orders and moved at double quick up the slope and through a thick grove of pines, while a storm of iron rained upon us. One man was cut in two by a solid shot during this movement. This was the only casualty at this point. We took the position occupied in the morning and lay in line of battle all night.

"I would here add, that this was the first time my regiment had ever been under fire of artillery. I was highly pleased with the conduct of the men. They were cool and prompt to obey orders. Both men and officers behaved like veterans—not a man flinched from his duty.

"The next morning our brigade was relieved by Gen. Doubleday, and moved back to camp about 8 A. M. While my command was leaving the field it was subjected to a severe fire from the enemy's artillery, but no one was injured.

"About 3 o'clock P. M. I was ordered to take my command and proceed to a ford, just above the point of attack, and guard the same. Upon arriving, I found a brigade of General Banks' corps doing the duty to which I had been assigned. I reported the fact to General Patrick, and was ordered back to camp." \* \* \* \*

On the morning of the 23d the bridge over the Rappahannock was burned. At 8 o'clock the regiment set out for Warrenton and arrived in the afternoon; on the 24th, moved on the pike toward Sulphur Springs and bivouacked about one mile from



Warrenton. The operations of the regiment at this point are stated by Colonel Crane, in his report, as follows:

\* \* \* \* "The next morning we proceeded to White Sulphur Springs. As the head of the column arrived in sight, the enemy opened upon us with artillery. The brigade was formed in line of battle, my command to the left of the Springs and to the left of the brigade. I was ordered to advance up a hill into and through a piece of woods and drive the enemy across the river. I threw forward two companies as skirmishers, company G, Capt. Doty, and company K, Capt. Fowler, and advanced at a double quick, as I was exposed to an enfilading fire from the enemy's batteries. I crossed the field and wood, and halted my battalion under cover of the wood.

"In crossing this field, my horse, in attempting to leap a broad ditch, floundered and fell upon me, but the yielding nature of the soil saved my limbs, and I immediately remounted and pressed forward.

"The two companies of skirmishers advanced above one hundred and fifty yards to the front, coming to the river, but found no rebels on our side; but their skirmishers were just on the other side, and opened fire upon my men, who returned it vigorously. Skirmishing continued for some time and decidedly to our advantage, as a number of the enemy were killed and wounded. We so annoyed the enemy that he placed two pieces 'in battery' and opened upon us. At this moment Col. G. W. Pratt reported to me that he was ordered by Gen. Patrick to my support with his regiment, the Twentieth New York State militia. The cannonading now became so heavy, and my position was so exposed, that I received orders from Gen. Patrick to fall back about thirty rods to the left and to the shelter of a ravine. I did so, causing the bugle to sound the call 'Skirmishers, rally on the battalion.' The roar of artillery and the crack of rifles prevented my order being heard by company G, but company K came in and joined the regiment. The enemy about this time ceased firing, and finding company G still at its post and no one injured, I concluded to let them remain over night, and sent forward two companies (companies E and I) to take position on the right and left of company G, to prevent any surprise or flank movement. I rode forward in person just at dusk, to see the exact situation of affairs, and found everything in order.

"On the following morning we were ordered to join the brig-



ade, about one and one half miles to the rear. The division was now put on the march for Warrenton, my regiment forming the rear guard."

The regiment halted about six miles from Gainesville on the morning of the 28th, and after breakfast pushed forward to Gainesville. About the middle of the afternoon the advance was fixed upon and skirmishers were thrown out to reconnoiter; but the enemy was not discovered, and the advance was again taken up. About sunset the enemy again made his appearance near the pike and in the forest to the left. A battery was soon placed in position, and the fight became general. In this action General Patrick's brigade held the left, and the Twenty-third the extreme left, and was not actively engaged. The battle raged with great obstinacy for one hour and ten minutes, during which time eight hundred men had fallen in Gibbons' brigade, upon whom the brunt of the attack fell. Gen. Patrick's brigade was now ordered to relieve Gibbons, but it was too late to participate—the fight had ceased. The wounded were cared for, and at about 3 A. M. of the 29th, the regiment set out for Manassas Plains. It had gone forward about three miles, when Gen. McDowell met the column and turned it to the right towards Bull Run. In the engagement that soon followed, Gen. King's division held the left until night approached. The enemy had been driven from the center, and this advantage it was necessary to hold. The brigades of Gen. Hatch and Gen. Doubleday had fallen back from this position, and Gen. Patrick's was ordered up. It moved at double-quick and took possession of the disputed hill. Says a correspondent:

"Gen. Patrick now attempted a hazardous advance—the second hill. It was now very dark. The battery was in support. We had no sooner reached the brow of the opposite hill than the enemy opened upon the skirmishers from the corn-field. The Thirty-fifth were in front on the left, the Twenty-third thirty paces to the rear of the Thirty-fifth. At this moment a squadron of the Harris light cavalry charged a body of the rebels along the turnpike. Only five of that squadron went through alive, and these were taken prisoners. They now poured a sharp volley into our ranks, but with little effect. They were so near that their orders could be distinctly heard. Much to our surprise, they seemed to be retiring from our front, while they were discovered on our left flank in force along the pike, protected by a ditch. This was a critical position; the enemy, beyond a doubt,



were endeavoring to ensnare us. We retired slowly toward the former position; company K was deployed as skirmishers. Here commenced a *mélée* in the darkness. We had encountered the enemy in the ditch, and mixed up. Several of the enemy were taken prisoners. Several of our men were wounded, and company K lost three men prisoners."

The close of the fight and the work of the day is referred to by Lieut. Col. Crane, in his report, as follows, viz:

"I learned from a report from the pickets that the rebel pickets were about thirty yards in front of mine, so near that my men could hear them talk; and now and then they would fire at us. Lieut. Sullivan came in and reported to me that his men were so nearly worn out that he could not keep them awake." The fatigues of that night were such as test human endurance. "I at once gave orders to Lieut. Hiram Smith to take part of company E and relieve company K. He did so, but his men had not the preparation for a watch. Feeling that I had made all the necessary arrangements to prevent a surprise, I sat down near some prisoners my men had taken, and amused myself by asking questions, that I might obtain some valuable information," and thus the night passed away.

On the morning of the 30th the regiment numbered about 225. The operations of that day, and the subsequent movements of the regiment, are stated in Colonel Crane's report, as follows:

"This morning (August 30th), after giving time to get coffee, the brigade changed positions two or three times to different parts of the field. No enemy in force was discovered, notwithstanding our batteries kept throwing shell into the woods to draw them out or bring forth a response; but all continued silent.

"About 2 p. m. our division was placed under command of Fitz John Porter, and, with his corps, ordered to advance. It was the prevailing opinion that the enemy had retired, having been defeated the previous day.

"We advanced, King's division having the right, and forming four lines of battle. My regiment was the third line of the division. (General Hatch was now in command, General King having been relieved.) We now moved forward to a thick wood. Here the skirmishers commenced firing, and soon the advance lines opened with terrific volleys of musketry. We pushed on. Soon the bullets flew around us as thick as hail. Now commenced in



earnest the final battle of Bull Run. The enemy's artillery opened upon us with shot and shell, and this, with their musketry, made a storm of their fire. Our artillery, in rear of the woods, could give us no support.

"Thus the battle raged for about one and one-half hours, until our front lines were broken and the dead and wounded lay in heaps. The enemy lay behind a railroad embankment, and so well protected that our men charged in vain upon them, sometimes upon the ditch, and fought hand to hand. Sykes' brigade of regulars on our left was forced back, our two front lines were decimated and broken, and our (Patrick's) brigade badly cut to pieces. Colonel Pratt, of the Twentieth New York State Militia, was killed, and the regiment scattered and demoralized. The Twenty-first was used up, and the left wing of the Thirty-fifth decimated. These had all left the field and fallen back.

"I had heard no orders to retire, and remained in the woods some little time, my regiment being almost alone. I finally gave the order to retire, and did so in as perfect order as on battalion drill. In this action I lost a number of men and officers wounded, but only a few killed.

"On emerging from the woods I met General Patrick, and saw at once that the battle was going against us, as the enemy had turned our left, and the fighting was terrific of musketry and artillery on that part of the field. Our brigade was got together (what was left), and we took a position in rear of a battery, and the men ordered to lie down.

"We lay in this position about half an hour, then were ordered towards the rear and left. As we moved over the field the enemy continued to throw shot and shell at us; but fortunately none of my regiment were hit. As we came out upon the pike General McDowell rode up, his horse all covered with foam and dust, and he himself looking nearly exhausted with fatigue and excitement, and ordered us towards Centreville. We continued the march, and soon learned that the army were on the retreat to Washington.

"We arrived at Centreville about 10 p. m., worn out and exhausted. We lay down upon the ground so completely tired that we did not mind the rain that commenced, but slept soundly till morning, and wet to the skin. \* \* \* \*

"We marched on towards Fairfax two or three miles and halted near the road. About 5 p. m. my regiment and the the Twenty-first New York were ordered to proceed to Fairfax for the purpose



of guarding a wagon train to that place. We did so, and when within about one mile of our destination the enemy attacked the the train, but only succeeded in killing one mule, and then retired satisfied that the experiment would not prove profitable. It commenced raining, and we concluded to remain all night at Fairfax.

"The next morning we commenced our return towards Centreville, and had proceeded about two and a half miles when we met the balance of the brigade and countermarched. About this time we learned that the enemy were about to make an attack at a point near Chantilly. Our brigade was moved in that direction, and the Thirty-fifth, Twenty-first and Twenty-third were placed in an old rebel rifle-pit to protect the right of our line of battle. About sundown the enemy attacked our left, and the battle lasted till about nine p. m. The firing of musketry and artillery was incessant, and this, with the terrific thunder and lightning, rendered the scene grand and terrible. The enemy were repulsed with considerable loss. We remained here until the following afternoon, when we were ordered to march for Upton's Hill. We set out immediately and reached that place about midnight."

The regiment remained at Upton's Hill four days. While here (Sept. 4th) it was sent out with the Twenty-first to Fall's Church, to meet a reported advance of the enemy. On the 7th it marched with the army on the Maryland campaign, passed through Washington, Leesboro', Lisbon, Monocacy and Frederick to Middletown Valley, where it arrived on the afternoon of the 14th in time to participate in the battle of South Mountain. Its movements in this battle are stated in Col. Hoffman's official report as follows :

"HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V., }  
NEAR SHARPSBURG, Md., Sept. 20th, 1862. }

"Brigadier-General M. R. PATRICK : In compliance with orders I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the engagement at 'South Mountain,' near Middletown, Washington county, Md., on Sunday the 14th day of September, 1862 :

"We left Frederick with the brigade about eight o'clock A. M., and proceeded on the old government turnpike through the village of Middletown to near the foot of South Mountain, where we rested one hour for refreshments, and again moved forward with the brigade to the right of the turnpike and along the foot of the mountain, under cover of a hill and out of range of the enemy's guns then in position on the top of the mountain, a distance of



about half a mile. At this point we were ordered to support the Thirty-fifth regiment New York volunteers, whose entire line was thrown forward as skirmishers and ascended the hill, their left resting on the turnpike, and extending to the right a full half mile.

"We advanced in line of battle in close sustaining distance of the skirmishers about half way up the mountain side to a lane, where we unslung knapsacks which had become cumbersome, owing to the rough and rocky plowed fields over which we had passed and the fences we had climbed.

"From this point we marched obliquely to the left until our left rested within about three hundred yards of the gorge in the mountain through which the old government turnpike passes, and advanced with the skirmishers in this position until nearly to the top of the mountain and into the woods, where we halted and remained in position about fifteen minutes, when I moved my right wing, by your order, one-fourth of a mile to the right in support of the right wing of the line of skirmishers of the Thirty-fifth, leaving the left wing in command of Lieut.-Col. N. M. Crane.

"On arriving at the right I found Hatch's brigade, under command of Col. Phelps, advancing in line of battle immediately behind me and in supporting distance of the line of skirmishers, whereupon I immediately, and without orders, moved my right wing back to join my left, knowing that flank to be but feebly supported.

"We then advanced in line following the skirmishers in an oblique direction to the right along the slope of the mountain, over a very rocky bottom, our left all the time at from two hundred to four hundred yards from the turnpike, and near the cleared field, until the main line had reached the top of the mountain, and was engaged on the right, when by your order we moved by the right flank up the side of the gorge, to the support of the left line of Hatch's brigade, which by this time (dark) had become hotly engaged with the enemy's infantry.

"We remained in this position fifteen minutes, by which time it had become quite dark, and were then ordered by you into a position in the line of fire, which had grown very weak and was likely to give way, when we advanced to the fence and opened fire through the cornfield upon the enemy.

"After delivering our fire of about twelve rounds, the enemy's fire nearly ceased, and we were ordered to cease firing, which we did, and corrected our alignment about three yards back of



the fence, when we were ordered by you to move off the field with you and a portion of the Thirty-fifth, which had been assembled at that point. At this time it was very dark and everything in confusion, and upon starting from the field the enemy opened a brisk fire again. We were now ordered by an aid of General Doubleday to advance again to the fence.

"We did so, and commenced firing, but after delivering a few rounds were again ordered to cease firing, which we did and undertook to form a line again, when a brigade came up in the darkness hooting and yelling, running over everybody, and throwing everything into even worse confusion than before. It finally terminated in a general mob, rendering it impossible for any line to be kept in order.

"The enemy's fire had however ceased, and after an hour and a half, when the battle had been won and all was quiet, I assorted my command from the crowd, rallied it on the colors, and we groped our way back to the place where we had left our knapsacks on the hillside, arriving at about eleven o'clock p. m. Here we found the Thirty-fifth regiment going into camp for the night. All the men were found present at reveille the next morning except those disabled in the action.

"In this engagement the officers and men of my command behaved in a manner highly creditable to themselves. No straggling was discovered after starting for the battle-field. Next morning (September 15th) we rendezvoused with the brigade at the turnpike, and we proceeded with it toward Boonesboro.

"In this action we had but nine companies (company C being on duty at division headquarters), consisting of three field, one staff, and fifteen line officers, and one hundred and eighty-three enlisted men."

H. C. HOFFMAN, *Col. Com'g.*

On the 15th the regiment moved to Boonesboro and Keedysville, and bivouacked one mile east of the latter place. Its movements prior to and during the battle of Antietam are stated in the following report, viz:

"HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT N. Y. S. V., }  
NEAR SHARPSBURG, Md., Sept. 20, 1862. }

"Brig. Gen. M. R. PATRICK:

"I hereby respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the battle of Sharpsburg, or Antietam, fought September 17th, 1862.



"After the battle of South Mountain, near Middletown, Maryland, fought on Sunday evening, September 14, 1862, we marched with the brigade, on the morning of the 15th of September, to a point near Keedysville, and encamped for the night.

"We proceeded next morning (September 16th) to a point near Sharpsburg, and occupied the day in changing position from one point on the field to another, until almost evening, when we were marched across the Antietam creek and took up our position amid a tremendous fire of artillery from the enemy, on the extreme right of the entire army. By this time it was dark, and we lay on our arms all night.

"At early dawn on the morning of the 17th the enemy opened a fire of artillery on us, under which we lay for about three-quarters of an hour, when we were moved with the rest of the brigade to the left about half a mile, and in range of the enemy's guns, to the support, as I understood, of General Gibbon's brigade, which was at that time hotly engaged with the enemy's forces both with artillery and small arms, and advanced up in the rear of Campbell's battery, and from thence moved to the right by a flank movement and halted in the edge of the woods, the left of the column resting on the turnpike leading to Sharpsburg. Here I was ordered to move with my command to the right of the line to reconnoiter and watch the movements of a large body of the enemy who were reported to be gaining our right flank and rear, but had proceeded only a short distance when the order was countermanded and I was sent back to join the brigade by order of General Doubleday, a regiment having been detached from another brigade to perform the duty assigned to my command.

"We then marched back by the left flank at double quick and joined our brigade just in time to advance with it to the ledge of rocks on the right and in front of Campbell's regular battery, and opened fire on the flank column of the enemy which was advancing through the cornfield and on the battery, driving them back in great haste and with much slaughter.

"We, with the brigade, advanced after the fleeing rebels across the clover-field to the turnpike, and remained there a short time delivering a heavy fire into the enemy, when suddenly the discovery was made that our brigade was flanked on the right by the enemy in large force, and by your direction we fell back in perfect order to the ledge of rocks, where we halted and stopped the advancing foe.



" By this time our ammunition had nearly given out, and upon reinforcements coming up we fell back a short distance behind a rise of ground, stacked arms, and were preparing to make coffee, when a rebel battery, suddenly brought into position on our right, opened fire and was getting range on us. We then moved forward into the woods and lay under a heavy fire of artillery about half an hour, when three lines of our infantry, said to be Sedgwick's division, entered the woods on our left, but were soon driven back in great disorder, making much confusion among all troops in that vicinity, but I succeeded in keeping the ranks in order and moving up to the ledge of rocks before mentioned, where it was impossible to deliver a fire without endangering our own fleeing men.

" At the same time the enemy poured a brisk fire into our right flank and rear, when we were ordered by you to retire, which was done in such perfect order as to elicit the notice and highly complimentary and flattering remarks of Brigadier General Howard in addressing his own flying men, whom he was nobly but vainly attempting to rally. That brave officer pointed to us as an example for the disorganized, saying as he did so: ' Men! that is the way to leave a field. The men of that regiment are acting like soldiers. Do as they do, men, and we will drive them back again in ten minutes.'

" We retired to the edge of the woods, immediately back of the point where Campbell's battery was situated, and formed with the rest of the brigade along the fence; and succeeded, with the assistance of other troops, who were rallied in our rear and on our right, in presenting such a front as to intimidate the enemy from any further advance. After remaining in this position until order was again restored, we were relieved by other troops and were moved off to the rear, replenished our ammunition, and lay in support of the regular line of batteries until night.

" There was no infantry fight on our front after we left the field. We had but eight companies in this battle, company C having been detailed some days previous for duty at division headquarters and being with the train, and company B being on picket duty on the right and in front of our position in the morning and on the night before.

" The officers and men of my command who went into the action behaved most admirably, never deranging their alignment during the surgings backward and forward of the lines; obeying with promptitude every order, and all the time remaining firm, steady,



and never moving until they had received the full order. Their conduct was all that I could wish. We had one field, one staff, thirteen line officers and 223 enlisted men. Our casualties were four killed and thirty-five wounded.

H. C. HOFFMAN, *Col. Com'g.*

During this action and after the battle of second Bull Run, the First corps was under the command of General Hooker. Gen. Hatch was wounded at South Mountain, and the command of the division devolved upon General Doubleday. General Patrick was soon after appointed Provost Marshal of the army, and General G. R. Paul succeeded to the command of the brigade.

After the battle of Antietam the regiment camped near Sharpsburg, where it remained until the 20th of October when it removed camp to Bakersville; on the 26th moved to Berlin, via Crampton Gap; on the 30th crossed the Potomac, and moved with the army along the eastern base of the Blue Ridge, by various routes, manœuvring, &c., and thence by way of Bloomfield, Rectortown and Salem to Warrenton, where it arrived on the 6th of November; moved on the 11th to Fayetteville, near the Rappahannock; on the 17th to the neighborhood of Stafford Court House, in the "left grand division" of General Burnside's army, bivouacking at various places in Stafford county, constructing corduroys, &c., and encamped at Brooks' station on the 23d. On the 9th of December it broke camp and moved to the vicinity of its old "camp Rufus King;" on the 10th beyond it, and bivouacked on the 11th preparatory to the attack on Fredericksburg. Colonel Hoffman's official report of the movements in this attack is as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT N. Y. S. V., }  
PRATT'S POINT, VA., Jan. 2, 1863. }

"Lieut. H. P. TAYLOR, *Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant General  
3d Brigade 1st Division 1st Army Corps.*

"Sir—In pursuance of orders I have the honor to report the part taken by my command in the late action at Fredericksburg, December 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, to be as follows:

"On the morning of the 11th of December we moved with the brigade from our bivouac near White Oak Church, on the Belle Plain road, with the intention, as I supposed, of crossing the Rappahannock. We marched but about one and a half miles when we halted and remained all that day and night, owing to the difficulty and delay in laying the bridges.



"That night (11th) the bridges were completed, and at early dawn we moved down to the northern bank of the river, at a point about one and a half miles below Fredericksburg, and near the lower bridges, where we remained while the rest of General Franklin's left grand division were crossing. The morning was very foggy until about noon, and we did not cross until about 2 P. M., we being about the last. Soon after the crossing was effected (which was without interruption) we were massed with other troops of the First division near the residence of Mr. Burnard, when the enemy for the first time opened upon us from a battery located on the hill opposite, the first shot striking and bursting in the ground in the flank of my regiment, wounding one man.

"They threw about twelve or fifteen shot and shell with remarkably good range while in this position, which resulted in but trifling damage, owing to the fuses in their shell being cut either too short or too long.

"We soon moved with the rest of the brigade and division to a point directly in front of said Burnard's house, and deployed our line and stacked arms.

"General Smith's corps (Sixth) was deployed on our right, his line running parallel to the river, and fronting southwardly and from the river. The lines of our corps (First), after the deployment, fronted easterly and down the river, the line running perpendicular to the river, the left resting upon it and the right joining the left of General Smith's line and forming a right angle thereto. In this position we lay behind our stacked arms all night.

"The morning of the 13th was also foggy, but the fog lifted early, and skirmishing commenced along the line, which grew into a general engagement with artillery and small arms.

"We were moved in close massed columns down the river, under a heavy artillery fire from the enemy's batteries, some one and a half miles, when the enemy was found in our front well posted in pine woods and protected by natural rifle-pits.

"They were soon dislodged by our artillery, when we advanced with the rest of the division to within about one mile of Massaponax creek. This position we held all day, amid a most terrible artillery fire. Towards evening the enemy concentrated a very hot artillery fire upon us, with the evident intention of turning our flank.

"The position was maintained, however, although the brigado



on our left, the commander of which misunderstood the order, fell back with his command, skirmishers and all, just before dark, whereas his order directed that he should withdraw his brigade a short distance as soon as the darkness would cover his movement from the view of the enemy, but to leave his skirmishers as they were as pickets. This movement being observed by the foe, and supposing they had accomplished their design, and that we were falling back, they advanced their line so far that their batteries were within thirty or forty rods of our pickets, and poured a perfect shower of grape promiscuously over the plain until about one hour after dark. They finally became convinced of their error, ceased firing, withdrew their lines, and all was quiet until morning except an occasional shot between pickets.

"On the 14th and 15th we held the same position without interruption, except an occasional round from the artillery and sharp picket firing, which was kept up most of the time day and night with great briskness. The picket lines were so close to our advanced position that many of their shots did execution in our ranks.

"On the night of the 15th we were withdrawn to the north side of the Rappahannock about midnight, leaving two companies (G and B) on the picket lines, not informed (except their commanding officers) that we had retired.

"Companies G and B were placed on picket at dusk on the evening of the 15th, and by some misunderstanding or inadvertence on the part of the officer left in charge of the picket, were not informed to retire at the proper time and with the rest of the line, and remained about one hour after the rest had left, and at daylight they slowly fell back, keeping their deployment and stirring up many stragglers and sick who had sought refuge and resting place around the hospital buildings, barns, stacks, river bank, &c., and finally were the last to cross the bridge, it being taken up immediately behind them.

"The steadiness and coolness of the officers and men of my command, with very few exceptions, were highly commendable throughout, especially those of companies A and F, who were on picket during the night of the 13th, and company I on the 14th, and company D on the night of the 14th and during the day of the 15th. Of the cool and deliberate bravery exhibited by the officers of the two companies G and B, under the peculiarly



perilous circumstances in which they found themselves, I cannot in justice speak but in terms of especial commendation.

"In the action we had engaged one field officer, one acting staff officer (adjutant), fourteen line officers, and nine companies, embracing 276 enlisted men. Company C was detached. We took three prisoners. We had three stragglers.

"H. C. HOFFMAN, *Col. Com'g.*"

The brigade moved down near the river bank on the 17th, and commenced erecting winter quarters. On the morning of the 20th it started in the direction of the Potomac and halted at night in a wilderness near the river, having mistook the road. On the 21st it reached Belle Plain, camped and subsequently erected winter cabins.

General Wadsworth assumed command of the division about this time, and General Doubleday returned to the command of his brigade. The command of the corps had also been changed, Gen. Reynolds succeeding General Hooker. The regiment remained in its old corps until the 9th of January, when the Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Thirty-fifth and Eightieth regiments were transferred to the command of General Patrick and organized in a provisional brigade, generally known as "Patrick's Provost Brigade." It remained on duty in this branch of the service until the advance of April, under Gen. Hooker, when, with the other regiments of the brigade, it was assigned to the defenses at Aquia and along the railroad, with the injunction that they were "to be surrendered under no circumstances whatever." Its position here was as garrison for forts Nos. 1, 2 and 3, which was held until after the battle of Chancellorsville.

The regiment started homeward on the 11th of May, via U. S. mail steamer John Brooks, and from Washington via Baltimore, Harrisburgh and Williamsport to Elmira, where it arrived on the 13th and was greeted with a magnificent reception.

#### *Statistical Summary.*

Men started from Elmira for the seat of war, July 5th,

1861 .....	781
Number of recruits received .....	132
Total on rolls .....	913



Number of officers resigned.....	12
enlisted men discharged.....	175
died of disease.....	32
killed and died of wounds.....	18
	— 237
Mustered out, transferred, &c.....	676

Number of miles marched in 1862, without including movements on battle-fields, &c., 590.

#### TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY N. Y. S. V.

The Twenty-fourth regiment infantry N. Y. S. V., or "Oswego County Regiment," was organized at Elmira, from companies recruited in the counties of Oswego and Jefferson, as follows:

Co.	Where recruited.	By whom recruited.	Date of acceptance.
A ..	Oswego, Oswego Co.....	Capt. John D. O'Brien ....	Order 175, April 24, 1861
B ..	Oswego, Oswego Co .....	do Edward M. Paine ...	do 323, May 1, 1861
C ..	Oswego, Oswego Co.....	do Francis C. Miller....	do 222, May 1, 1861
D ..	Parish, Oswego Co.....	do Melzar Richards....	do 441, May 4, 1861
E ..	Fulton, Oswego Co.....	do Orville J. Jennings..	do 442, May 4, 1861
F ..	Oswego, Oswego Co.....	do Archibald H. Preston	do 526, May 7, 1861
G ..	Sandy Creek, Oswego Co.....	do Wm. D. Ferguson...	do 527, May 7, 1861
H ..	Fulton, Oswego Co.....	do Albert Taylor.....	do 588, May 9, 1861
I ..	Oswego, Oswego Co.....	do Levi Beardsley.....	do 594, May 10, 1861
K ..	Ellisburgh, Jefferson Co.....	do Andrew J. Barney...	do 517, May 7, 1861

The regiment was organized and numbered by the State Military Board, May 16th, 1861, and an election of field officers ordered. Special orders 194 (May 17th), confirmed the election of Timothy Sullivan, as colonel; Samuel R. Beardsley, as lieutenant colonel; and Jonathan Tarbell, as major. Special orders 197 (May 17th), directed the regiment to be mustered into the service of the United States, and it was so mustered on the 2d of July, with date of service from May 17th. It left Elmira on the day of muster (July 2d), armed and equipped in the manner of other regiments, at an expense to the State of \$43,919.36, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

The regiment arrived in Washington, via Harrisburg and Baltimore, on the 3d of July. It camped on Meridian Hill till July 21st, and received there, on the 21st, long Enfield rifled muskets in exchange for the percussion muskets with which it had left the State. It moved to Arlington Mills on the 22d of July, threw up breastworks and remained until the 28th of September, when it united with the advance to Upton's Hill, and there camped during the winter of 1861 and 1862.

Інші варіанти можуть бути зроблені залежно від вимог та обсягу роботи. Але варто пам'ятати, що варто використовувати тільки ті методи, які відповідають зазначеному вимогам.

Важливо пам'ятати, що використання тих методів, які використовуються в інших компетенціях, не гарантує їх використання в цій компетенції. Іншими словами, використання тих методів, які використовуються в інших компетенціях, не гарантує їх використання в цій компетенції.

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The assignments of the regiment were as follows: August 4th, 1861, to Keyes' brigade, which was composed of the Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Thirtieth and Eighty-fourth (Fourteenth militia) New York regiments. This association of regiments was not changed, but subsequently brigaded as follows: October 1st, 1861, First brigade (Gen. Keyes), First division (Gen. McDowell); March 13th, 1862, First brigade (Gen. Augur), First division (Gen. King), First corps (Gen. McDowell); September, 1862, the brigade—then known as the "Iron Brigade"—was commanded by Gen. Hatch and Colonel Sullivan;\* the division by Gen. John B. Hatch, and the corps by Gen. Hooker. Col. Phelps† took command of the brigade September 14th, Gen. Doubleday of the division, and Gen. Hooker remained in command of the corps. In November, Gen. Wadsworth took the command of the division and Gen. Reynolds of the corps—Col. Phelps remaining in command of the brigade—and this arrangement continued until the dissolution of the brigade by the expiration of the terms of service of the Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth and Thirtieth regiments.

From Meridian Hill the regiment marched on the 22d July to Bailey's cross-roads, in Virginia, about eight miles from Washington; it lay there one week. From thence it fell back to Arlington Mills, here it was relieved by the Twenty-fifth New York, and went into camp about two miles in the rear of Arlington Mills, at a place called Camp Sullivan. It remained here two or three weeks. Thence it went to Arlington House on the banks of the Potomac and encamped; and about 28th September started for Upton's Hill, Va., where it remained through the winter.

In March, 1862, they were ordered to join the grand army, and went into Centerville from whence the rebels had retreated; laid in camp there a week, and were ordered back to Alexandria where they encamped. They laid there until the fore part of April, when they went to Bristow Station with the First army corps, where they remained five or six days. They moved from there to Catlett's Station, where they remained four days; thence they advanced on Fredericksburg in May, 1862. A lively skirmish ensued, in which the brigade was engaged, called the battle of Falmouth. They remained encamped at Falmouth until June or

\* Col. Sullivan, of this regiment, was in command of the brigade from November 20th to December 16th, 1861; from July 7th to August 4th, 1862; and from August 29th to September 12th, 1862.

† Col. Phelps, of the Twenty-second regiment, was in command of the brigade from September 12th, 1862, to May, 1863.



July, when Stonewall Jackson made a raid down the Shenandoah valley, when they were ordered up the valley and went as far as Front Royal. They then fell back from Front Royal to New Market, and remained two or three days; and moved from New Market to Warrenton, where it remained three or four days; moved from Warrenton to Falmouth, and remained until the first of August; thence they made a reconnaissance to Spottsylvania Court House, while the cavalry destroyed the Virginia Central Railroad at Fredericks Hall Station. The regiment then returned to Falmouth two days afterward. On the 10th of August, 1862, they left for Cedar mountain, or as it is sometimes called Slaughter mountain, remained in camp there two days; thence fell back to Rappahannock Station or bridge. They staid there four days under artillery fire, and lost only one man killed in company D. From thence they were ordered back to Warrenton in pursuit of Stewart, remaining three days; moved thence to Warrenton Spring Ford, remaining forty-eight hours, and fell back through Warrenton to Groveton, where they went into action on the 28th of August. They were under fire here but were not engaged. They fell back that night to Manassas, were ordered to the front again by way of Cub-run; went into the fight at five o'clock on the 29th of August, after dark they fell back to their position and lay on their arms all night, and the next day, about a quarter-past three o'clock of the afternoon of Saturday, they went into the fight again and were in about one hour and twenty minutes. They lost in this engagement — men. The whole regiment were engaged in this fight. They then fell back from Bull Run to Centreville, remained at Centreville two days; fell back from Centreville to Chantilly, where Generals Kearney and Stevens were killed. This was about the 2d of September, they remained here 24 hours; from Chantilly they fell back to their old quarters at Upton's Hill, where they encamped for five or six days; from thence they moved into Maryland through Washington, via Rockville, New Market and Frederick City to South Mountain, where they arrived and went into the fight between four and five o'clock on Sunday evening, 14th of September, and it was eight o'clock when they got down the mountain to where they left their knapsacks. On the 15th they moved via Boonton to Antietam, arrived there in the afternoon; skirmishing was brisk that day; the regiment remained encamped along the Sharpsburg pike. On the morning of the 16th they remained in the same place until noon,



when they forded Antietam stream and moved to the right, abreast of the celebrated cornfield. They camped there till daylight the next morning (17th), and went into the fight about eight o'clock. They had been changing positions and skirmishing until that time. Captain John D. O'Brien, who had command of the regiment, was hit about half-past nine o'clock. The only officers engaged were Captain J. D. O'Brien, of Co. A; Lieut. Ratigan, of Co. C; and Ensign John S. McNair. Captain O'Brien lost his leg here, and Lieut. McNair was wounded by a shell which passed close to and burst just beyond him. His stomach, bowels and thighs were turned black by extravasated blood, and he rendered perfectly helpless. The regiment was driven out of the field, carrying off Capt. O'Brien and Lieut. McNair. This cornfield was fought over five different times, and our forces finally held it. The regiment was in command of Capt. O'Brien at both the battles of South Mountain and Antietam.

They remained there until Gen. Burnside attacked Fredericksburg, when the regiment crossed over and participated in that battle (December). Our army defeated in this battle, was driven back, when the regiment went to Belle Plain and occupied its old quarters. The next movement was towards the Potomac. With the army, the regiment started to cross the Rappahannock at and above Fredericksburg, and at the United States ford, to attack Lee, who lay on the other side. Owing to the inclemency of the weather and the state of the soil, the whole army became stuck in the mud and could not proceed, and finally were ordered back to their camp again. From here the regiment was ordered across the Rappahannock, below Fredericksburg, with the First corps, to make a demonstration on Lee's right. In the meantime Gen. Hooker with the balance of the army, crossed the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, and above, and attacked Lee at Chancellorsville. After the battle had commenced the First corps were withdrawn across the river, marched up to the United States ford and reinforced the army. The next day we were driven back across the river, and the Twenty-fourth came back to the ground formerly occupied, between Fredericksburg and Aquia creek, and remained there until the middle of May, when they were ordered home, and were mustered out at Oswego.

The following is the official statement of the strength and losses of the Twenty-fourth in the battles named:



Sept. 14, South Mountain; strength, 135; killed 1; wounded 23;  
 do 17, Antietam; do 57; do 2; do 15;  
 Dec. 13, Fredericksburg; do 159; do do 1; missing, 1.

*Statistics.*

Total staff (14) and line officers (49)-----	63
Of whom resigned-----	8
resigned for promotion in other regiments-----	5
do disability-----	2
were discharged for wounds-----	1
do do other causes-----	3
were killed in battle-----	5
died of wounds-----	1
do disease-----	1
were transferred-----	1
were mustered out, May 29, 1863-----	36
	<u>— 63</u>
Total roll of non-commissioned officers and privates-----	947
Of whom—discharged-----	224
transferred-----	47
deserted-----	96
died of disease-----	30
do wounds-----	27
killed in battle-----	54
missing—supposed killed-----	5
mustered out-----	464
	<u>— 947</u>

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Twenty-fifth regiment infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "Kerrigan Rangers," was recruited in the city of New York, in April, 1861, under the auspices of Hon. James E. Kerrigan. The first official recognition which it received was in Special Orders No. 123, May 3d, 1861, which order was as follows: "Application having been presented by James E. Kerrigan for the organization of ten companies of volunteers in the city of New York, under the act passed April 16, 1861, Brigadier-General Spicer will detail some proper officer to inspect each of said companies and to hold an election for company officers. The officer detailed for the inspection will cause the accompanying blank to be filled, with the name of each member of said companies, and return them to headquarters with his certificate properly attached to each." The several companies were accepted and mustered as follows:



Co.	By whom recruited.	Date of acceptance.	Date of U. S. muster.
A ....	Capt. Michael Holly .....	Order 164, May 11, 1861..	June 14, 1861
B ....	Capt. Walstein G. Smith. ....	Order 164, May 11, 1861..	June 13, 1861
C ....	Capt. Michael McMahon .....	Order 164, May 11, 1861..	June 13, 1861
D ....	Capt. Michael Norton.....	Order 164, May 11, 1861..	June 14, 1861
E ....	Capt. Alexander L. Graham.....	Order 164, May 11, 1861..	June 14, 1861
F ....	Capt. Thomas J. Doremus .....	Order 164, May 11, 1861..	June 13, 1861
G ....	Capt. Thomas Wallace .....	Order 164, May 11, 1861..	June 26, 1861
H ....	Capt. Daniel McManus.....	Order 164, May 11, 1861..	June 26, 1861
I....	Capt. William C. Gover.....	Order 164, May 11, 1861..	June 26, 1861
K ....	Capt. Thomas Kerrigan .....	Order 164, May 11, 1861..	June 14, 1861

The field and staff officers were mustered June 26th, and the term of service of the regiment dated from that time. Preliminary to this, however, the State Board on the 11th of May (Special Orders 164), accepted the regiment into the State service, numbered it, and directed General Yates to order an election of field officers. Special Orders 212 (May 22d), confirmed the election of the following field officers, viz: James E. Kerrigan, Colonel; Edward C. Charles, Lieutenant-Colonel, and George Mountjoy, Major, and directed Colonel Kerrigan to report for duty to General Yates, and to hold his regiment in readiness to be mustered into the service of the United States. The regiment was now moved from its headquarters in the Old Bowery Theatre to camp on Staten Island, where it was mustered into the service of the United States as already stated, and where it received its arms, uniforms and equipments.

The organization of the regiment was assisted by contributions from its officers and by private citizens. The expenditures by the Union Defense Committee on account of the regiment, amounted to \$3,782.94. The expenditure by the State was \$34,731.07, exclusive of subsistence and quarters, up to August 15, 1861.

The regiment left the State on the 3d of July, for Washington via Harrisburg and Baltimore, and arrived at its destination on the 5th. It remained encamped in and around Washington until the 21st of July, and then crossed into Virginia at Alexandria. During the remainder of the summer and autumn it was stationed at Alexandria, Arlington Mills, Shuter's Hill, Munson's Hill, and other temporary camps in the vicinity of Alexandria, and was successively in the brigades of McCunn, Keyes and Wadsworth. In October it was assigned to General Martindale's brigade, and encamped in the vicinity of Hall's Hill, Va.

Besides the ordinary duties of camp, the regiment was actively



employed in outpost duty, and its instruction and discipline was almost wholly neglected. No little demoralization ensued, and at one time the disbandment of the regiment was contemplated by the authorities. When it came under Gen. Martindale, a very general re-organization was effected. Major Charles A. Johnson, of the Seventeenth N. Y., was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and assigned to the command of the Twenty-fifth, and being afterwards appointed Colonel, retained that position during the residue of its term of service. Several officers were likewise transferred to the regiment from the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Forty-fourth New York. A vigorous and rigid system of discipline and instruction was adopted, and when the regiment moved with its division to the Peninsula, it was a model of efficiency and subordination.

Under the organization of the army in March, 1862, the regiment was placed in Martindale's (1st) brigade, Porter's (1st) division, Heintzelman's (3d) corps, and moved with that command in the Peninsula campaign. In May, this arrangement was changed. The First brigade (Gen. Martindale's) became a part of Gen. Morrell's division (1st) of Gen. Porter's corps (5th)—an organization that was continued during the term of service of the regiment, under different commanders.

The regiment shared in the hardships and perils of Yorktown, and was in the extreme advance in the action of the 5th of April. In the brilliant affair of Hanover Court House (May 27th), it took a prominent part. The march preceding the fight was long and painful. Starting at 3 o'clock a. m., the troops trudged through rain and mud for sixteen miles. The men of the Twenty-fifth, however, had been prepared by drill for service of this character, and it arrived on the ground of the future battle a long distance in advance of the other infantry regiments, and even passed the cavalry skirmishers. It filed from the New Bridge road into the Richmond and Hanover pike, a little before noon. Four of its companies were here deployed as skirmishers on the left, and two on the right, and the remaining four held in reserve. The skirmishers on the left, after passing a slight strip of woods, came upon a large field of wheat, nearly breast high, in which the skirmishers of the enemy were concealed. The skirmishers of the enemy were speedily driven back towards the main body, which was soon discovered to be three regiments in front. The rally was sounded and the Twenty-fifth succeeded in gaining the house,



orchard and out houses of Dr. Kenny. The two companies of skirmishers on the left, however, mistook the bugle-note and fell back and were captured, they having run into the enemy. The position taken by the regiment was held until the artillery arrived, by the aid of which the enemy were forced to retire. This skirmish lasted about an hour. The regiment lost here four officers killed, three wounded and two taken prisoners, and a large number of enlisted men in killed and wounded.

The second position occupied by the regiment, on this occasion, was at the intersection of the woods already mentioned, in company with the Second Maine, of Martindale's brigade, and the Forty-fourth New York of Butterfield's brigade, in anticipation of an attack upon our rear. The regiment had not reached the point when the attack began, but rapidly took position between the regiments named. It was soon ordered to relieve the Second Maine, to do which it moved by the right flank about one hundred and fifty yards. The Second Maine moved to the right rear and took position in a ditch running partly along and partly at right angles with the Richmond pike. The enemy (the 25th N. C.) until now concealed behind a high sod fence running along the edge of the woods, on the west side of the pike, just below its intersection with the New Bridge road, and only seventy yards distant, opened a fire from the right oblique which cut down half the regiment in less than twenty minutes. The position soon became critical. The Forty-fourth was fully occupied with a superior force in its front; the Second Maine so situated as to be only partially effective; the ammunition of all nearly exhausted—that of the section of artillery in support entirely so; the enemy's artillery just opening in front, and the regiment exposed to a fire from front and right oblique, which promised its speedy annihilation. But no man flinched—all seemed aware of the immense advantage which would be secured by the enemy if the position was vacated. The regiment, however, fell back to more sheltered ground, and from behind every stump and bush and undulation of ground, its men took close aim at the puffs of smoke constantly breaking from the green of the shrubs which surmounted the enemy's natural breastworks. At this critical moment, the remainder of the corps, attracted by the heavy fire in rear, returned and quickly put an end to the contest. The regiment which had been so long engaged, were too much exhausted to join the pursuit of the flying foe. In this last affair, the Colonel of the regiment was



severely wounded ; three line officers were wounded and fifteen men were killed, and a proportionate number wounded. Out of twenty-four officers and three hundred and twenty-five men, four officers were killed, six wounded and one captured, and twenty-seven men were killed, seventy-five wounded, and sixty-six captured, many of the latter wounded.

The regiment slept upon the field of battle. On the 28th, the dead were buried, and on the 29th the regiment returned to camp on the Gaines' farm. On the 26th of June, it was engaged in skirmishing with Jackson's advance. On the 27th it took an honorable part in the hard fought battle of Gaines' Mills, being posted in the first line at the bottom of a deep ravine, along which ran a little brook. It was one of the last regiments to yield its ground. The enemy were twice repulsed from its immediate front with great loss, and it was not until after a hard fight at close quarters, with greatly superior numbers, with the enemy getting in rear, that its position was given up. Its loss in this battle was six killed and seventeen wounded.

The regiment crossed the Chickahominy at two o'clock, A. M., on the 28th, and continued the march towards the James river, passing Savage's station and bivouacking for the night on the south side of White Oak swamp. In the action at Turkey Bend, (30th), it was not actively engaged, being in reserve with its brigade. At Malvern Hill, (July 1st), however, it added to the reputation it had already won. After lying for two hours under a terrific artillery fire, it was marched to the front, and remained on the field until one o'clock A. M., of the 2d, when the march was resumed. In this action it had one killed and seventeen wounded.

The repose of the regiment at Harrison's Landing was not marked by any incident of special importance. On the 15th of August, it moved with its corps towards Newport News, via. Williamsburgh and Yorktown ; arrived on the 19th ; left Newport News on the 20th for Aquia creek ; left Falmouth on the 21st, by railroad, and then continued the march up the Rappahannock, via. Richard's, Barnell's and Kelley's Fords, Bealton, Warrenton Junction and Manassas, arriving on the battle field of Bull Run on the morning of August 30th. In the engagement that followed, it was mostly deployed as skirmishers, and was under fire for about three hours before the battle actually begun. It was then ordered to cover an interval in the line of battle, occasioned by the failure of some brigade on the right to come up at the moment appointed. It



was not much exposed, however, as it was stationed in thick woods. Its loss was six wounded, or about one fifth of the number which it had engaged.

The regiment fell back to Centreville on the night of the 30th, and there remained under arms two days, much of the time in a drenching rain. On the second of September, it marched at five A. M., and reached Chain Bridge, via. Fairfax, Vienna and Lewinsville, and on the 3d returned to its old winter camp, on Hall's Hill. On the 6th, it marched to Fort Ward, and camped until the 12th, when it set out on the Maryland campaign. It marched through Washington, via. Silver Spring, Little Spring, Clarksville, Pratt Town and Urbanna, and reached Frederick on the night of the 14th of September; on the 15th it marched to Middletown, and on the 16th to Keedysville; formed in line of battle and opened the fight. In the battle of the 17th, at Antietam, it was in the reserve, and lost only two men.

On the 18th of September, and morning of the 19th, the regiment picketed the ground of Burnside's position of the 17th. On the 19th, it marched to Sharpsburg, being, with the Thirteenth New York, the first troops to enter that town, from which the cavalry of the enemy's rear guard immediately retired. Pushing on to Shepardstown Ford, the regiment bivouacked for the night, and on the 20th, crossed the Potomac river at that point, not expecting to meet any opposition; a reconnaissance of the evening before having met none of the enemy. It had not advanced over a mile after crossing, however, when it became apparent that the enemy were approaching in strong force, which made a retrograde movement necessary. The advance of the enemy was sudden and unexpected. The regiment retired across the river in good order, however, and with the loss of only one man. It then returned to Sharpsburg, where it remained until the latter part of October, doing out-post duty in the interval.

On the 30th of October, the regiment broke camp, and crossed into Virginia on the 1st of November. On the 2d it marched to Snicker's Gap, and camped for three days. From thence it moved south, via. Middletown, Va., White Plains and New Baltimore, and reached Warrenton on the night of the 10th. It remained here until November 17th, when it marched to Hartwood church, via. Warrenton Junction; remained at Hartwood church three days, and then marched to near Potomac creek and camped on the Fredericksburg railroad.



On the 2d of Dec. the regiment went on a reconnoissance to Hartwood church, which was the only incident of importance until Dec. 10th, when it broke camp and moved slowly down towards the Rappahannock, and bivouacked. On the 11th, it moved down to the railroad in front of the "Phillips' House," and there lay in camp until day-break of the 13th, when it got under arms for the battle of Fredericksburg. At two p. m., it crossed the river and went into action under the crest of Marye's Heights, directly opposite the railroad depot. It advanced across the plateau that lies between the crest and the town in company with the rest of its brigade, and carried the ground from which several brigades in succession had been driven, and held it under the enemy's fire for thirty hours. At midnight of the 14th, it was withdrawn from this advanced position and retired to the town. On the 16th, it crossed the river and returned to its camp on the railroad, having sustained a loss during the movement of two killed and thirty-two wounded.

The winter of 1862-3, was spent in winter quarters, with the exception of the movement known as the "mud march." In the spring campaign it moved with its brigade in the battle of Chancellorsville. On the 20th of June it left camp for New York.

Says a correspondent : "They have served their time well and faithfully, and go away carrying the respect and admiration of all the regiments of the corps. They go back with about two hundred and fifty men, having lost while in the service, seventy-eight killed, and two hundred and eleven wounded. Three staff officers have been killed, and every one wounded. In every fight in which the corps has been engaged they have taken an active and a gallant part.

"Previous to moving to-day, (19th), the First division formed in columns by battalion, face to the front, to give the regiment a parting salute. The general made a feeling and eloquent speech. He complimented officers and men for the faithful manner in which in the past two years they had discharged their duties as soldiers, and that their record was unsurpassed by any in the service."

The regiment was mustered out in the city of New York, on the 26th of June, 1863.

#### TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY N. Y. S. V.

The Twenty-sixth regiment infantry N. Y. S. V., or "Second Oneida Regiment," was principally raised through the exertions of



Colonel William H. Christian, of Utica. It was organized at Elmira, May 17th, 1861, from companies recruited as follows:

Co.	Where recruited.	By whom recruited.	Date of Organization.	Date of acceptance.
A ..	Utica, Oneida county ...	Capt. M. Casselman.....	1861.	1861.
B ..	Utica, Oneida county ...	Capt. Geo. A. Blackwell ...	May 1 April 25	Order 343, May 1 Order 342, May 1
C ..	Utica, Oneida county ...	Capt. David Smith, jr. ....	April 25	Order 411, May 3
D ..	Hamilton, Madison co... .	Capt. George Arrowsmith ..	April 28	Order 474, May 7
E ..	Utica, Oneida county ...	Capt. Anthony Brendle ....	May 6	Order 475, May 7
F ..	Whitestown, Oneida co.. .	Capt. Ezra F. Wetmore ...	April 26	Order 412, May 3
*G ..	Rochester, Monroe co... .	Capt. Gilbert S. Jennings ..	April 24	Order 347, May 2
*H ..	Rochester, Monroe co... .	Capt. Thomas Davis .....	May 2	Order 351, May 2
I ..	Oriskany, Oneida county ..	Capt. John H. Palmer .....	May 10	Order 611, May 13
K ..	Candor, Tioga county...	Capt. James B. Caryl .....	May 14	Order 627, May 14

The regiment was accepted and numbered by the State Military Board on the 17th of May, and the election of the following field officers confirmed, viz: Wm. H. Christian, colonel; Richard H. Richardson, lieutenant-colonel; and Gilbert S. Jennings, major—(Special Orders 196.) The field and staff, and the several companies composing the regiment, were accepted under the act of April 16th, for two years. They were, however, mustered into the service of the United States (May 21st) for only three months.

The regiment was armed with United States percussion muskets, model of 1840, and uniformed with regulation uniforms, State pattern. While at Elmira it received from the ladies of Utica, through Judge Smith, an elegant silk banner. Fully armed and equipped it left the State on the 19th of June for Washington, via Harrisburg and Baltimore. The expenditure by the State, on account of the regiment, up to August 15, 1861, was \$43,608.13, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

The regiment reached Washington on the 20th of June, and went into camp at Meridian Hill. About the 1st of July its arms were changed,† and on the 21st it moved into Virginia and marched eleven miles towards Bull Run; met the troops returning from the battle-field, and then the cars which it occupied were backed down to Alexandria. On the 22d it camped on Shuter's Hill, near Alexandria; moved to Federal Hill in August, and named the camp "camp Maxwell;" moved from thence to Hunting creek, and

\* Companies G and H were recruited for the Thirteenth regiment, and transferred to this.

† A second change of arms occurred in March, 1861, when the regiment received Austrian rifles.



named camp "camp Vernon;" from thence moved to near Fort Lyon, west side camp Mary; in November removed to "camp Franklin," southeast of seminary; December 15th removed to camp on slope east of Fort Lyon, and remained until the spring of 1862.

While in the vicinity of Alexandria it was the first regiment thrown out to an advanced post after the battle of Bull Run, and picketed as far out as Cloud's Mills. It was one of the regiments that commenced the work on Fort Lyon, and cut the timber by moonlight from the ground west of where Fort Ellsworth now stands. It subsequently worked on Forts Blenker, Wadsworth, Ellsworth and Lyon.

The brigade and other assignments of the regiment, were: *first* to McCunn's brigade; *second*, to General Heintzleman's brigade; *third*, to General Slocum's (First) brigade of General Franklin's division, in which it served until November, 1861, and was then detached to Forts Lyon and Ellsworth, in the command of General Wadsworth; *fourth*, to General Rickett's brigade, General Ord's division, of General McDowell's corps—Second brigade, Second division, First corps. General Tower succeeded General Ricketts, and General Ricketts succeeded General Ord. Colonel Christian was in command of the brigade from August 31st until 3 p. m., Sept. 18th, during the battle of Antietam. General Hooker succeeded General McDowell after Bull Run, and was in turn succeeded by General Reynolds. Colonel Lyel succeeded Colonel Christian in command of the brigade, until April 27th, 1863, and was in turn succeeded by General Baxter, who held the command at Chancellorsville.

By the following order the regiment was held in service for the two years for which it was accepted into the State service, viz:

*"Special Orders No. 325, August 2, 1861.*

"His Excellency the President of the United States, desiring "the further services of the Twenty-sixth regiment N. Y. S. V., "and having made requisition upon the Governor of this State "therefor, Colonel Christian is hereby directed, on the expiration "of the term for which such regiment was mustered into the ser- "vice of the United States (August 21, 1861), to report his com- "mand to the Adjutant General of the United States army, for "duty under the order of the United States Government for the "remainder of the term of the enlistment of the regiment into the "service of the State of New York."



*Marches.*

The regiment remained on duty at Forts Lyon and Ellsworth until May 3d, 1862, when, at the earnest solicitation of Colonel Christian, it was assigned to duty in the field. It then embarked at Alexandria for Aquia creek, arrived there and encamped three miles south. On the 5th it moved two miles further and encamped at Brooks' station, on the Aquia creek and Fredericksburg railroad. On the 9th it marched to Fredericksburg, and there formed the first regiment of Rickett's brigade. On the 25th it marched to Aquia creek; 26th, embarked for Alexandria, and the same night took cars and arrived, at 12 o'clock midnight, at Manassas Junction; 28th, marched to Gainesville, passed Hay Market, and on the 29th encamped at Broad Run, beyond Thoroughfare Gap; 30th, marched to Rectortown, thence to Oakhill, and encamped on the farm of Chief Justice Marshall; 31st, encamped at Lindon, on the Manassas Gap railroad; June 1st, entered Front Royal and encamped on the north side of the north branch of the Shenandoah. The bridges over the river were carried away, and the regiment entirely separated from the main force until the 8th. On the 18th it left Front Royal by cars, and arrived at Manassas the same evening; July 4th, marched to Gainesville; 5th, to Warrenton; thence to Waterloo, Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock station, Thoroughfare Gap and Chantilly; from thence into Maryland, to South Mountain and Antietam. On the 29th of October it was at Berlin, on the Potomac; on the 30th crossed into Virginia, and reached the Rappahannock in November; from thence to Fredericksburg, from which it returned to winter quarters at Belle Plain. It moved in the "mud march" of January, and in the Chancellorsville campaign. In May it returned to Washington, and from thence to Elmira.

*Battles.*

The regiment participated in the battle of Cedar Mountain (August 9th) on the right of Rickett's division. It was in the four days skirmishing at Rappahannock station, and, as rear-guard on the retreat, burned the bridge and buildings at that place. It covered the rear for several days; reached Thoroughfare Gap and remained in position six hours; fell back, covering the retreat, to Gainesville, and participated in the battle of second Bull Run, where Captains Casselman and G. S. Jennings and Lieut. Leonard were killed, and several members of the regiment were wounded. In this battle it suffered severely, over half of its officers and men being killed, wounded and taken prisoners. It then fell back to Centreville and from thence to Chantilly, where it participated in



the action of September 1st—Colonel Christian in command of the brigade.

The regiment reached Hall's Hill on the 2d of September, and remained there until the 6th, when it moved in the Maryland campaign—Colonel Christian continuing in command of the brigade. It reached the Monocacy, two miles from Frederick, on the 12th, and marched from thence to South Mountain and took its place in the battle about dark, when the brigade relieved General Doubleday's, and continued in action thirty or forty minutes. At Antietam it shared in the movements of Hooker's corps, including the action of the 16th and 17th, and was in the thickest of the fight on the enemy's left.

The regiment went into the battle of Fredericksburg with about three hundred officers and men. It became engaged at about 1 P. M. and fought until it expended its ammunition and was relieved. In this battle the regiment was near the right of the left grand division, under command of General Franklin. During the night it was moved to the left to support artillery. In this action Adjutant Wm. K. Bacon was killed, and 12 or 14 officers were wounded. In all, the regiment here lost 30 killed and 120 wounded.

In the action at Chancellorsville the regiment was not particularly engaged. It was in the advanced picket previous to the falling back of our forces, and took a number of prisoners.

#### *Statistics.*

During its term of service the regiment had 365 wounded (some of whom died) and 145 killed and missing. Three hundred and fifty men returned with it May 20, 1863.

#### TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Twenty-seventh regiment infantry, N. Y. S. V., was organized at Elmira on the 21st of May, 1861. It was composed of companies recruited and accepted as follows, viz:

Co.	Where recruited.	By whom recruited.	Date of acceptance.
A ..	White Plains, Westchester co.	Capt. Joseph J. Chambers.	Order 252, April 20, 1861
B ..	Lyons, Wayne county .....	Capt. Alexander D. Adams.	Order 359, May 2, 1861
C ..	Binghamton, Broome county.	Capt. Jos. J. Bartlett .....	Order 349, May 2, 1861
D ..	Binghamton, Broome county.	Capt. Hiram C. Rogers.....	Order 360, May 2, 1861
E ..	Rochester, Monroe county...	Capt. George G. Wanzer....	Order 512, May 7, 1861
F ..	Binghamton, Broome county.	Capt. Peter Jay.....	Order 531, May 8, 1861
G ..	Lima, Livingston county....	Capt. James Perkins .....	Order 538, May 7, 1861
H ..	Mount Morris, Livingston co.	Capt. Charles E. Martin...	Order 605, May 11, 1861
I ..	Perry, Wyoming county ....	Capt. Curtis C. Gardner....	Order 613, May 13, 1861
K ..	Albion, Orleans county .....	Capt. Henry L. Achilles, jr.	Order 612, May 16, 1861



The companies were organized into a regiment by General Van Valkenburgh, and the following field officers elected, viz: Henry W. Slocum, Colonel; Joseph J. Chambers, Lieutenant Colonel; and Joseph J. Bartlett, Major. The State Military Board, on the 21st of May (Special Orders 208), confirmed this election, accepted the regiment and numbered it, and directed Colonel Slocum to report to General Van Valkenburgh, and to hold his regiment in readiness to be mustered into the service of the United States. Company I was mustered into the service of the United States, July 9th, and the remaining companies and field and staff on the 10th. The muster, however, was for two years from May 21st.

The regiment was supplied with uniforms, and arms, tents, &c., and left the State on the 10th of July for Washington via Harrisburg and Baltimore. The total expenditure by the State, on account of the regiment, up to the 15th of August, 1861, was \$38,617.75, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

On its arrival in Washington, the regiment was quartered in tents on Franklin Square. A movement against the enemy was then under discussion, and Colonel Slocum and Major Bartlett sought an interview with the war department with a view to have the regiment assigned to the field. In this request they were gratified, and on the 17th of July it took up the line of march from Washington, as a part of the First brigade (Col. Andrew Porter), of the Second division (Gen. Hunter's).

It reached Anandale on the evening of the 17th, Fairfax Court House on the 18th, and entered the battle of Bull Run on the 21st. Its first encounter was with the Twenty-seventh Virginia, which fell back. It then met the Eighth Georgia, which fell back until reinforced, when the regiment was in turn repulsed, and took refuge under a hill. It was soon after ordered to charge a battery stationed on a knoll, and moved to the work under a heavy fire, which soon told with fearful effect upon the ranks of the regiment; Colonel Slocum was wounded, the color guard was reduced from nine to two, and the movement was abandoned. Major Bartlett succeeded Colonel Slocum and kept the regiment well in hand. It was engaged in another encounter, and finally retired from the field and reached the road, where the confusion attending the retreat of the army broke it up, as was the case with other regiments actively engaged in the battle. Portions of the regiment reached Fort Corcoran about 9 o'clock on the 22d, and at noon it



was partially re-organized and marched to Camp Anderson, Franklin Square.

The regiment remained in Washington until September, when it was assigned to General Slocum's brigade (with the Sixteenth N. Y.), of General Franklin's division, and moved to the site of Fort Lyon.

It was engaged in the construction of this Fort during the fall of 1861, and spent the winter in "Camp Franklin."

Under the order of March 13, 1862, the regiment, with its brigade and division, was attached to General McDowell's (First) corps. On the 16th of April, General Franklin and General Smith's divisions were detached from General McDowell's corps, and on the 7th of May, were organized as the Sixth corps, under command of General Franklin—General Slocum succeeding Gen. Franklin in the command of the division. This arrangement was not subsequently changed during the term of service of the regiment, although the officers in command were changed, General Bartlett succeeding to the command of the brigade, General Brooks to the division, and General Sedgwick to the corps.

The movements were substantially those of the Sixteenth New York. It participated in the siege of Yorktown, and embarked with Franklin's division for West Point, where it landed on the 6th; skirmished with the enemy, and on the 7th supported batteries. It was engaged at Gaines' Mill\* on the 27th of June, and lost heavily; crossed the Chickahominy at 3 p. m., and went into action about 5 p. m., on the extreme right of Porter's corps—drove the enemy from his position by a bayonet charge, and captured a large number of prisoners. It held its position until dark, when, after expending all its ammunition, it was ordered to retire.

On the 30th, at Charles City Cross Roads,\* it skirmished and supported batteries, and at Malvern Hill (July 1st), was sent early in the action to the right of the army to prevent a flank movement by the enemy. During the entire seven days fight it was under fire every day.

The regiment moved with its division from the Peninsula in

\* At 2 p. m., Gen. Porter asked for reinforcements, Slocum's division of the 6th corps was ordered to cross to the left bank of the river, by Alexander's bridge, and proceed to his support. At 3.30 p. m., Slocum's division reached the field, and was immediately brought into action at the weak points of our line.

\* Gen. Slocum's division was on the right of the Charles City road. Gen. Slocum's division was to extend to the Charles City road, Gen. Kearney's left to connect with Gen. Slocum's left. \* \* At half past two the attack was made down the road on Gen. Slocum's left, but was checked by his artillery.—*Gen. McClellan's Report.*



August, and from thence to the second Bull Run battle. (Aug. 30th.) Here it was thrown to the front to check the advance of the enemy and to cover the retreat of Gen. Pope, but was not particularly or heavily engaged. It followed the retreat to Alexandria, and went into camp at Fort Lyon. On the 6th of September, the regiment crossed the Long Bridge and marched through Washington to Tenallytown. It continued on the march of the Maryland campaign, and reached South Mountain on the 14th. Here it opened the fight (Crampton Gap) as skirmishers, and subsequently advanced with its brigade (Bartlett's) upon the enemy at a charge on the right. The enemy were driven up and over the mountain, and the regiment rested on its crest after an action of three hours.\*

At Antietam, on the 17th, it supported batteries, under heavy fire of artillery all day. From Antietam the regiment moved with its corps to Belle Plain, where it arrived on the 4th of December. In the movement on Fredericksburg, it was the first regiment that crossed the Rappahannock in the left grand division; drove the enemy's skirmishers back from the river, and was more or less under fire during the 13th, 14th and 15th. It then went into camp and remained until the "mud march" of January, in which it participated.

In the movement under Gen. Hooker in May, the regiment was engaged in the capture of Marye's Heights, and was subsequently thrown to the front as skirmishers, and covered the retreat of the corps (sixth) until it reached the fortifications at Banks' Ford. It then returned to Belle Plain, and thence to Elmira, where it was mustered out on the 31st of May, 1863. It numbered about five hundred and forty, men and officers, when mustered out. The several companies were received with fitting marks of popular regard in their localities.

\* Sloane's division was formed on the right of the road leading through the gap, and Smith's upon the left. A line formed of Bartlett's and Torbett's brigades, supported by Newton, whose activity was conspicuous, advanced steadily upon the enemy at a charge on the right. The enemy were driven from their position at the base of the mountain, where they were protected by a stone wall, steadily forced back up the slope until they reached the position of their battery on the road, well up the mountain. There they made a stand. They were however driven back, retiring their artillery in echelon until, after an action of three hours, the crest was gained, and the enemy hastily fled down the mountain on the other side.—*Gen. McClellan's Report.*



## TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Twenty-eighth regiment, N. Y. S. V., was organized at Albany, on the 18th of May, 1861. It was composed of companies recruited and accepted as follows, viz :

Co.	Where recruited.	By whom recruited.	Date of acceptance.
A ..	Lockport, Niagara county...	Capt. Elliott W. Cook .....	Order 559, May 6, 1861
B ..	Lockport, Niagara county...	Capt. Wm. W. Bush.....	Order 560, May 6, 1861
C ..	Lockport, Niagara county...	Capt. Wm. H. H. Mapes ...	Order 561, May 8, 1861
D ..	Medina, Orleans county.....	Capt. Edwin A. Bowen .....	Order 606, May 11, 1861
E ..	Canandaigua, Ontario county	Capt. Theo. Fitzgerald .....	Order 651, May 18, 1861
F ..	Batavia, Genesee county ....	Capt. Jas. R. Mitchell .....	Order 538, May 9, 1861
G ..	Albion, Orleans county....	Capt. David Hardie .....	Order 577, May 8, 1861
H ..	Monticello, Sullivan county	Capt. John Waller, jr.....	Order 630, May 14, 1861
I ..	Niagara Falls, Niagara co...	Capt. Theo. P. Gould.....	Order 626, May 14, 1861
K ..	Lockport, Niagara county...	Capt. Henry H. Paige.....	Order 598, May 10, 1861

At the meeting of the State Military Board, on the 18th of May, it was on motion of the Attorney-General, "*Resolved*, that the companies commanded by Captains David Hardie, Jas. R. Mitchell, Edwin A. Bowen, Theodore P. Gould, Elliott W. Cook, W. W. Bush, Wm. H. H. Mapes, H. H. Paige, T. Fitzgerald and John Waller, jr., be formed into a regiment, numbered Twenty-eight; that the service of Dudley Donnelly, as Colonel; Edwin F. Brown, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and James R. Mitchell, as Major, be accepted, and the election confirmed."

On the 20th of May, (Special Order 202), the regiment was directed to be mustered into the service of the United States, which muster was made on the 22d, by Captains Sitgreaves and Wheaton. On the 30th, (Special Order 240), the regiment was assigned to "Camp Morgan," near Norman's Kill. Here it was supplied with tents, uniforms, and 720 Remington rifles, with sword bayonets, and 50,000 conical ball cartridges, calibre 54. Fully armed and equipped, it left the State on the 25th of June, for Washington, via New York city, Elizabethport, Harrisburg and Baltimore. The expenditure by the State, on account of the regiment, up to Aug. 15th, 1861, was \$40,694.18, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

The regiment arrived in Washington on the 28th of June. On the 5th of July, it joined Gen. Patterson's command, at Martinsburgh, Va., and while at that point sent out company A on a scout, (July 11th). The company encountered a body of Confederate cavalry and lost one man killed. On the 23d of July, General Banks succeeded General Patterson in command of the division.



On the 24th, the regiment crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry and encamped near Berlin. On the 10th of August, companies B and F crossed the river at Berlin, and during the night, marched nine miles, on the Virginia side, to Point of Rocks, surprised a body of the enemy's cavalry, killed one, wounded several, took ten prisoners and twenty-one fine horses, without sustaining any loss.

On the 20th of August, the regiment left Berlin and encamped near Darnestown ; October 20th, left Darnestown and encamped at Muddy Branch. From this point it was ordered in the movement which resulted in the affair at Balls' Bluff. It reached Edward's Ferry on the 22d, too late to take part in the battle. On this occasion it marched 22 miles in five hours, was under arms for 36 hours, and had details at work all night in transporting troops across the river. On the 5th of December, it left Muddy Branch and encamped near Frederick ; January 6th, left Frederick and moved to Hancock ; March 1st, left Hancock, crossed the Potomac (March 2d), at Williamsport, and proceeded with General Banks' corps, (5th), General Williams' division, (1st), and General Crawford's Brigade, up the Shenandoah valley ; reached Winchester, on the 13th ; left Winchester, on the 20th, General Shields remaining at that point in command of forces, and company I remaining as guard for the supply train. On the 21st, General Jackson attacked General Shields position, and company I participated in the engagement. General Banks countermanded his command to reinforce General Shields, but on arriving at Winchester found the enemy in full retreat up the valley. The whole force followed in pursuit.

While encamped near Woodstock, company E, while on duty at "Columbia Furnace," with a detachment of Ringgold cavalry and a company of Fifth Connecticut Volunteers, marched by a circuitous path, thirteen miles to "Cross Roads," during the night, and surprised and captured a company of Ashby's cavalry, sixty-four in number, with all their horses, arms and supplies. On the 27th, while encamped near Harrisonburg, company I engaged in a skirmish with three companies of Confederate dragoons, near Monte-  
viedo, on the Gordonsville pike, seven miles from Harrisonburg, and repulsed and drove them back with loss.

On the 2d of May, the retreat from Harrisonburg commenced. General Banks' command separated from that under General Shields, moved down the valley and encamped near Strasburg.



Left Strasburg, May 24th, and continued the retreat, pursued by the enemy. When near Winchester the regiment was ordered to the rear to assist in covering the retreat. It countermarched five miles and engaged with the enemy's skirmishers till dark. On the 25th of May, the enemy attacked General Banks' lines at Winchester at daybreak. The command fell back in good order and crossed the river into Maryland. While on this retreat, the regiment marched 70 miles in two days, and had four men wounded and 64 taken prisoners. On the 2d of June crossed the river again at Williamsport; marched up the valley and encamped on the banks of the Shenandoah, near Front Royal. July 6th, left Front Royal and marched to Culpepper C. H. August 9th, participated in the battle of Cedar Mountain. The regimental report of this action is as follows :

"On Friday, August 8th, at about 12 o'clock, noon, we were ordered to march at once, as General Bayard's cavalry had been attacked and the enemy were advancing in force. As usual, we marched on very short notice, thinking it to be nothing but a 'cavalry scare,' the men took nothing with them but arms and ammunition. The day was extremely hot, and after a march of seven miles, the command was halted, and we bivouacked for the night. About 12 o'clock, noon, August 9th, a cannonade was opened on our side, which continued about one hour; was opened again at half past four in the afternoon, and the action soon became general. The First brigade, (Gen. Crawford's), was brought into position, (Col. Donnelly commanding the infantry regiments, the command of the regiment falling upon Lieutenant-Colonel Brown), to drive the enemy from a skirt of woods. This the Fifth Connecticut and the Twenty-eighth New York, succeeded in doing in gallant style. The woods were some ten or twelve rods through, and on the other side were three or four regiments of rebel infantry 'en masse,' with two pieces of cannon. The guns were turned upon us and discharged once, but before they could reload we were upon them. They ran off with the limbers, leaving the guns in our possession. We also captured two standards. A most perfect panic ensued among the rebel regiments beyond the woods, and we might well say with Sir Walter Scott,

'Our fresh and desperate onset bore  
Our foes three furlongs back or more.'

"At one time we had more prisoners than we could guard, one man having charge of half-a-dozen at a time, conducting them to



the rear. A little help at this time would have turned the entire fortunes of the day in our favor. The enemy reinforced, rallied and returned to the charge, and after a terrible resistance we were forced to give way, having in fact held our position too long, being at the time entirely surrounded.

"We now had to cut our way back through the woods, and retreat across a cleared field some sixty rods, exposed to a most galling fire poured in from all sides. It was in crossing this field that Colonel Donnelly fell mortally wounded. Lieutenant Colonel Brown received a shot in the left arm, shattering it to such a degree that amputation was rendered necessary. Adjutant Charles P. Sprout was killed. Our total loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was 207. The officers and men all behaved with great coolness and decision."

The regiment fell back to Culpepper Court House, and from thence through the Rappahannock valley to Rappahannock station, where it was in action from the 21st to the 25th of August. From this time until the 30th, the corps supported Sigel's corps, and the regiment was several times under artillery fire. During the battle of second Bull Run, the regiment was at Manassas Junction, and that night fell back about five miles. In the evening General Pope sent an order to General Banks to fall back, but the courier lost his way and the order was not received until next morning. A large train of cars was immediately burned, and Banks' command marched to Brentsville, and from thence to Centerville, joining the main army at that place in the evening. From Culpepper it fell back to Alexandria. Here ended a campaign of about three weeks, during which time the regiment marched every day and lay on its arms every night.

On the 3d of September the regiment crossed the Potomac into Maryland, the Twelfth corps being under command of General Williams; reached Rockville on the 5th, Middleburgh on the 9th, Damascus on the 10th, Frederick on the 13th, and South Mountain on the 14th, reaching the battle-field about dark. On the 15th General Mansfield assumed command of the Twelfth corps. On the night of the 16th, the regiment crossed the Antietam and bivouacked with its corps on the farm of J. Poffenberger, about one mile in the rear of General Hooker's position. At daylight on the 17th, Hooker's corps became engaged and drove the enemy for a short distance, when the fight became obstinate. Mansfield's corps was then ordered up and moved promptly to the scene of



action. The First division (General Williams) was deployed to the right on approaching the enemy—Crawford's brigade on the right, its right resting on the Hagerstown turnpike. During the deployment General Mansfield was mortally wounded, and the command of the corps fell upon General Williams. The position taken was held against great odds for two and one-half hours. Through the whole fight the indomitable courage of the men of the Twenty-eighth was conspicuous, and was appropriately acknowledged in General Orders. In this battle the regiment was under the command of Captain Wm. H. H. Mapes.

On the 20th of September the regiment went into camp at Harper's Ferry, and aided in the construction of the heavy fortifications at that point. On the 10th of December it crossed once more into Virginia, marched over almost impassable roads and through an almost deserted country, to Neabsoo river, within three or four miles of Dumfries; bivouacked one night and returned to near Fairfax Station and encamped on the 18th. It soon after moved to Stafford Court House and there spent the winter. The losses of the regiment during the year were 22 killed in battle and 41 died of wounds and other causes.

At Chancellorsville, the Twelfth corps supported the Eleventh, and in the retreat of the latter the former was thrown into confusion. The old First brigade, however, behaved with its accustomed gallantry. The regiment was in action on the 1st, 2d and 3d, and lost 78 men, in killed, wounded and missing. This was the last action in which the regiment was engaged. It came home on the 14th of May and was mustered out of service soon after.

#### TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Twenty-ninth Regiment Infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "Astor Rifles," was raised in the city of New York under authorization issued to Col. Adolph Von Steinwehr. The several companies of which it was composed were accepted and mustered into the service of the United States as follows:



Co.	By whom recruited.	Date of acceptance.	Date of U. S. muster.
A ....	Capt. Augustus Ch. Sass .....	Order 497, May 7, 1861....	June 4, 1861
B ....	Capt. Charles Weinhold.....	Order 617, May 13, 1861....	June 6, 1861
C ....	Capt. Gustav Seidel .....	Order 618, May 13, 1861....	June 4, 1861
D ....	Capt. Gustavus Meiser.....	Order 635, May 18, 1861....	June 4, 1861
E ....	Capt. Hans Von Mostitz .....	Order 637, May 18, 1861....	June 4, 1861
F ....	Capt. Clemens D. Soest .....	Order 638, May 18, 1861....	June 4, 1861
G ....	Capt. Ulriek Gellman .....	Order 639, May 18, 1861....	June 4, 1861
H ....	Capt. Charles Bookwood .....	Order 660, May 18, 1861....	June 4, 1861
I....	Capt. Adam Eckel .....	Order 661, May 18, 1861....	June 4, 1861
K....	Capt. Adam Prahl .....	Order 665, May 21, 1861....	June 4, 1861

The companies were organized into a regiment by the State Military Board, May 18th, 1861, and the number "Twenty-nine" assigned. Capt. Prahl's company was accepted and added to the organization, May 21st, and an election of field officers ordered. (Special Orders 206.) On the 24th of May (Special Orders 219), the election of Adolph Von Steinwehr as Colonel; Clemens D. Soest as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Louis Livingston as Major, was confirmed, and Col. Von Steinwehr was directed to hold his command in readiness for immediate muster into the service of the United States. Under this order the companies were mustered as already stated, and the field and staff on the 6th of June, by Capt. S. B. Hayman.

The regiment was supplied with uniforms, tents, camp equipage and arms—the latter U. S. percussion muskets, smooth, model of 1840, calibre 69. On the 21st of June, it left the State for Washington via Jersey City, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The expenditure by the State, on account of the regiment, up to the 15th of August, 1861, was \$38,142.56, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

The report of the organization and services of the regiment made by its officers, sets forth the following facts, viz :

The Twenty-ninth regiment was sworn into the service of the State of New York, at "Camp Jones' Wood," on the 15th day of May, 1861. On the 18th it moved to Conrad's "Elm Park," where, on the 4th of June, it was mustered into the service of the United States for two years, by Capt. S. B. Hayman, U. S. A. At that time it consisted of 35 officers and 745 men—aggregate, 783. It remained in camp at Elm Park until the 21st of June, when it left for Washington via Jersey City, Philadelphia and Baltimore; arrived on the 23d and camped at "Camp Dorsheimer." It was here occupied in drill and camp duties until the 9th of July, when it moved to Arlington Heights. On the 13th it



marched two miles west of Alexandria; on the 17th beyond the Relay House; on the 18th seven miles, and bivouacked near the old Centreville road; on the 19th to Centreville, passing the earthworks; on the 20th, was on outpost duty, and on the 21st, was in the reserve of the brigade of Gen. Blenker.

Blenker's brigade (First brigade, Fifth division) consisted of the Eight, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-ninth New York, and the twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Vols. During the battle of first Bull Run, it was in the reserve and covered the retreat.\* It was the last brigade of infantry which marched back from Centreville to Washington. During the action the Twenty-ninth regiment took up the abandoned guns of Capt. Varian's battery, manned and officered a company to take charge of the pieces in the field, and took a position with them near Centerville, and brought them into Washington. The company thus detached was never returned to the regiment, but was formally organized as the First Independent Battery of the State of New York.

The regiment quartered in the Caspari house, Washington, on the 22d of July. On the 26th it again crossed the Potomac and marched to Roach's Mills. Here it remained until the 13th of October, and was occupied in drill and out-post duties, and in fatigue parties in constructing Forts Blenker, Scott, Cameron, &c. On the 12th of October, it moved to Munson's Hill; on the 26th to Bailey's Farm; Nov. 1st, to Bailey's Cross Roads; 16th, to Camp Hunter's Chapel, where it spent the winter.

On the 18th of January, 1862, the regiment was supplied with Springfield rifled muskets, model of 1861, calibre 58. On the 14th of March, it was assigned, with its division, to Sumner's corps; 15th, marched to Fairfax Court House; 24th marched to Centreville; 25th, to Manassas Junction; 26th, to Turkey river; 27th, to Warrenton Junction. Here it was transferred (April 1st) to the "Mountain Department," under command of Gen. Fremont. On the 6th of April it marched to Warrenton; 7th, to Salem; 11th, to Paris via Piedmont and Upperville, and established pickets on the Blue Ridge mountains; 15th, marched via Upperville to Lake's House; 16th, to Snickersville and Snicker's Ferry; 17th, crossed the Shenandoah and marched to Perrysville and Opequam Hill; 18th, Gen. Rosecrans took temporary command of the division; May 6th, marched to Black Creek via Winchester; 7th, to Hanging Rock; 8th, to Romney; 9th to Burling-

\* See Col. Blenker's Report. Documents, p. 33, Vol. II, Rebellion Record.



ton; 10th, eight miles from Petersburg; 11th, to Petersburg, where the head-quarter's guard detached at Hunter's Chapel, rejoined the regiment; 12th, towards Franklin; 13th, to Franklin; 25th, on the road back to Petersburg; 26th, to Petersburg; 27th, to Moorfield; 28th, beyond Moorfield; 30th, to Martinsville; 31st, on the road to Winchester, near Strasburg; June 1st, attack by the enemy in front; 2d, marched beyond Strasburg; 3d, to Woodstock; 4th, to Edenburg; 5th, to Okeretstown and Mount Jackson; 6th, to New Market; 7th, bivouacked near Harrisonburg, and marched through Harrisonburg on the road to Cross Keys.

The battle of Cross Keys occurred on the 8th of June. On the morning of that day the regiment was ordered to move forward. It passed Harrisonburg and the battle-field of the 6th of June. At 10 o'clock the cannonade in front began; at 12 the regiment and its brigade (2d) arrived on the field of battle, and was ordered to take possession of the woods in front, and to be in readiness to advance against the enemy. This position was occupied for about four hours. At 5 o'clock the command fell back and encamped for the night.

On the 9th of June the regiment advanced as skirmishers in front of the left wing. It marched forward, passed the battle-field of the 8th, and halted in the woods about five miles beyond. It was found that the enemy had crossed the Shenandoah, and an artillery fire was soon opened on their position. The regiment camped for the night near the river.

On the 10th the army marched back to Harrisonburg; on the 11th to New Market; 12th, to Mount Jackson; 13th, camped near Mount Jackson; 17th and 18th, under arms at 3 A. M.; 19th, under arms at 2 A. M.; 20th, marched to Woodstock; 21st, to Strasburg; 22d, encamped behind the fortifications at Strasburg; 24th, marched to near Cedar Creek; 25th, General Sigel took command of the corps, vice General Fremont.

The regiment remained here until the 8th of July, when it marched to Front Royal; 9th to Milford; 10th to Thornton's Gap, and camped near Schenk's farm. Here it remained until the 8th of August, when it marched to Sperryville; 9th, to Culpepper; 10th, five miles beyond Culpepper; 11th, to Cedar Mountain; 19th, back to Culpepper; 20th, to Sulphur Springs; 21st, to Catlett's station; 22d, to Rappahannock station, but was not engaged in the battle at that place; 23d, marched to Sulphur Springs;



24th, battle of Sulphur Springs, in which the regiment destroyed the bridge and had a few wounded; 25th, to Waterloo; 26th, to Warrenton; 27th, to New Baltimore; 28th, to Gainesville.

On the 29th of August the regiment was detached from the Second brigade and united with the division under General Schurz, as a reserve, and formed in line on the edge of the wood near the fence, to cover, if necessary, the retreat of the line of skirmishers already engaged with the enemy. In the course of half an hour the enemy drove back the line of skirmishers and advanced in such force that the Twenty-ninth fell back to the batteries in its rear. It was again ordered forward, with four companies as skirmishers in front. The enemy opened a severe fire and several officers were wounded. A forward movement of the whole line was then ordered, in which the regiment joined with fixed bayonets. The enemy was forced from the woods, and his repeated attempts to re-occupy the position were repulsed. The position was finally flanked by the enemy, and the command fell back and took position on the glacis of the railroad. The regiment was here relieved and returned to the reserve under General Schurz. During the day it had 18 killed and 69 wounded.

On the 30th of August the regiment rejoined its brigade, was placed in the center and marched in a westerly direction. While on this march it received two solid shots from a battery of the enemy. The march was changed to a southerly direction, a vale and a creek passed, and the enemy discovered in skirmish line and in mass, in front and on both sides, and an engagement at once ensued. Here it attempted to regain several pieces of artillery which had been abandoned on the day previous, but was unsuccessful. It defended its position until 5 p. m., when it was overwhelmed and commenced to retreat, and under orders of Gen. Sigel moved in an easterly direction. During the day the regiment lost two killed, 26 wounded, and 17 missing—showing an aggregate loss of 20 killed, 95 wounded, and 17 missing.

On the 1st of September the regiment marched to Fairfax Court House; on the 2d to near Chain Bridge; on the 10th to Miner's Hill, near Fall's Church; on the 23d to Bailey's Cross Roads; 25th, to Fairfax Court House; November 2d to Centreville, and bivouacked near Bull Run; 3d, passed the old battle-field and reached Hay Market; 7th, marched to New Baltimore; 9th, to Thoroughfare Gap; 17th, back to Hay Market; 18th, to Bull Run; 19th, to



Centreville and Germantown, where it remained in camp until the 9th of December.

On the 10th of December the regiment marched to Fairfax station; 11th, to Wolf's Run shoals and Occoquan Hill; 12th, to Dumfries; 14th, to Stafford Court House; 15th, to Rappahannock; 16th, to Falmouth, and encamped. The movements during January, 1863, were quite limited, and consisted only of a march (Jan. 20th) to Scottsville and a return to camp on the 21st. On the 5th of February it marched to Potomac creek, and on the 6th to Stafford Court House, where it went into winter quarters.

On the 13th of April the regiment marched, with the command to which it was attached (First brigade Second division Eleventh corps) to Hartwood Church; 14th, to Kelly's ford, where the regiment was detached and sent to Rappahannock station to observe the enemy and defend the railroad bridge; on the 18th returned to Kelly's ford; 28th, detached and sent forward to the Rappahannock to protect the pontoons, and was the first regiment that crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's ford; 29th and 30th marched to the Rapidan, and from thence to Chancellorsville.

During the battle of Chancellorsville (May 1st, 2d and 3d) the regiment occupied several positions. On the 1st it was ordered to support Weiderich's battery (Thirteenth N. Y.), and took position at 4 o'clock p. m. The engagement had already begun on other parts of the field, and soon after 4 opened with shell on the position occupied by the Twenty-ninth, and continued for about one hour. At  $5\frac{1}{2}$  p. m., on the 2d, the enemy attacked this position in force, on the right, and after a half hour's engagement the wing gave way. The regiment, meanwhile, was moved to the opposite side of the road, and held that position for some time. It was then out-flanked and fell back to its rifle-pits of the previous day. The right wing was soon after again out-flanked and again fell back. The regiment marched back through the woods alongside of the road, passed an open field, and fell in behind the line of the Twelfth corps. On the 3d it was ordered to a position on the left wing of the army, where it remained until the army had re-crossed the Rappahannock, on the 6th. It reached its winter camp, at Stafford Court House, on the 7th, having sustained a loss of 96 in killed, wounded and missing.

On the 2d of June the regiment left camp and marched to Aquia creek; reached Washington on the 3d, and arrived in New York on the 4th, where it was mustered out of service.



A re-organization of the regiment was authorized July 25th, 1863, but was not effected.

*Statistics.*

	Officers.	Enl'd men.
Strength, June 4, 1861 .....	35	745
Gained to January 1, 1862 .....	15	59
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>50</b>	<b>804</b>
	Officers.	Enl'd men.
Lost—Died .....	—	9
Discharged .....	1	34
Transferred .....	7	72
Promoted .....	—	5
Resigned .....	8	—
Deserted .....	—	50
	—	16
<b>Strength January 1, 1863</b> .....	<b>34</b>	<b>634</b>
Gained to January 1, 1863 .....	25	87
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>62</b>	<b>721</b>
	Officers.	Enl'd men.
Lost—Killed in battle .....	—	27
Died of wounds, &c .....	2	17
Discharged .....	1	83
Transferred .....	3	—
Promoted .....	—	16
Resigned .....	20	—
Dismissed .....	2	—
Deserted .....	—	61
	—	28
<b>Strength January 1, 1863</b> .....	<b>34</b>	<b>517</b>
Gained before muster out .....	7	11
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>41</b>	<b>528</b>
	Officers.	Enl'd men.
Lost—Killed in battle .....	1	3
Died of disease .....	—	2
Discharged .....	—	22
Transferred .....	—	2
Promoted .....	—	5
Resigned .....	6	—
Dismissed .....	2	—
Deserted .....	—	7
	—	9
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>32</b>	<b>41</b>
	=	=
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>32</b>	<b>487</b>
	=	=



In this final number was embraced	
3 officers and 60 enlisted men for 3 years, transferred.	
1 officer and 33 enlisted men missing, absent.	
4 officers and 49 enlisted men wounded, absent.	
--	16 enlisted men wounded, August 29, 1862.
--	12 enlisted men sick, absent.
8	170

On its arrival in New York the regiment had 23 officers and 339 enlisted men.

On leaving the field, the regiment was addressed by General Von Steinwehr as follows :

*"Officers and Soldiers of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers :—*

"The term of service for which you enlisted has expired, and tomorrow you will leave this command to return to your homes. My best wishes for your future welfare accompany you. May you find the relatives and friends whom you left two years ago, in health and prosperity. May you meet in your undertakings that success which you have so well earned by your devotion to your adopted country. You were among the first who came forward to sustain this government, and by your untiring zeal, your bravery on the field of battle, and your soldierly conduct in your duties, you have won just claims upon the esteem and gratitude of your fellow citizens. You took part in the first battle of Bull Run, where your regiment was the last to leave the field, and in the campaign under General Fremont, which terminated with the reverse at Cross Keyes; afterwards in the campaign under Gen. Sigel on the Rapidan and Rappahannock rivers, and the second battle of Bull Run, and lastly, in the sanguinary battle of Chancellorsville, where again you sustained your old fame, by stubborn resistance to the overwhelming forces of the enemy. It was on this field that you, together with the other regiments of the First brigade of my division, bravely defended your position, when all around you fled in confusion. History is just, and will exempt you from all blame that may attach to others for the disasters of that day.

A. VON STEINWEHR."



## THIRTIETH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Thirtieth regiment infantry, N. Y. S. V., was organized at the Troy branch of the Albany depot, on the 21st day of May, 1861. It was composed of companies recruited and accepted as follows, viz :

Co.	Where recruited.	By whom recruited.	Date of acceptance.
A ..	Lansingburgh .. . . . .	Capt. Samuel King.....	Order 231, April 25, 1861
B ..	Troy .. . . . .	Capt. Warren L. Lansing.....	Order 256, April 25, 1861
C ..	Schenectady .. . . . .	Capt. Barent M. Van Voast ..	Order 257, April 26, 1861
D ..	Saratoga Springs .. . . . .	Capt. Miles T. Eliven .. . .	Order —, April 30, 1861
E ..	Poughkeepsie .. . . . .	Capt. Harrison Holliday.....	Order 331, May 1, 1861
F ..	Saratoga Springs.....	Capt. Albert J. Perry.....	Order 542, May 7, 1861
G ..	Saratoga county.....	Capt. Morgan H. Chrysler.....	Order 551, May 7, 1861
H ..	Hoosick.....	Capt. John Van Rensselaer ..	Order 554, May 8, 1861
I ..	Troy .. . . . .	Capt. John M. Landon .. . .	Order 625, May 14, 1861
K ..	Valatie .. . . . .	Capt. Bartholomew Pruyn .. .	Order 637, May 14, 1861

The regiment was accepted by the State Board and organized May 21st, at which time the election of the following field officers was confirmed, viz: Edward Frisby, Colonel; Charles E. Britnall, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Wm. M. Searing, Major. On the 22d of May (Special Orders 213) the regiment was directed to be immediately mustered into the service of the United States; and on the 1st of June it was so mustered by Capt. Frank L. Wheaton, U. S. A. It was armed with smooth-bore muskets, pattern of 1842, calibre 69, (subsequently exchanged,) uniformed, and supplied with tents, camp equipage, &c., and left the State on the 28th of June for Washington via Camden and Amboy. The expenditure by the State, on account of the regiment, up to August 15, 1861, was \$38,432.49, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

The regiment reached Washington on the 29th of June, and was temporarily quartered at Caspari's hotel, from whence it moved front to "Camp Union," Brightwood, five miles from Washington. On the 23d of July it crossed into Virginia, and camped at Arlington; from thence held the front at Hunter's Chapel; returned to Arlington, and from thence advanced to Upton's Hill, where it wintered. During this time it worked on forts, picketed the line west of the Leesburg and Alexandria pike, and had skirmishes with the enemy's pickets on several occasions.

The brigade, division and corps assignments of the regiment were as follows:



DATE.	First brigade.	First Division.	First corps.
Sept., 1861...	Gen. Keyes.....	Gen. McDowell .....	
March, 1862...	Gen. Augur.....	Gen. King .....	Gen. McDowell.
June, 1862...	Gen. Hatch.....	Gen. King .....	Gen. McDowell.
Aug., 1862...	Col. Sullivan .....	Gen. Hatch.....	Gen. McDowell.
Sept., 1862...	Col. Phelps .....	Gen. Doubleday.....	Gen. Hooker.
Nov., 1862...	Col. Phelps .....	Gen. Wadsworth.....	Gen. Reynolds.

The regiments associated with it in September, 1861, viz: the Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth and Eighty-fourth N. Y., remained with it during its whole term of service, and shared with it the duties and the honors of the "Iron brigade," a title which it won in the first advance on Fredericksburg in the spring of 1862.

The general services of the regiment were as follows: On the 10th of March, 1862, it marched to Centreville and Manassas; on the 15th to Alexandria, expecting to embark for the Peninsula; on the 18th, corps detached and marched to Alexandria; April 5th, marched to Manassas; 6th, to Bristow and remained nine days; 15th, marched to within fifteen miles of Falmouth, skirmished with and drove the enemy over the Rappahannock. During this march the brigade was in the advance, and reached the heights opposite Fredericksburg while the camp of the enemy and the bridges over the Rappahannock were yet burning. The advance was delayed here for some time, rebuilding the railroad bridge. Fredericksburg was soon occupied, and the command moved forward to the Massaponax, within thirty-four miles of Hanover Court-House.

While at the Massaponax, the order was received to march to Front Royal, to cut off Jackson's retreat. The regiment broke camp on the 29th of May, and reached Front Royal on the 1st of June, passing through Fredericksburg, Falmouth, Catlett's Station, Bristow, Manassas Junction, Gainesville, Haymarket, Salem and Thoroughfare Gap. The bridge over the Shenandoah was found partially burned, and Jackson's forces passing Strasburg. On the 2d, started for Falmouth, and arrived on the 15th; 24th, made a reconnoissance to Orange Court-House, and found the enemy in large force at Gordonsville; had a sharp skirmish with the enemy and fell back to Falmouth. August 5th, went out to support Gibbons' reconnaissance toward Hanover Court-House; forage train attacked by Stewart's cavalry, and attack repulsed. Up to this time the services of the regiment mainly consisted in long and



rapid marches. It had had no severe fighting, although a few of its men had been wounded in skirmishes.

On the 10th of August the regiment marched to Culpepper, and from thence to Cedar Mountain, but arrived one day after the battle. It held the Rapidan until the 18th, and then fell back to Culpepper; crossed the Rappahannock at Railroad station, and immediately faced about and disputed the passage of the river with the enemy. Heavy artillery firing continued for two days, when the enemy moved further up the river, and the brigade was advanced to White Sulphur Springs. On the 26th the regiment supported batteries all day; on the 28th it took part in the short but desperate battle of Gainesville, and held and picketed the battle field until near day-light, when it was ordered back to Manassas.

At Groveton, on the 29th of August, the regiment was ordered to the front at 4 p. m. It advanced at double-quick and marched into the fight by the flank. The enemy were in ambuscade, and reserved their fire until the advance was within fifty yards. They then delivered it with terrible effect. The advance was thrown into confusion and fell back about a mile. In the action of the 30th, the regiment was actively engaged. A correspondent writes:

"At 2 p. m. our brigade was ordered to the front and to form in two lines, the front line composed of the Thirtieth and Twenty-fourth, the second line of the Twenty-second and Eighty-fourth, and the Second U. S. Sharp-shooters deployed as skirmishers. The men were eager for close work, and they were gratified to their hearts' content. The front line passed the skirmishers and charged double-quick, driving the enemy from the open field, at the point of the bayonet, up to within thirty yards of an old railroad embankment, behind which the enemy lay. Our position was an open field, without a cover of any kind, and for two hours the Thirtieth held that ground without a support. Four times the enemy moved back his shattered columns and replaced them with fresh troops. A short range battery was enfilading our left and thinning our ranks with grape, and our own batteries were shelling our rear. One hundred rounds had been fired and the men were using the cartridges from the boxes of their dead comrades. Eight times had the colors fallen in the hands of the brave boys who carried them; thirty-six balls had passed through the flag, and its staff was shot into splinters; two hundred out of three



hundred and forty-one of our men were killed or wounded, and fourteen out of seventeen line officers had fallen, besides our gallant colonel, Edward Frisby.. The regiment was compelled to fall back."

The regiment returned to its old camp on Upton's Hill, and from thence moved on the Maryland campaign. It reached Monocacy on the 13th, and on the 14th participated in the battle of South Mountain—General Hooker in command of the corps, General Hatch of the division, and Colonel Phelps of the brigade. The conduct of the entire brigade in this battle was highly commended. It was engaged in the severe contest for the possession of the crest on the left of the ravine. A correspondent writes:

"At the battle of South Mountain the regiment was 110 strong, ten of that number were killed and wounded. The rapid marches, scant supplies and intense heat had told fearfully upon our men and officers, so that on the 17th (the battle of Antietam) there were but forty-nine officers and men reported for duty. On the morning of the 18th of September, the flag that had waved over seven hundred and eighty men fifteen months before, now cast its shadows over twenty-seven men and officers, all that remained of the Thirtieth regiment for duty."

The regiment moved from Antietam to Sharpsburg, where it received two hundred recruits and five officers. On the 30th of October it again crossed the Potomac into Virginia at Berlin; crossed Bull Run mountain and drove the enemy out of Warrenton and occupied the town. From thence it marched to Brooks' Station, on the Falmouth and Aquia Creek Railroad, where it remained until the 12th of December.

On the 12th of December the regiment moved with the left grand division of the army, under General Franklin in the attack on Fredericksburg, General Reynolds in command of corps (First), General Doubleday of division (First), and Colonel Phelps of brigade (First). The First brigade was moved to the extreme front within rifle range, but was not advanced upon the enemy's works. It repulsed, however, several attempts of the enemy to turn the left flank of the army. During three days and nights the line of battle was not broken, although front was changed as often as twenty times in one day, to prevent the shifting batteries of the enemy from taking effect. On the night of the 15th the left grand division crossed the river to the north bank. Companies B, E and I, of the Thirtieth were left on picket, and were



not withdrawn until near daylight. The loss of the regiment was forty, in killed, wounded and missing.

The regiment spent the winter in camp at Belle Plain. On the 28th of April it marched, with its brigade, to the Rappahannock, crossed on the 29th, and participated in the movements of its division, and returned on the 5th with the loss of one killed. It left the field on the 28th of May, reached Albany on the 30th, and was mustered out on the 18th of June.

#### *Statistics.*

The statistics returned by the regiment are imperfect. From the official report the following items are taken of strength and loss on the dates named:

Sept. 14, 1862—Strength	137
do do killed	4
do do wounded	6
Sept. 17, 1862—strength	53
do do killed	2
do do wounded	11
do do missing	1
Dec. 13, do strength	406
do do killed	23
do do wounded	8
do do missing	5

On the 10th of January, Lieutenant Colonel Chrysler reported that the regiment had received 270 recruits, which, added to its original enrollment (780) gave a total of 1050, and that it had then present for duty 397, showing a loss in killed, wounded, discharged, and absent sick, of 653. The following is a semi-official statement:

Whole number of men on rolls	1,154
Killed in battle	96
Died of disease	9
do accidents	3
Transferred to Seventy-sixth regiment	152
Discharged for disability	342
Mustered out	480
Absent sick	72
	1,154
=====	=====

Wounded in battle	231
Original members mustered out	196

The transfers to the Seventy-sixth regiment included five officers who were all either killed or wounded at Gettysburg.

NOTE FOR HISTORY OF THIRTIETH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.—The plan of re-organizing and re-enlisting was originated by the officers



of this regiment. In March, 1863, when their term of service was nearly expired, the officers signed a memorial, offering and pledging the regiment, if allowed to go home as a regiment thirty days before their term of service expired, that they would re-enlist and return at end of leave, re-organized for the war. This memorial was shown to Senators Morgan and Harris, and presented to the Secretary of War by Col. Searing, and urged upon his attention by others (see letter in Albany Express, last of March, 1863), but the request was refused. In the following fall the plan was taken up by the Secretary of War, and regiments having nearly a year to serve were given from three to ten months of old enlistment and granted the furlough and privileges asked for by the officers of the Thirtieth.

#### THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Thirty-first regiment Infantry, N. Y. S. V., was organized at Palace Garden, in the city of New York, on the 21st of May, 1861, and was composed in part of volunteers recruited for the "Montezuma Regiment," under Wm. H. Browne, and in part of volunteers for a regiment under Calvin E. Pratt. It also received two companies by transfer from the Thirty-sixth regiment. The companies of which it was composed were accepted and mustered as follows :

Co.	By whom recruited.	Date of acceptance.	Date of U. S. muster.
A ....	Capt. John J. S. Hassler .....	Order 408, May 3, 1861....	May 14, 1861
B ....	Capt. Leopold C. Newman .....	Order 409, May 3, 1861....	May 27, 1861
C ....	Capt. Alexis Raszewski.....	Order 410, May 3, 1861....	May 27, 1861
D ....	Capt. Michael O. McGarry.....	Order 552, May 8, 1861....	May 27, 1861
E ....	Capt. Edmund Johnson .....	Order 619, May 19, 1861....	May 27, 1861
F ....	Capt. Henry Withack.....	Order 557, May 9, 1861....	May 27, 1861
G ....	Capt. August Heiss.....	Order 547, May 7, 1861....	May 27, 1861
H ....	Capt. David Lamb .....	Order 636, May 21, 1861....	May 27, 1861
I ....	Capt. John A. Rue .....	Order 672, May 24, 1861....	May 27, 1861
K ....	Capt. John H. Watts.....	Order 673, May 24, 1861....	June 13, 1861

At a meeting of the State Military Board, held May 21st, it was "*Resolved*, That the companies commanded by Captains J. J. S. Hassler, Leopold C. Newman, Alexis Raszewski, M. O. McGarry, August Heiss, Henry Withack, Edmund Johnson, Israel G. Atwood, Alexis M. Smith and David Lamb, formed into a regiment by order of Brigadier-General Yates, be numbered Thirty-one, and that the services of Calvin E. Pratt, as Colonel; Wm. H. Browne, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Addison Dougherty, as Major, be accepted, and their election confirmed."

The companies commanded by Captains Atwood and Smith were detached, and the companies commanded by Captains Rue and Watts were attached, (Special Orders 237). These transfers were



to and from the Thirty-sixth regiment. On the 3rd of June the regiment went into camp on Riker's Island; on the 14th, its field and staff officers were mustered by Captain S. B. Hayman, and on the 24th, it left for Washington, fully armed and equipped.

To assist in recruiting the regiment, the Union Defense Committee expended \$5,458.90. The expenditure by the State, on account of the regiment, was \$39,592.40, exclusive of subsistence and quarters. Col. Pratt contributed about \$3,000 toward recruiting expenses.

On the 12th of July, the regiment crossed into Virginia, and on the 19th, started in the Second Provisional brigade, (composed of the 16th, 18th, 31st and 32d), commanded by Colonel Davies, of the Sixteenth regiment, Fifth Division, (Miles' Reserve). On the 20th, it was in the advance, and encountered the Fifth and Sixth Alabama regiments, intrenched at the head of a steep road, near Fairfax Court House. After a brisk skirmish it drove the enemy from their breastworks, followed up their retreat rapidly and captured their camp, with a quantity of provisions and other articles. At night the regiment was detached from the brigade and sent forward to meet a body of the enemy who were endeavoring to effect a flank movement on the advance of the skirmishers of the regiment; the enemy withdrew. On the 21st it was engaged on the left of the army, in the battle of Bull Run, and had the honor of being complimented for saving Major Hunt's Regular batteries.\*

On the return of the army to Washington, the regiment was temporarily assigned (Aug. 4th), to General Franklin's brigade, with the Fifteenth, Eighteenth and Thirty-second. On the 25th of September it was assigned to Gen Newton's (Third) brigade, of General Franklin's division, with the Eighteenth and Thirty-second. In this brigade it made the advance on Munson's and Mason's Hill, on the 28th of September, and skirmished all the way beyond to Springfield. It then united with its brigade in the construction of Fort Ward, in which work it was engaged during the autumn and early winter of 1861-2.

Early in March, 1862, General Newton's brigade was made the Third in General Franklin's (First) division, of General McDowell's (First) corps. It participated in the advance on Manassas (March 10th), and then returned to Alexandria. In the latter part of April the division started under General McDowell, by way of Manassas, and by hard marching reached Catlett's Station, on the

\* See official report of Colonel Pratt; Documents, p. 367, vol. II, Rebellion Record.



Manassas railroad. Here the division was detached and ordered to join General McClellan on the Peninsula. It returned to Alexandria, where it embarked; remained on transports several days, and landed at Brick House Point, (West Point), on the York river. On the 7th of May, the regiment was sent forward to meet the enemy. Almost alone and unsupported it encountered several brigades in dense wood. This was the key to the position and out of which all other regiments had been driven. For four hours it fought the enemy almost hand to hand, and drove him completely away. In this action it suffered the loss of several of its bravest men, and was highly complimented for its conduct in the official reports.

Soon after the affair at West Point, the division commanded by Gen. Franklin was made the Sixth corps. The command of the division (1st) fell upon Gen. Slocum. The brigade (3d) continued without change.

On the 27th of June, Gen. Slocum's division (under command of Gen. Newton) was sent to reinforce Gen. Porter's corps, and about half past 3 p. m., engaged in the battle of Gaines' Mill. The regiment was an active participant in this battle; fought until its ammunition was expended; lost its Colonel (Pratt) wounded; and many officers and men; charged and drove the enemy 700 yards through the woods to an open plain, and held the position until ordered back, and was the last to leave the front. In this battle the regiment lost 17 in killed, and 87 wounded.\*

Slocum's division covered the rear of Porter's corps in the march towards the James river, and was engaged at Golding's Farm (June 28th) and Charles City Cross Roads (June 30th.) In the latter engagement, the regiment was under a most terrific artillery and infantry fire. The enemy was held in complete check, and Porter's command reached Malvern Hill, at which place (July 1st) the regiment completed its share of the "seven days' battles."

The regiment remained at Harrison's Landing until the 15th of August, when it started for Newport News; passed through Williamsburg and Yorktown and reached its destination on the 21st; embarked on the 22d, and arrived at Alexandria on the 23d. On the 28th, it was detached to guard the Fairfax railroad; advanced in the night to Burke's Station; drove the enemy from that place and succeeded in extinguishing the flames of a burning bridge,

\* See report of Col. Matheson (who commanded the brigade in this battle), in connection with Thirty-second regiment.



which otherwise would have been destroyed, thus saving the bridge and telegraph. It remained on guard until all the army had fallen back on Alexandria.

On the 2d of September, the regiment went into Maryland, and on the 14th, was engaged in that portion of the battle of South Mountain, known as Crampton Gap, in which Gen. Slocum's division stormed the height, drove the enemy a mile beyond the battle ground, took a large number of prisoners, and encamped on the field. Its next action was at Antietam. Here, for two days, it was, while supporting batteries, subjected to a most furious and incessant shelling from the enemy's guns. It was the first regiment on that front which was ordered in the woods to follow up the enemy's retreat, where it skirmished with the rear guard of the enemy and took many prisoners.

The regiment moved with its division to the Rappahannock, and was in the advance on Fredericksburg, in December. In this movement the division was under the command of Gen. Brooks, and the corps under Gen. W. F. Smith. The regiment was detached from its brigade and assigned to the support of battery D, Second United States Artillery. While protecting this, it was ordered forward to support the New Jersey brigade, which had engaged the enemy and been driven back. It formed a line of battle under a heavy fire, checked the retreat of the new regiments, and then (in junction with a Vermont regiment) charged the enemy, who retired to his intrenched position. The ground taken was held until nightfall when the regiment was relieved. It returned with the army and encamped at White Oak church, from which place it moved in the "mud march" of January, and then went into winter quarters.

In the Chancellorsville campaign the regiment was selected as one of five distinguished for dash and courage, to form a Light brigade\* in the Sixth corps. On the 28th of April it marched with this brigade to within a mile of the Rappahannock, and during the night assisted in the construction of the pontoon bridge. It was with the first troops of its brigade which crossed the river, where it assisted in driving the enemy from his rifle-pits on the bank. The Light brigade had the honor to open the battle of the 2d of May, when it drove back the enemy's pickets and gave the Sixth corps opportunity to form. On the 3d it formed in line of

\* The Light brigade was composed of the Sixth Maine, Fifth Wisconsin, Thirty-first New York, Sixty-first Pennsylvania, Forty-third New York, and Third Ind. Battery N. Y. Artillery, and was under command of Brigadier General Calvin E. Pratt, formerly colonel of the Thirty-first New York.



battle at 2 A. M., and moved to the front of the enemy's works in the rear of Fredericksburg, where it lay down. At 1 P. M. the charge was sounded and the brigade dashed on to Marye's Heights. The action was short but decisive, and the State colors of the regiment were the first in the enemy's works, riddled in its passage thither by a whole charge of grape shot. The brigade soon started in pursuit of the retreating enemy, advanced about two miles and found its (Brook's) division engaged; formed in line of battle and advanced to within supporting distance. The enemy were repulsed at this point by the artillery. On the 4th it was at the front all day, but was not engaged. At night the brigade was left to cover the retreat of the army, but was surprised and the regiment lost about 100 men in prisoners, together with all its knapsacks, &c. It returned to its old camp on the 5th, having borne the lion's portion in the fighting by the Light brigade.

The Light brigade was soon after broken up, and the regiments of which it was composed returned to their old commands. The regiment remained in camp until the 21st of May, when it returned to New York and was there mustered out of service.

Authorization to re-organize the regiment was issued to Colonel Frank Jones, June 3d, 1863. A number of recruits were received under this order, but were subsequently consolidated with the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth regiment and with the Fifth regiment battalion.

#### *Statistics.*

The statistics of the regiment have not been furnished complete. On leaving the State it had a total of 802 officers and men. On the 1st of January, 1862, it had 830, and received during the year 93 recruits—total to January, 1863, 923. There were very few desertions from the regiments, and the members lost to its rolls by reason of sickness and as prisoners of war, were quite small. It was always at the front, and so severe were its losses in battle and by wounds, that out of the 923 men received prior to January, 1863, only about 200 remained to be mustered out at the expiration of its term of service. The regiment was never broken, and maintained a high reputation for discipline and tactics. Most of its old members, both officers and men, re-entered the service after the Thirty-first was mustered out.

#### THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY N. Y. S. V.

The organization of this regiment was commenced under the synonym of "First California Regiment," with the design of placing it under the command of Senator E. D. Baker, of California. In



effecting the organization, however, a misunderstanding arose which led to the withdrawal of several of the officers, and the organization of an independent regiment.\* The companies composing the regiment were recruited and accepted as follows:

Co.	Where recruited.	By whom recruited.	Date of acceptance.
A ....	Ithaca.....	Capt. Jerome Rowe .....	Order 335, May 1, 1861
B ....	Amsterdam.....	Capt. Charles Hubbs.....	Order 237, April 26, 1861
C ....	Johnstown.....	Capt. Barry J. Hays .....	Order 530, May 7, 1861
D ....	Amsterdam.....	Capt. Elisha S. Youngs.....	Order 585, May 9, 1861
E ....	New York and Tompkins co	Capt. Ross A. Fish .....	Order 636, May 14, 1861
F ....	New York .....	Capt. Jas. H. Butler .....	Order 638, May 14, 1861
G ....	New York .....	Capt. Russell Myers.....	Order 639, May 15, 1861
H†....	Tarrytown.....	Capt. William Chalmers.....	Order 353, May 2, 1861
I....	Ithaca.....	Capt. John Whitlock .....	Order 513, May 7, 1861
K....	New York .....	Capt. Wm. H. Robinson ...	Order 620, May 13, 1861

The regiment was organized on the 14th of May, 1861, by order of Brigadier General Yates, under Special Orders 187. In effecting this organization the claims of Messrs. Matheson and Pinto to the command being regarded as equal, were decided by lot in favor of the former. An election was then held and Roderick Matheson was elected colonel; Francis E. Pinto lieutenant-colonel; and George F. Lemon, major. At a meeting of the State board, on the 22d, it was "*Resolved*, That the companies \* \* formed into a regiment by order of Brigadier General Yates, and in which an election has been held by his order, be recognized and numbered No. 32, and that the services of Roderick Matheson as colonel, Francis E. Pinto as lieutenant-colonel, and George F. Lemon as major, be accepted, and their election confirmed." By Special Orders 215 (May 22, 1861) Colonel Matheson was ordered to report to General Yates for duty, and to hold his regiment in readiness to be mustered into the service of the United States.

The original headquarters of the regiment were at 950 Broadway, New York. By order of General Yates it was moved, May 16th to "camp Yates," New Dorp, Staten Island. The field and staff were mustered on the 31st of May, and the several companies on the 31st May and 13th of June, by Capt. M. Cogswell, U. S. A. The regiment was supplied with U. S. percussion muskets, model of 1842, (subsequently exchanged for Springfield muskets and Springfield rifles), and with uniforms, tents, &c. To assist in its organization the Union Defense Committee, expended \$1,303, and the State \$38,597.42, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

\* Senator Baker subsequently commanded the Seventy-first Pennsylvania volunteers, and was killed at Ball's Bluff, October 21, 1861.

† Transferred from Seventeenth regiment.



The regiment left the State on the 29th of June and arrived in Washington on the 1st of July. It crossed the Potomac on the 8th and went into encampment near Fort Ellsworth, two miles and a half from Alexandria. Here it was assigned to the Second brigade, (Col. Davies), Fifth division, (Col. Miles). On the 15th it advanced with the army towards Centreville, and encamped on the Braddock road; on the 16th surprised and routed an Alabama regiment, and captured eight of their number near Fairfax Court House; on the 17th encamped at night in the valley south of Centreville; on the 20th the left wing, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Pinto, made a reconnoissance to Blackburn's Ford, found the enemy strongly entrenched and returned to camp at 8 p. m.; on the 21st at 2 a. m., received orders to be in readiness to march, and marched at 6 a. m. to the scene of action, where it was assigned to the support of a battery on the left of the line. It retired from the field about 6 p. m., and covered the retreat until it reached Centreville Heights, where it was formed into a hollow square and repulsed a large force of the enemy's cavalry. It reached its former encampment on the 22d, and upon calling the roll only one man was found missing.

On the 21st of August companies K and D established the first line of pickets beyond Munson's Hill. About this time it was assigned to General Newton's (Third) brigade, of General Franklin's division, with the Fifteenth, Eighteenth and Thirty-first New York, and with this brigade made the reconnoissance in force to Munson's Hill on the 28th of September. During the fall and early winter it assisted in the construction of Fort Ward, and went into winter quarters with its brigade.

On the 10th of March the regiment took part in the general advance upon Centreville and Manassas—its brigade forming part of General Franklin's division of General McDowell's First corps. On the 9th of April it reached Cattlett's Station. Here General Franklin's division was detached from General McDowell's corps and returned to Alexandria, where (April 17th) it embarked on transports for the Peninsula campaign. It arrived in Poquosin bay on the 19th, where, after a few days it disembarked and encamped until May 4th, when it re-embarked and proceeded up the river to opposite Yorktown, from whence on the 5th, it proceeded to West Point. At 2 p. m. on the 6th, the division landed. "At about 9 a. m. on the 7th, a large force of the enemy appeared,



consisting of Whiting's division and other troops, and between 10 and 11 A. M. they attacked the part of the line held by Newton's brigade. The action continued until 3 P. M., when the enemy retired, all his attacks having been repulsed."\* In this action the Thirty-second was the most heavily engaged. In the early part of the engagement it sent out three companies as skirmishers, while the remainder of the regiment supported Hexhamer's battery. It was soon after ordered to sweep the woods in front of its position at all hazards. An advance was immediately made in line of battle, the right resting upon a deep morass, thus guarding against any attempt of the enemy to make a flank movement on the right. After advancing about a quarter of a mile the enemy ("Hampton's Legion" and the "Louisiana Tigers") was encountered, and fierce fire opened on the regiment. The action was sustained with great gallantry, and the enemy driven from the field. Although other troops of the brigade were engaged, almost the entire loss fell upon the Thirty-second.

On the 7th of May, Franklin's division was organized as the Sixth corps, under command of Gen. Franklin, and Gen. Slocum succeeded to the command of the division (1st.) The brigade (3d) remained under Gen. Newton without change. The regiment left West Point on the 10th; passed through Cumberland, White House Point, Tunstall's Station and Coal Harbor, and reached New Market Bridge on the 25th. Here it encamped on the farm of Dr. Gaines, near Gaines' Mill. On the 18th of June it crossed the Chickahominy at Woodbury's Bridge, and encamped near Smith's division.

The battle of Gaines' Mill occurred on the 27th of June.† The part taken by the regiment in this action is stated in its official report of Col. Matheson, July 5th, as follows :

"The Thirty-second, Eighteenth and Thirty-first New York, and the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, were ordered to cross the Chickahominy to the support of Porter's division, who was keeping in check an advance of the enemy upon his lines. The regiment arrived upon the field of battle about four o'clock P. M. At this time orders were received to so place the Thirty-second and Eighteenth regiments upon the field as in my discretion I deemed best, when they immediately went to relieve the Massa-

\* McClellan's Report, p. 92.

† The brigade in this action was under command of Col. Matheson of the Thirty-second New York, and the division under Gen. Newton.



chussets regiments, who were occupying a position upon an eminence, in front of a belt of woods which protected the enemy's front line in that locality. This position the Thirty-second and Eighteenth retained against the assaults of superior forces until I was compelled to send my Adjutant to report our situation, as well as the want of ammunition. In the meantime, I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Pinto to bring up the Thirty-first regiment, who were lying in a deep cut to the left of our position. Ordering Lieutenant-Colonel Pinto to take charge of the Thirty-second and Eighteenth regiments, I instantly led the Thirty-first forward to meet the enemy, who appeared in large force on our right flank. This position was held until sufficient time had elapsed for the Thirty-second and Eighteenth, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Pinto, to change their position, when I ordered the Major of the Thirty-first (the Colonel being wounded) to retire, keeping up the fire until he reached a position behind the fence, lying along the road or deep cut. Orders were then given for the Thirty-second and Eighteenth to retire into the woods skirting our left, which position they held until the enemy appeared in such force upon our left as compelled us to retire, which they all did in good order, and formed in line of battle on the brow of the hill across the road leading to Woodbury's Bridge, where we remained until 10 o'clock A. M., of the 28th, when orders were received to return across the Chickahominy. Both officers and men behaved nobly during the entire action. The loss sustained in killed, wounded and missing was fifty-eight."

During the battle of White Oak Swamp (June 30), the regiment supported Hexhamer's battery. It was under a heavy artillery fire from 12 o'clock M., until dark, and was then ordered to guard the out-posts against any surprise of the enemy, as well as to protect and guard the transportation and supply trains of the division. It also supported the same battery at Turkey Bend (July 1st) during the battle of Malvern Hill. It arrived at Harrison's Landing about 6 A. M., on the 2d of July.

The regiment left Harrison's Landing on the 16th of August; crossed the Chickahominy on the 17th; passed through Williamsburg on the 18th; arrived at Yorktown on the 19th; marched through the village of Warwick Court House on the 20th; reached Newport News on the 21st, and there embarked (22d) on the steamer Daniel Webster, in company with the Eighteenth regiment; landed at Alexandria on the 24th, and marched up the Lit-



tle River turnpike to near the seminary and encamped; marched for the front on the 29th; reached Centreville at 4 p. m., on the 30th, and was assigned to Centreville Heights as one of the reserve regiments. From this position it fell back with the army to Alexandria.\*

The Maryland campaign opened on the 6th of September. The regiment moved with its brigade during the night of the 6th, crossed the Long Bridge, and in the morning reached Tenallytown; passed through Rockville on the 8th; Darnestown on the 9th; Downesville on the 11th; Urbanna on the 12th, and arrived at Burkettsville, near Crampton Gap, on the 14th, about 2 o'clock, p. m. The action of the regiment in this battle, as well as in the battle at Antietam on the 17th, is reported as follows:

"Sept. 14. At 4 o'clock, p. m., the brigade to which the regiment is attached was deployed in two lines of attack. The Thirtieth-second was in front and advanced in line of battle over numerous fences, under a shower of shot and shell, preserving their line in perfect order, and halting about one hundred yards from the enemy's line, who were protected by a stone wall running along the base of the hill, known as Crampton Gap, until the lines on the right and left of the regiment were properly formed for the final assault. The time thus occupied was about fifteen minutes, when the order was given to charge. The regiment advanced at a double quick, with the greatest impetuosity and courage, leaping the stone wall that protected the enemy, breaking their line. The enemy panic-stricken, fled up the mountain side, the regiment gallantly pursuing them, meeting and breaking fresh lines of the enemy, who poured a murderous volley upon our advancing troops. Undaunted they still pressed on, routing the strong reserve in the Gap, and finally achieving one of the most brilliant victories of the war. These results were not consummated without severe loss. At least 25 per cent. of our right were either killed or wounded. It was in this battle that our Colonel and Major were mortally wounded, both of whom have since died. The loss sustained by the regiment was fifty-nine, in killed and wounded.

"September 17. The regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. Pinto, after a rapid march of eight miles, arrived on the battle field at Antietam Valley about 11 o'clock a. m. The brigade

\* See History of Eighteenth regiment.



was deployed in four lines of attack—the Thirty-second regiment in the front line, immediately in front of the batteries of the corps, and within two hundred yards of the enemy, on the extreme right of the line, which had been taken and re-taken three times that morning. During the remainder of the day the enemy kept up a terrific fire, shot falling and shell bursting all around our position. The men, clinging close to mother earth, escaped with but small loss. The regiment occupied this position until the morning of the 19th, throwing out skirmishers by day and pickets by night, when it was discovered that the enemy had retired from our front. The loss sustained by the regiment was five wounded."

From Antietam the regiment moved with its division to near Shepherdstown Ford, and from thence to Bakersville, where it remained about one month. On the 29th of October, the corps moved on another advance into Virginia; crossed the mountain at Crampton Gap on the 31st, and arrived at Berlin; crossed the Potomac at Berlin on the 2d of November, and from thence continued the march; passed through Perceyville on the 3d; reached Union on the 4th; passed Upperville on the 5th, and encamped on the 6th at White Plains, on the Manassas Gap railroad; on the 9th, crossed Bull Run mountains to New Baltimore; on the 17th, reached Catlett's Station, and, on the 18th, Stafford Court-House. From Stafford Court-House it marched to near Belle Plain Landing, and there encamped.

Meanwhile some changes had occurred in the command. Army Grand divisions were organized; the left (Third) under General Franklin. The corps (Sixth) came under General W. F. Smith. General Newton had succeeded General Sloeum in command of the division, and had in turn been succeeded by General Brooks; and Col. Matheson, who commanded the brigade at Crampton Gap, and was mortally wounded in that action, had been succeeded by Colonel J. J. Bartlett (now Brevet Major General) of the Twenty-seventh N. Y.

The brigade reached the Rappahannock on the 11th of December, about 4 p. m. On the 12th it was ordered to cross the river at a point about two miles below the city of Fredericksburg, as a part of General Franklin's Left Grand division. The subsequent action of the regiment is reported as follows:

"The brigade crossed the river, at the point indicated, under cover of a dense fog. The Eighteenth N. Y. Vols. was deployed as skirmishers. The Thirty-second N. Y. occupied its old position



in the front line, and was ordered to advance. The enemy's skirmishers fell back, and the regiment advanced until it reached the enemy's main line, where a halt was ordered. At about 12 o'clock, A. M., the fog lifted, discovering to the enemy our position, who immediately opened upon us a severe artillery fire from the range of hills in our front. Their fire was incessant for nearly two hours, but done little damage, as the regiment was sheltered by a rise of ground in front of which they took position. There the regiment remained until the next morning, the men suffering severely from cold and want of shelter.

"December 13th. Regiment relieved by fresh troops. About nine o'clock our right and left became engaged. Everything remained quiet in front until about one o'clock, P. M., when the enemy made an attack upon the First New Jersey brigade, which was occupying our front line. The Fifteenth New Jersey broke and retired in disorder, when the Thirty-first and Thirty-second New York Vols. were ordered to advance and check the enemy's progress, which was done in a gallant manner. The enemy immediately fell back. Night closing in upon us, all further operations were suspended for the day.

"December 14th. Everything remained quiet along the line, except occasional picket firing.

"December 15th. Regiment detailed to the front for picket duty. Nothing occurred to disturb the quiet which reigned along the lines of the previous day.

"December 16th. About three o'clock, A. M., received orders to withdraw the regiment from picket duty, and start, without noise, and re-cross the Rappahannock, which was successfully accomplished before daylight—the entire army having crossed nearly two hours previous to the crossing of this regiment. Too much praise cannot be awarded the officers and men of the regiment for the manner in which they carried out the order of withdrawal, all knowing and feeling that they were alone upon this part of the field, and with no reserve to fall back or rely upon. The loss sustained by the regiment was one killed and three wounded."

The regiment returned to camp near Belle Plain, and remained until the 29th of January, when it participated in the second advance under General Burnside, and reached Banks' Ford. The movement was defeated, it will be remembered, by the heavy fall of rain, which rendered the roads impassable, and won for the



movement the title of the "mud march." The regiment then went into winter quarters, with picket and camp duties and occasional reviews.

Soon after General Hooker succeeded to the command of the army several changes were made in the brigade and corps. Grand divisions were abolished. General Sedgwick succeeded General Smith in command of the Sixth corps, (Feb. 5th, 1863). General Russell succeeded to the command of the Third brigade, from which the Thirty-first regiment was detached for the Independent Light brigade, organized in the First division, under General Pratt; and the One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania volunteers, was transferred to the brigade.

The brigade moved on the 28th of April, to the bank of the Rappahannock, where it was assigned to the duty of crossing the river in boats during the night, and cover the building of the pontoon bridges. A delay occurred, however, and the boats did not start until day-dawn on the 1st of May. The movement was effected in good order. The enemy were driven from their rifle-pits and entrenchments thrown up, covering the subsequent operations. On the 2d, the brigade advanced half a mile; and on the 3d, the Thirty-second and Eighteenth New York, lay in position supporting battery D, Second U. S. Artillery, near the ruins of the Barnard house, where they were shelled four hours by the enemy. At 1 p. m. the Thirty-second and Eighteenth marched into Fredericksburg and bivouacked in the streets until 5 p. m., when they advanced out about four miles on the plank road towards Chancellorsville. The brigade was got together in the evening at Salem, Church, and remained in this position until the afternoon of the 4th, when the Sixth corps retreated to Banks' Ford, a distance of five miles, and crossed in the night under fire from the enemy's batteries. On the 5th, 6th and 7th, rested near the ford, and on the 8th returned to winter camp.

The regiment left the field on the 25th of May, and reached New York on the 27th, where it was mustered out.

#### *Statistics.*

The statistics of the regiment are imperfect. It left for the field with 842 officers and men, and reported 730 as its strength on the first of September following. On the first of January, 1863, it reported as follows:



Number of enlisted men at organization.....	797
do of recruits received.....	243
Total.....	1,040
	=====
Discharged .....	155
Deserted .....	71
Missing in action .....	1
Promoted.....	11
Transferred .....	5
Dropped by General Orders.....	132
Deaths.....	38
Killed in action or died of wounds.....	34
Present and absent on leave .....	581 1,040
	=====
Wounded in action.....	127
On extra duty .....	47
Sick .....	9
Musicians .....	13
Number of effective men present.....	397
	=====
Total .....	593
	=====

### THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY N. Y. S. V.

The Thirty-third regiment infantry N. Y. S. V., or "Ontario Regiment," was organized at Elmira, by order of General Van Valkenburgh, on the 17th of May, 1861. It was composed of companies recruited as follows:

Company A.—Seneca Falls; recruiting commenced in April; George M. Guion elected captain May 9th; left for Elmira May 16th.

Company B.—Palmyra; recruiting commenced April 20th; Joseph W. Corning elected captain April 28th; left for Elmira May 16th.

Company C.—Waterloo; "Waterloo Wright Guards," Captain John F. Aikens; sworn into State service April 26th; left for Elmira April 30th.

Company D.—Canandaigua; elected J. R. Cutler captain April 28th; left for Elmira May 10th.

Company E.—Geneseo; Captain Wilson B. Warford; mustered in May 4th; left for Elmira May 15th.

Company F.—Nunda; recruiting commenced April 19th; elected James M. McNair captain May 6th; left for Elmira May 18th.



Company G.—Buffalo; "Richmond Guards," Captain T. B. Hamilton; subsequently Captain Thaddeus Bodine.

Company H.—Geneva; Captain Calvin Walker; mustered in April 25th; left for Elmira May 3d.

Company I.—Penn Yan; Captain James M. Letts; recruiting commenced April 27th; left for Elmira May 18th.

Company K.—Seneca Falls; Captain Patrick McGraw; recruiting commenced April 9th; left for Elmira May 22d.

The official record of company acceptances and muster is as follows:

Co.	Captains named in acceptance.	Date of acceptance.	Date of U. S. muster.
A ....	George M. Guion .....	Order 579, May 9, 1861..	July 6, from May 22
B ....	Joseph W. Corning .....	Order 592, May 9, 1861..	July 6, from May 22
C ....	John F. Aikens .....	Order 299, April 30, 1861..	July 6, from May 22
D ....	John R. Cutler .....	Order 508, May 7, 1861..	July 6, from May 22
E ....	Wilson B. Warford .....	Order 578, May 9, 1861..	July 6, from May 22
F ....	James M. McNair .....	Order 610, May 13, 1861..	July 6, from May 22
G ....	Thaddeus Bodine .....	Order 300, April 30, 1861..	July 6, from May 22
H ....	Calvin Walker .....	Order 345, May 1, 1861..	July 6, from May 22
I ....	James M. Letts .....	Order 629, May 14, 1861..	July 6, from May 22
K ....	Patrick McGraw .....	Order 655, May 18, 1861..	July 6, from May 22

The officers of eight companies met at Elmira, on the 17th of May, in informal organization. On the 21st the organization was rendered complete by the election of Robert F. Taylor as colonel; Calvin Walker as lieutenant colonel; and Robert J. Mann as major. On the 22d of May the State Military Board passed the following resolution, viz:

"Resolved, That the companies of Captains J. R. Cutler, Calvin Walker, Patrick McGraw, John F. Aikens, Thaddeus Bodine, Jas. M. Letts, George M. Guion, Joseph W. Corning, W. B. Warford, and James M. McNair, formed into a regiment by order of Brigadier General Van Valkenburgh, be confirmed as a regiment numbered 33; that the election of Robert F. Taylor as colonel, Calvin Walker as lieutenant-colonel, and Robert J. Mann as major, be confirmed and their services accepted."

Special Orders 217, of the same date, recited this action and ordered Colonel Taylor to report for duty to General Van Valkenburgh, and to hold his regiment in readiness to be mustered into the service of the United States, which muster was made by Capt. L. Sitgreaves, U. S. A., on the 6th of July, for two years from May 22d.

The regiment was armed with United States percussion muskets,



pattern of 1842, calibre 69; supplied with uniforms, camp equipage and tents. While at Elmira it was presented with a regimental banner by the ladies of Canandaigua, through Mrs. Chesebro, which was received with appropriate ceremonies. To assist in the organization of the companies the citizens of the localities in which they were raised made liberal contributions. The expenditure on the part of the State, on account of the regiment, up to August 15, 1861, was \$42,112.06, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

The regiment left Elmira for Washington on the 8th of July, via Williamsport, Harrisburg and Baltimore, and arrived on the 9th; was assigned to temporary quarters, and on the 10th marched out on Seventh street about two and one-half miles and established "camp Granger." It remained here for about one month. Toward evening on the 21st of July, during the battle of Bull Run, it received marching orders and moved in the direction of Long Bridge. On reaching the Treasury building, however, the order was countermanded and it returned to camp.

On the 6th of August the regiment broke camp and proceeding through Georgetown, along the river road, took up a new position near the reservoir, about half a mile from Chain Bridge, and camped on the ground known as "Camp Lyon." It was here brigaded with the Third Vermont and Sixth Maine, under Colonel (since General) W. F. Smith. The Second Vermont was subsequently added to the brigade. The time was principally employed in drilling, constructing rifle-pits and a redoubt mounting three guns.

On the 3d of September a detachment of fifty-two men, from companies C and D, crossed the river and proceeded as far as Langley. In the evening the entire brigade crossed over the Long Bridge. Other troops crossed the same evening, and eighteen hundred axes were immediately at work felling trees and clearing sites for Forts Marey and Ethan Allen. In three days time heavy siege guns were mounted. During the construction of the forts, the camp was known as "camp Advance." The regiment moved from this camp to "camp Ethan Allen," where a re-organization of brigades occurred, under which the Thirty-third was brigaded (Third brigade) with the Forty-ninth and Seventy-ninth New York, and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, under Colonel Stevens, as a part of the division under General W. F. Smith.

On the 29th of September Smith's division moved up the Lew-



insville turnpike to Makell's Hill, where it formed in line of battle, with Mott's battery in front, supported by the Thirty-third. A few shots were fired from this battery, dispersing a body of the enemy's cavalry. Soon after, the enemy opened a warm artillery fire along the whole line, which was responded to by our batteries. Many of the enemy's missiles struck among the Thirty-third, but no one of the regiment was injured.

On the 10th of October the division again moved to Makell's Hill and formed in line of battle, skirmishers being thrown out in front. On the 11th, advanced half a mile, where the regiment established "Camp Griffin," and remained during the winter. While here it was employed in reconnoissances (with two skirmishes with the enemy's cavalry), slashing timber, reviews, picket duty, &c. Several changes occurred in the brigade during October. Colonel Stevens was detached with the Seventy-ninth New York, and Colonel Taylor took charge of the brigade until relieved by General Brennan. General Brennan was soon after detached with the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania. General Brooks now commanded the brigade for a few days, and the Eighty-sixth New York supplied the place of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania. General Davidson succeeded General Brooks. The Eighty-sixth New York was returned to General Carey's division, and the Seventy-seventh New York assigned to the vacancy in the Third brigade.

On the 10th of March, 1862, at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  a. m., the regiment moved in the advance towards Manassas—Smith's division being the second in General Keyes' Fourth corps, and the Third brigade, under General Davidson, being composed of the Thirty-third, Seventy-seventh and Forty-ninth New York, and the Seventh Maine. The Third brigade encamped for the night at Flint Hill, and remained there four days. Meanwhile it was ascertained that the enemy had abandoned Manassas, and that a change in the direction of the advance on Richmond had been determined upon. On the 15th, Smith's division resumed the line of march, passed through Fairfax and encamped at Cloud's Mills, near Alexandria. On the 23d the regiment marched to Alexandria and embarked on steamers for Fortress Monroe, reached Old Point Comfort on the 25th, disembarked and marched through the village of Hampton to the James River and encamped.

On the 27th of March, Smith's division marched to Watts' Creek, a small hamlet near Big Bethel, dispersed a company of



the enemy's cavalry, and returned on the 28th and encamped about two miles north of Newport News. Two other expeditions were sent out to Watts' Creek, the first composed of two companies of the Thirty-third, and the second of the Third brigade. On the 4th of April the army commenced moving in the direction of Yorktown. During the afternoon of that day, the regiment reached Young's Mills, where it occupied the huts which the enemy had left in the morning. On the 5th it reached Lee's Mills, where skirmishing and artillery firing immediately commenced and continued for several days. The position occupied by the division was found to be unnecessarily exposed, and it was ordered to fall back a short distance. The Thirty-third was the last to leave the front where it had maintained its position under the hottest of the enemy's fire for fifty-four hours, and lost in wounded one officer and several privates. On the 11th of April, the brigade moved one mile and a half nearer Yorktown, and encamped directly in front of the enemy's fortifications, where it built corduroy roads, slashed timber, etc., until General Smith made the unsuccessful attempt to cross the Warwick River with the Vermont brigade, when it moved a mile and a half to the right, where it remained until the evacuation of Yorktown. Here the regiment was engaged in reconnoissances, constructing rifle-pits and earth-works.

On the 4th of May, Smith's division crossed Warwick Creek and pushed forward in pursuit of the retreating enemy. The regiment, however, was delayed through mistake, and did not march until 5 p. m. It bivouacked for the night seven miles east of Williamsburg, and did not reach its division until after the battle of Williamsburg had opened. About 11 o'clock, General Hancock, temporarily commanding the Third brigade with his own, was ordered to the right of the division to turn the enemy's position. In executing this order the Thirty-third marched about two miles to the right, crossed King's creek on a high dam, and soon after halted near an abandoned redoubt. Here it was actively engaged in skirmish line until evening, when the enemy moved in force on General Hancock's position. Three companies of the regiment were then occupying the abandoned redoubt. The advance of the enemy appeared irresistible. The right and left of General Hancock's line wavered and the members of several regiments retreated across the dam. At this juncture Lieutenant Colonel Corning suggested to Colonel Taylor that a "charge"



was the only thing that could check the enemy. The charge was ordered, and Lieutenant Colonel Corning, with his three companies, sprang forward on the double-quick. Incited by this gallant example of three companies charging a whole division, other regiments followed. Fearing that they had underrated our force, the enemy broke and fled in confusion. It was a most daring exploit, and decided the fortunes of the day on the left. On the evening of the 7th General McClellan rode into camp and addressed the regiment as follows:

"Officers and soldiers of the Thirty-third: I have come to thank you in person for gallant conduct on the field of battle on the 5th instant. I will say to you what I have said to other regiments engaged with you. All did well—did all I could expect. But you did more; you behaved like veterans. You are veterans—veterans of a hundred battles could not have done better. Those on your left fought well; but you won the day! You were at the right point, did the right thing, and at the right time. You shall have Williamsburg inscribed on your banner."

A delay of three or four days occurred at Williamsburg. The Thirty-third broke camp, on the 9th, for the Chickahominy, and camped at "Burnt Ordinary;" passed New Kent Court-House on the 11th, and was nearly two weeks in reaching the Chickahominy. On reaching White House, a reorganization of the corps was made—the divisions of General Franklin and General Smith being united under General Franklin as the Sixth corps. The position of Smith's division had hitherto been in the left wing of the army, but by the change in the corps organizations, it was brought to the extreme right, in which position it continued in the advance on Richmond.

On the 25th of May occurred the battle of Mechanicsville. General Stoneman had pushed forward to this place on the 23d, supported by Gen. Davidson's brigade, and encountered "Howell Cobb's brigade." A part of the Thirty-third was on picket until the 24th, when the infantry pushed on to Mechanicsville. Three companies of the Thirty-third were deployed as skirmishers, and discovered the enemy drawn up in the principal street, and in a neighboring grove. The whole brigade now moved up, and the skirmishers of the Thirty-third were, for a time, exposed to our own as well as to the fire of the enemy. A heavy artillery fire was soon concentrated on the buildings in which the enemy had taken shelter, and compelled an exodus on their part. General



Davidson ordered a charge, and the Thirty-third and Seventy-seventh rushed forward and drove the enemy out of the village. Detachments from the Thirty-third and other regiments held the village during the night, and on the following day rejoined the brigade at Beaver Dam.

The brigade moved from Beaver Dam on the 26th of May, and encamped on the Gaines' Farm, where it remained until the 5th of June, when the division was ordered to cross the Chickahominy and encamp on Golden's Farm. The brigade took the advance and crossed the river at "Dispatch Station," being compelled to march fifteen miles to reach a point only three miles opposite its old encampment. When the Thirty-third arrived at Golden's Farm, a brisk skirmish had already commenced with the enemy. Our artillery immediately opened fire and the enemy retreated. The division went into camp and remained until the 28th of June. While here, the regiment built Fort Davidson, and constructed numerous rifle-pits.

During the battle at Gaines' Mill, on the 27th, a portion of Franklin's corps was sent to the support of Gen. Porter. Smith's division, however, remained on Golden's Farm. On the 28th Colonel Taylor moved, with a portion of his command, to relieve and support the picket line. He had barely reached the picket, however, before the enemy opened a heavy artillery fire from twenty pieces upon the camp. The camp-guard, sick, etc., immediately sought refuge behind the earthworks, and remained during the pitiless shower of shot and shell. After an hour the enemy advanced and drove in the picket line, which retreated in good order to the breastworks. The enemy, flushed with success, moved steadily forward until within a few yards of the breast-work, when they were met with sheets of fire from well-directed guns, and broke and fled in great disorder. The enemy reformed and again moved to the attack, and were again repulsed. Under the third attempt, Col. Lamar, of the Eighth Georgia, who led the enemy, was killed, while Mott's battery, which had come up, opened an enfilading fire, and sent the enemy flying in all directions. Gen. Davidson, in his report of the affair, said:

"The Thirty-third New York Volunteers, Colonel Taylor, of my brigade, then on picket, in conjunction with the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania (two companies), Colonel Irwin, had the honor of repulsing the enemy most handsomely. The conduct of the Thirty-third New York, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania and Seventh Maine, under



this terrible, concentrated fire, which took us completely by surprise, was all that could be desired."

The right wing of the Thirty-third was again detailed on picket on the night of the 28th. During the night Captain McNair, under Gen. Davidson's orders, destroyed the camp equipage of the entire brigade. Companies A and F relieved C, D and I at 1 o'clock, A. M. Meanwhile the retreat had commenced, and regiment after regiment disappeared in the distance, and the picket was left alone in front of the enemy. It maintained its position, however, until after day-dawn, almost feeling the breath of the advancing enemy, and retired on signal.

The division marched two miles on Sunday morning, keeping on the high lands which skirt the Chickahominy, in order to protect the right. It halted about one mile to the right of Savage's Station, and after remaining in line of battle a few moments, fell back to the station. The pioneers of the Thirty-third were here detailed to assist in destroying stores, and soon lighted the heavens with costly fires. After remaining two hours in the woods around the station, the brigade marched two miles to the rear, where the men helped themselves to new clothing from a quantity of quartermaster's stores that had been left for want of transportation. It then returned to the station to support General Brooks, who had become engaged with the enemy. The battle lasted until an hour after sunset, when a brilliant cavalry charge totally routed and put to flight the rebels. At 10 o'clock in the evening the brigade again moved to the rear, towards White Oak swamp.

General Davidson fell under sun-stroke on the 29th, and Colonel Taylor succeeded to the command of the brigade. The march during the night was one of great fatigue and confusion. Regiments and brigades were broken up and mingled together, and at White Oak swamp bridge each regiment pushed ahead pell-mell, in order to get over first. Colonel Taylor's brigade got together about 6 A. M., and started on the road to Harrison's Landing. After proceeding a short distance it halted and stacked arms. Suddenly, as the men were receiving rations, the roar of cannon broke the stillness and shot and shell fell in a shower. Under cover of the forest on the opposite side of the swamp, the enemy had planted his batteries in close proximity, and obtained a perfect range of our forces. A momentary panic ensued, but the men were speedily put in line and repulsed every attempt of the enemy to cross the swamp.



About half past eight p. m., the enemy's fire slackened, and the division withdrew, leaving only a picket line in the enemy's front.

The division reached Malvern Hill an hour after daylight on the 1st of July. Here every alternate man was selected as skirmishers, and the others permitted to sleep. The battle of Malvern Hill was in the meantime being fought, continuing from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m. The regiment was ordered in from picket and permitted a few hours' rest, and then sent to the front to support Ayers' battery. It had hardly taken position behind the guns, however, before it was ordered to move on. Reaching a large wheat field, a portion of the army was found drawn up in a hollow square, expecting an attack, but no enemy appeared. The regiment here joined its brigade under Colonel Taylor, and proceeded on towards Harrison's Landing, where it arrived about 2 p. m.

On the 16th of August, Smith's division took up the line of march for Newport News. General Davidson having been transferred to the west, and Colonel Taylor being absent on recruiting service, the command of the brigade fell upon Lieutenant-Colonel Corning, of the Thirty-third, and subsequently upon Colonel Von Vegesack, of the Twentieth New York. The brigade reached Hampton on the 21st of August, and embarked on the 22d on board the steamers Vanderbilt and Empire city; anchored at Aquia creek the same day, but did not land; proceeded to Alexandria on the 24th, and went into camp at Fort Ellsworth. On the 29th, the Sixth corps moved to Annandale; on the 30th, to Fairfax Court House, and from thence to Cub Run. Here the countermarch was ordered to Centreville. The Thirty-third left the front about 7 p. m., on Monday, and halted one mile west of Fairfax Court House. After sleeping two hours, moved back with its division to the front, and constituted the rear guard of the retreating forces. About 10 a. m. it was withdrawn, and reached its old camping ground at Alexandria at 10 p. m.

The Sixth corps moved on the evening of the 6th of September, and marched until 2 a. m. of the 7th when it halted at Tenallytown, resumed the march at 5. p. m., and continued for six miles; marched through Rockville on the 8th, and bivouacked four miles east of Darnestown; moved to Seneca creek on the 9th; to Barnsville and Sugar Loaf Mountain on the 11th, and to Monocacy Bridge on the 12th. On the 13th, the Thirty-third and Twentieth, New York, were ordered forward to drive the enemy out of Jefferson's



Pass. The enemy fell back and were followed a mile beyond the village of Jefferson. The remainder of the division came up and bivouacked for the night. The brigade was now under command of Col. Irwin, of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania.

In the battles of the 14th of September, the Sixth corps, under Gen. Franklin, was assigned to the duty of taking Crampton Gap. How thoroughly this duty was performed, is too well understood to require repetition here. During the engagement, the Thirty-third and other regiments of the Third brigade, supported Gen. Brooks, dashed up the woody summit, charged the battery at the left of the pass, and captured two guns, together with numerous prisoners. It then moved down the west side of the mountain and bivouacked at the foot in Pleasant Valley. The next day the corps stood to arms at sunrise, to march to the relief of Harper's Ferry, but the surrender of that post by Col. Miles was soon announced, and the corps was directed to other duties.

The Sixth corps left Pleasant Valley at daylight on the 17th, and marched rapidly to the battle-field of Antietam. It arrived just as our lines were being overwhelmed. The Third brigade and two others pressed forward, put the enemy to flight, and established the lines far in advance of where they had been at the opening of the fight. But this success cost dear. Fifty-three were killed and wounded in the Thirty-third alone. This position was held during the remainder of the contest. At night a guard of three officers, nine sergeants and thirty men, from the Thirty-third, were posted in front of the regiment, and after dark moved forward to within a hundred yards of the enemy. Towards morning, the officer of the guard informed Lieutenant-Colonel Corning that the enemy were moving artillery back by hand. The fact was immediately reported to Gen. Smith. An hour later, the retreat of the enemy could be seen from Burnside's position. About noon the Third brigade was relieved. The following are extracts from the report made by the commander of the Third brigade, immediately succeeding the battle, viz:

"A severe, unexpected volley from the woods on our right struck full on the Thirty-third and Seventy-seventh, which staggered them for a moment, but they soon closed up, faced by the rear rank, and formed in a close and scorching fire, driving back and scattering the enemy at this point. \* \* \* \* \* The Thirty-third and Seventy-seventh, under Lieutenant-Colonel Corning and Captain Babcock, repulsed the enemy handsomely, and



then took and held firmly their respective places in line of battle until relieved."

On the 19th, the regiment moved with the corps to Williamsport. On the 23d, it encamped near Bakersville, where it remained three weeks. On the 6th of October, two hundred recruits arrived for the regiment, and were apportioned among the several companies, a part being formed into a new company, D, that company having been disbanded. On the 11th, it moved to Hagerstown; 18th, passed through Hagerstown and arrived at Clear Spring the following morning. Here the Thirty-third was stationed on the Potomac to guard Nolan's Ferry, Dam No. 5, the "Fiddle String," and other points on the river and canal. On the 2d of November, it crossed the Potomac at Berlin, passed through Lovettsville and encamped, and from thence to White Plains.

On the 7th of November, Gen. Burnside took command of the army, and soon after organized it in three grand divisions—the First and Sixth corps being placed under command of Gen. Franklin on the left; Gen. Smith succeeded Gen. Franklin in command of the Sixth corps; Gen. Howe succeeded Gen. Smith in the command of the division, and the brigade was placed under Gen. Vinton. The march was resumed on the 15th of November, and was continued (by the 6th corps) to Stafford Court House. On the 3d of December, it started for Belle Plain, where it bivouacked, on the 6th, about six miles from Fredericksburg. The Third brigade (2d division, 6th corps) was now composed of the Thirty-third, Twentieth, Forty-ninth and Seventy-seventh New York, and Seventh Maine.

The advance on Fredericksburg commenced on the 11th of December. During the night four pontoon bridges were commenced, but were not completed until the next day. The Sixth corps crossed on the morning of the 13th—the Thirty-third regiment crossing at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  o'clock. An hour and a half later, the corps was drawn up in line of battle—the Thirty-third in the center—and moved forward. Skirmishers were thrown out, and the enemy encountered near Bowling Green road, where the Thirty-third lost the first man wounded in the corps. Franklin's division reached its position, on a plain, bounded on the north by Hazel Creek, east by the Rappahannock, west by a chain of hills, and south by the Massaponax, and there lay upon its arms during the night. On the 13th, the Thirty-third was posted in the first of the three lines of battle, to support a battery. At an early hour



in the day, Gen. Vinton was wounded, and Col. Taylor took command of the brigade until the arrival of Gen. Neill. About 9 o'clock the fire became general along the line. The guns supported by the Thirty-third were repeatedly hit by the enemy, while two shots from the enemy's 64 pounder struck in the center of the lines occupied by the regiment. Towards night the regiment was relieved by the Forty-third New York, and fell back to the second line of battle. The corps occupied its position until the evening of the 15th, when the army fell back across the river. The Thirty-third crossed at 9 p. m., and bivouacked in a wood near by, where it remained two days. It then returned to its old camp near White Oak Church.

In the movement of the 20th of January the regiment marched with the left grand division to Banks' ford. A terrible storm set in, the roads were soon made impassable, and the entire army was, for the time being, stalled in the mud. A further advance was of course impossible, and the army slowly worked its way back to quarters, and the Thirty-third took up, for the third time, its camp at White Oak Church.

General Hooker took command of the army on the 26th of January. He immediately changed the organization from grand divisions to the old *status* of corps, and effected other changes, among which was the organization of a Light brigade in General Howe's (Second) division. On the 28th of April the Sixth corps, now under command of General Sedgwick, moved to woods back of the point where Franklin's division had crossed the Rappahannock in December. During the night the "Light brigade" assisted in getting the pontoons to the river, and at early dawn Russell's brigade was sent over in boats. Two bridges were soon completed. The subsequent operations of the regiment are stated in the report of General Neill, commanding the brigade, as follows:

"I have the honor to report, for the information of the General commanding the division, that on the night of May 2d, 1863, in obedience to orders, I led my brigade across the pontoon bridge at Mansfield, on the Rappahannock, about three-fourths of a mile below Fredericksburg, posting two regiments, the Thirty-third and Forty-ninth New York, as pickets, in front of the enemy. At 12 o'clock, midnight, my brigade was ordered to march along the Bowling Green road towards Fredericksburg. Whilst waiting to get the road, the enemy attacked the left of my picket line, held



by the Forty-ninth New York. The Forty-ninth repulsed them and held their ground.

"On the morning of the 3d, Sunday, at about 10 o'clock, I was ordered to form three regiments as the advance of a column of assault against the heights on Marye's Hill, back of Fredericksburg. I led the Thirty-third New York, Twenty-first New Jersey, and the Seventh Maine volunteers, preceded by the Seventy-seventh New York who were acting as skirmishers, under a heavy fire of shot and shell. Before reaching the batteries on the hill against which we were directed, I found they had already been taken by our troops on the right, and I directed the attack against the batteries on the hills to our left, along the Richmond road. We took, in succession, four distinct detached earthworks, of strong profile. We captured three pieces of artillery—two long brass guns and one short howitzer—and one stand of colors, belonging to the Eighteenth Mississippi regiment, after which we marched to assist in repelling an attack of the enemy along the Chancellorsville road.

"On the morning of the 4th of May the enemy attempted to turn our rear, when I led four regiments of my brigade back towards Fredericksburg and checked them. I must not omit to mention, on the morning of the 4th a brigade of rebels advanced to take an earthwork near the plank road, which was then occupied by our troops, when two companies of the Forty-ninth New York and one company of the Seventh Maine, supported by the Forty-ninth New York, in conjunction with two pieces of Lieutenant Martin's battery, entirely routed the whole brigade, and the three companies of infantry aforementioned captured 200 prisoners and the colors of the Fifty-eighth Virginia.

"On the evening of the 4th of May, about 5 o'clock, the whole of Longstreet's corps came up the Richmond road as reinforcements, attacking my right and front, massing large numbers of his infantry in the ravines which were held by their troops. After losing about one thousand men I was obliged to retire, my regiments being unable to cope with the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, and fearful lest in the position I then held they would be captured by the enemy piercing our lines in rear, between us and Banks' ford. \* \* \* The stubborn resistance of my brigade at that time, I believe, enabled the Sixth corps to recross the Rappahannock at Banks' ford in the night." \* \* \*

The engagements thus generally stated by General McNeill,



were first the storming of Marye's Heights, in which the Thirty-third had the honor to lead the brigade. Marye's Heights were the center of the enemy's position, and as soon as this was secured the Thirty-third led the attack on the batteries on the left, where it captured a redoubt and one of the guns mentioned in General McNeill's report. Its subsequent engagements were at Salem Heights and in the retreat towards Banks' ford.

From the Chancellorsville campaign the regiment returned to White Oak Church, where it remained until the 12th, when Col. Taylor received orders to return to Elmira for muster out. This order was accompanied by addresses from the corps, division and brigade Generals. The following extract from General Sedgwick's address exhibits the general tone of these addresses, viz:

"The General commanding the corps congratulates the officers and men of the Thirty-third New York Volunteers upon their honorable return to civil life. They have enjoyed the respect and confidence of their companions and commanders; they have illustrated their term of service by gallant deeds, and have won for themselves a reputation not surpassed in the army of the Potomac, and have nobly earned the gratitude of the Republic."

The regiment left the field on the 15th of May and arrived at Elmira on the 17th. From this place it visited Geneva and Canandaigua, where it received ovations, and on the 2d of June was mustered out of service.

### *Statistics.*

From JUDD's "*Campaign of the Thirty-third,*" the following table has been compiled:

COMPANY.	Mustered out, re-signed, &c	Missing.	Killed.	Died.	Deserted.	Discharg'd	Transfer'd
A .....	52	.....	4	11	5	29	16
B .....	67	2	5	10	9	17	18
C .....	46	9	4	11	6	24	19
D .....	12	1	3	3	.....	3	67
E .....	48	6	1	17	21	9	17
F .....	57	.....	3	11	9	18	21
G .....	71	.....	.....	11	44	28	2
H .....	53	7	4	12	8	39	22
I .....	56	.....	2	13	19	34	5
K .....	46	.....	3	9	25	13	3
Total.....	508	25	29	108	146	214	190 1,220



## THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Thirty-fourth regiment infantry, N. Y. S. V., was organized at Albany, from companies recruited and accepted as follows:

Co.	Where recruited.	By whom recruited.	Captains at acceptance.	Date of accept <sup>e</sup>
A ..	West Troy, Albany co..	Capt. Stringer.....	Capt. Wm. L. Oswald ..	1861.
B ..	Little Falls, Herkimer co.	Capt. Wells Sponable ..	Capt. Wells Sponable ..	May 1
C ..	Norway, Herkimer co...	Capt. Jas. A. Suiter....	Capt. Thos. Coreoran ..	May 1
D ..	Champlain, Clinton co...	Capt. Davis J. Rich.....	Capt. Davis J. Rich ..	May 22
E ..	Addison, Steuben co...	Capt. Henry Baldwin ..	Capt. Henry Baldwin ..	May 18
F ..	Herkimer, Herkimer co.	Capt. Byron Laflin .....	Capt. Byron Laflin.....	May 1
G ..	Herkimer, Herkimer co.	Capt. James A. Suiter ..	Capt. Chas. L. Brown ..	May —
H ..	Crown Point, Essex co..	Capt. L. L. Doolittle ...	Capt. L. L. Doolittle...	May 1
I ..	Hammondsport, Steu. co.	Capt. Wm. H. King .....	Capt. Wm. H. King .....	May 22
K ..	Salisbury, Herkimer co.	Capt. John Beverly.....	Capt. John Beverly ....	May 1

At a meeting of the State Board, held on the 23d of May, it was, on motion of the Attorney General, "*Resolved*, that the companies commanded by the following Captains, to wit: Capt. Coreoran, Laflin, Brown, Sponable, Beverly, Doolittle, Baldwin, King, Oswald and Rich, be formed into a regiment, to be numbered No. 34, and that an order for the election of field officers therein be issued."

Special Orders 218 (May 24), ordered an election of field officers, and Special Order 241 (May 30), confirmed the election of William La Due as Colonel, James A. Suiter, Lieutenant Colonel, and Byron Laflin as Major, and directed the regiment to be immediately mustered into the service of the United States.

The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States by Capts. Wheaton and Sitgreaves, on the 15th of June, 1861, at the Industrial School Barracks, Albany. It was supplied with United States percussion muskets, model of 1842, calibre 69 (subsequently exchanged for Enfield rifles), uniforms, &c., and caused an expenditure by the State of \$44,679.81, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

The regiment left Albany for Washington on the 3d of July, 1861, via New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and arrived on the 5th. On the 7th it was assigned a site on Kalorama hill, where it received tents of the common A pattern and began the first lessons in camp life. On the 20th of July it was ordered into Virginia, and, preparatory to field service, exchanged (21st) its arms for Enfield rifles. The order, however, was countermanded. On the 28th it was ordered to Seneca mills, and arrived



at Great Falls on the 29th. Here companies B, G and I, under command of Major Laflin, were detached for picket duty, and the remaining companies proceeded to Seneca mills, where they arrived on the 31st, and established "Camp Jackson." Picket lines were immediately established on the Potomac river and the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and covering a district of seventeen miles. While here, the regiment was assigned to General Stone's brigade, in which it served until September, when General Stone took command of the division and General W. A. Gorman of the brigade.\*

On the 21st of October the regiment started for Poolsville, but while on the road received orders to march to Edward's Ferry, where it crossed the Potomac in scow boats. It was too late, however, to participate in the action at Ball's Bluff, but assisted in the removal of the wounded. It returned to the Maryland side on the 23d, and resumed its march to Poolsville, where it established "Camp McClellan." It was here occupied in picketing the Potomac, building block houses, drilling, &c., until the 24th of February, when it was ordered to move to Harper's Ferry. It arrived at Harper's Ferry on the 27th of February, and took up quarters in a large stone building, formerly used as a cotton factory. On the 3d of March it moved to Bolivar Heights; on the 9th to Charlestown; on the 10th to Berryville. Here it picketed the roads until the 11th, when the division moved up the Winchester road to meet a reported advance of the enemy. The report proved erroneous and it returned to camp at Berryville. On the 13th it again marched for Winchester to support General Shields in an attack made by the enemy, but arrived too late to participate in the engagement. Here General Sedgwick received orders to report with his command to General Sumner of the Second corps. Under this order, General Gorman's brigade, (composed of the Thirty-fourth and Eighty-second New York, and First Minnesota, and Fifteenth Massachusetts), became the First brigade of the Second division of the Second corps, in which the regiment remained during its subsequent service.

The regiment returned to Berryville on the 13th of March. On the 14th it marched to "Camp Sedgwick," Charlestown; on the 22d, crossed the river at Harper's Ferry on pontoon bridge and marched to Sandy Hook, from which it took the cars at 2 p. m.,

\* General Stone was succeeded by General Sedgwick in January, 1862.



for Washington ; reached Washington at 2 A. M. on the 23d ; stopped at the Soldier's Rest, and from thence to quarters in a building in rear of the capitol. It left Washington at 5 P. M. on the 26th, and reached Alexandria in the morning ; embarked for the Peninsula on the 29th, on the transport *Richard Willing* ; reached Fortress Monroe on the 31st, and landed at Hampton at 1 P. M., on the 1st of April.

The march of the Second corps up the Peninsula commenced on the 4th of April, when the regiment reached Big Bethel. On the 5th, it reached Winne's Mills and halted within two miles of the enemy's outposts. Here the regiment engaged in the siege of Yorktown ; dug ditches, threw up intrenchments, and skirmished with the enemy. On the 11th, it advanced to a position nearer the enemy's works, and encamped about five rods from the intrenchments thrown up by Lafayette during the Revolution. It was engaged in picket duties until the 16th, when it was assigned to the support of batteries, and continued in this duty almost without interruption during the remainder of the siege. On the 4th of May, Sedgwick's division took possession of the enemy's works, the Thirty-fourth being the first regiment in the enemy's works at Winne's Mills. On the 5th, the regiment marched to Yorktown, camped on the heights and occupied the tents left by the enemy. At evening it was ordered in line, and stood in the rain until 12 o'clock ; then marched about two miles in the mud and darkness, and then was ordered back to camp. At 1 P. M. on the 6th, it moved to the landing at Yorktown, and on the 7th embarked on the schooner *William* for West Point, where it landed at 10 P. M. On the 9th it reached Eltham, on the Pamunkey river. Here it was determined to reorganize the regiment, the companies ranking by seniority. The change was announced on the 12th, when company A, and part of companies B and D, went out and stacked arms and were put under arrest. The men and most of the officers, however, soon returned to duty. On the 15th, it marched to New Kent Court House ; 18th, to near Cumberland Landing ; 21st, to Bottom's Bridge ; on the 23d, to Tyler's house, on Beaver creek ; on the 31st, to Fair Oaks battle-field, where it was sent to reinforce General Casey. As soon as it arrived on the field it formed in line of battle and led the advance in a charge that drove the enemy back. It was engaged for nearly three hours, and lost thirty-four killed and sixty-four wounded. On the 1st of June it was again engaged and lost two killed and four wounded. It remained in the vicinity of the battle-field, picketing and slashing



timber, until the 27th, when it skirmished with the enemy during the entire day. At 4 A. M. on the 28th, it moved with its corps, covering the rear, to Peach Orchard Station, where it halted and checked the advance of the enemy. The march was then continued to Savage's Station, where the enemy again attacked our forces, and compelled them to fall back, leaving all our sick and wounded in the enemy's hands. At night the corps resumed its march and crossed the White Oak swamp bridge at 4 A. M. on the 29th. On the 30th, at 6 A. M. it again started, Franklin's corps being assigned to the rear guard. It moved to Nelson's farm, (four miles), where Colonel Sully, who had been in command of the brigade was taken sick, and the command fell upon Colonel Suiter, of the Thirty-fourth. At 12 o'clock, the brigade returned to White Oak swamp and supported batteries for about two hours. It was then ordered to report to General Sumner, the enemy having attacked our troops at Charles City Cross Roads. On reporting, the Thirty-fourth was detached from the brigade and moved to the support of General Kearney, at Glendale. It went into the fight about 6 P. M., and was engaged for about an hour. It lost in this battle sixty-three in killed and wounded, all of whom were left in the hands of the enemy. It lay in position until 3 A. M. on the 1st of July; but General Kearney's command was withdrawn at the close of the battle. It finally left the field without alarming the enemy; marched rapidly to Turkey Bend, and from thence to Malvern Hill. After an hour's rest it was ordered in line of battle and remained under arms until 2 A. M. of the 2d, and lost in killed, wounded and missing, thirty-four officers and men. It arrived at Harrison's Landing at 12 M. on the 2d, entirely exhausted with its seven days marching and fighting.

On the 4th of August the Second corps made a reconnaissance to Malvern Hill, and drove the enemy towards Richmond. In this action the regiment lost one killed, and three wounded. It then returned to Harrison's Landing, and resumed picket and camp duties until the 15th of August, when it struck tents for the march to Newport News, where it arrived on the 21st. This was a most severe march. Many fell out and several cases of sun-stroke occurred. On the 23d, it embarked on the ocean steamer *Mississippi*, in company with the First Minnesota and Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, and sailed for Aquia creek. A portion of the regiment here disembarked, but immediately returned under orders to report at Alexandria. The regiment landed at Alexan-



dria on the 25th, and marched to Fort Corcoran, where it went into camp without tents or shelter from the rain which fell in torrents. On the 26th it was ordered to the front; marched about eight miles and then returned. On the 27th, late in the afternoon, was ordered to Chain bridge; marched all night and arrived at Fort Ethan Allen about daylight. On the 30th, was ordered to the front to cover the retreat of General Pope's command; reached Centreville on the 1st of September, and immediately took position in the rear guard. Frequent skirmishing with the enemy's advance followed for three days. On the 4th the regiment returned to Chain bridge, and immediately crossed into Maryland and encamped at Tenallytown.

A rest of two days was now granted. On the 7th, the Second corps took up its line of march; on the 8th, passed through Rockville, where its transportation was reduced to arms, blankets and shelter tents; 9th, to Middleburg; 10th, to Clarksburg; 12th, to Urbanna; 13th, to Frederick City, and from thence to Turner's Pass in the South mountain; arrived at Middletown on the evening of the 14th. Here the regiment was sent out on picket duty at the entrance to Crampton Gap. On the 15th, the corps moved to Keedysville; and, on the evening of the 16th, took position one and one-half miles southwest from Keedysville, in an open field, where it bivouacked for the night, without tents or shelter, with orders to be prepared with four days' cooked rations and forty rounds of ammunition, and to leave all baggage. On the morning of the 17th, at seven, A. M., it marched for Antietam; forded the Antietam creek, and started on a double-quick for the battle-field. Sedgwick's division went into the fight at 11, A. M., in three lines, the First brigade in the advance. The Thirty-fourth regiment, however, was detached, in consequence of not receiving the order from Gen. Gorman, but soon was moved directly to the front at Dunker's church, with the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, of Crawford's brigade. At the first fire the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh broke and left the field. The Thirty-fourth thus left alone, received a deadly infantry fire from front and on both flanks and artillery fire on the left. General Sedgwick soon came up and ordered the regiment to fall back. While giving this order he was wounded in the wrist and neck, and barely escaped capture. Col. Suiter retired the Thirty-fourth to the rear, closely followed by the enemy, where he reformed them on the left of Kirby's battery, and lay in support until four, P. M., when it was ordered by General Gorman to rejoin its bri-



gade, which lay about one and one-half miles to the right. In this new position it was exposed to a heavy fire of shot and shell from the enemy's artillery. During the day the regiment lost thirty-two killed, one hundred and nine wounded and nine missing—total, one hundred and fifty, being nearly fifty per cent of its strength (311) when it went into action.

On the 18th, the regiment supported batteries; on the 19th, buried its dead; on the 21st, marched for Harper's Ferry; on the 22d, arrived at Sandy Hook, and, there being no bridges, forded the Potomac; on the 29th, marched to Bolivar Heights and went into camp. Here it was engaged in picket and fatigue duties until the 29th of October, when it crossed the Shenandoah and marched into the valley east of Loudon heights. On the 31st, it marched to Hillsborough; November 1st, to Woodgrove; 2d, to Snicker's gap—General Sedgwick's (now General Howard's) corps in the advance. A short engagement ensued, and the enemy retired. On the 3d it moved to near Upperville; on the 4th it took possession of Paris and Ashby's gap. The Thirty-fourth was here sent on a reconnoissance, with a detachment of Pleasanton's cavalry, through the gap. The enemy was discovered on the west side of the river, and the regiment greeted with an artillery fire. It returned to Paris and reported its action to General McClellan, who complimented its services.

On the 5th of November Howard's division moved to the intersection of the Paris and Piedmont with the Upperville and Barber's roads, for picket duty. On the 6th the corps advanced to Rectortown; on the 7th, towards Warrenton; on the 9th, to Warrenton, and encamped. Here General Burnside took command of the army.

Howard's division reached Falmouth on the 21st of November, and discovered the enemy in small force on the south bank of the Rappahannock, with four pieces of artillery. Pettit's battery was immediately put into position, and a few shells dispersed the enemy. The abandoned guns, however, could not be secured, as there were no facilities for crossing the river. The corps moved about one and a half miles to the rear of Falmouth and went into camp. Howard's division was placed in the front, and lay in that position until the 11th of December. During this period the army was organized in grand divisions. The Second corps was assigned to the right grand division, under General Sumner. General Couch succeeded to the command of the corps. General Howard remained



in command of the division, and General Sully was placed in command of the brigade.

On the 11th of December the Second corps broke camp and proceeded to the Lacey House, opposite Fredericksburg, where the engineer corps was constructing pontoon bridges. The enemy, from buildings on the opposite shore, kept up a constant fire upon the working party. General Sumner notified them that unless they desisted he would open fire on the city, but this notification was unheeded. General Sumner then ordered the batteries to open fire, and 176 cannon immediately poured their iron hail upon the city. At 4 p. m. thirty men of the Seventh Michigan volunteered to cross the river in boats and clear the buildings of sharp-shooters. This work they soon accomplished. General Sully's brigade, of General Howard's division, led by the Thirty-fourth, then crossed and was followed by the remainder of the division. The enemy was soon driven to his intrenchments on the heights one mile in rear of the city. The Thirty-fourth was placed in position on the west of the crossing, on the bank of the river. Companies C, I and E were sent to the west outskirts of the city for picket duty. Company G was sent to Princess Ann street for the same purpose. The remaining companies of the regiment lay on their arms until about daybreak of the 12th, when they were marched to Princess Ann street. At daybreak the enemy commenced shelling the city from the heights, our men lying down upon the sidewalks, close to the buildings, to prevent casualties. At 3 p. m. the Thirty-fourth was moved to the first street to the rear and parallel with Princess Ann street, and remained until 11 p. m. It then returned to Princess Ann street and lay upon its arms all night. On the morning of the 13th it was determined to storm the heights. This duty was assigned to the divisions commanded by Generals French and Howard. The advance was promptly made, but was driven back; reorganized and again advanced, and again driven back. The Thirty-fourth was then ordered to position at the base of the hill, its right resting near the plank road to Richmond, its left near the railroad. Here it laid down for about an hour. General Tyler then came upon the field and massed his brigade in four lines in the rear of the Thirty-fourth. The enemy at once opened fire on the position, and 33 of the Thirty-fourth regiment were killed and wounded. The regiment then moved to the right and partly in rear of the brick tannery on the plank road, and remained until 3 a. m. of the 14th, when it was relieved by the Fourth regiment.



U. S. regulars. It returned to the city and took up its old position on Princess Ann street. On the 14th it was sent to picket in an open field in rear of the city, and laid down (the enemy's pickets in the same position) within 30 yards of the enemy's line. At 8 p. m. it was relieved, and again returned to Princess Ann street. On the morning of the 15th it was moved to Fauquier street; was relieved at dark and returned to Princess Ann street. At 8 p. m. it sent out 125 men, with detachments from other regiments, to throw up earthworks for the purpose of holding the city. At 11 p. m. the working party was called in, and at 1 a. m., on the 16th, it evacuated the city, crossed the river, and reached its old camp at 3 p. m.

Camp and picket duties were resumed and continued, with occasional reviews and inspections, until January 20th, 1863, when the regiment moved with its corps to the right, and reached Banks' ford. A severe storm of rain and snow here set in and prevented a further advance. The command then returned to its camp and remained during the winter.

Picket duty was continued until near the close of April, with occasional reviews, among which was one by President Lincoln, and one by Gen. Hooker. Preparations for a forward movement were, in the meantime, progressing. The organization by grand divisions was broken up. Gen. Howard was transferred to the Eleventh corps, and Gen. Gibbons was placed in command of the Second division. On the 16th of April, tents were turned in to the Quartermaster's department, and eight days' rations prepared. The advance did not take place until the 28th, when the regiment moved to near the Lacey house, where it remained with its division, and was but slightly engaged during the battles of Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg. On the 6th of May it returned to its old camping ground.

On the 9th of June the regiment took the cars for Aquia Creek, where it embarked for Washington; left Washington on the 10th; reached Albany on the 12th, and quartered in the Industrial School barracks. On the 27th it visited Little Falls where it had a public reception; returned to Albany on the 28th, and was there mustered out of service on the 30th.

#### *Statistics.*

Original muster--total strength-----	783
Recruits received at different times -----	233
Total on rolls -----	1016



Killed in battle	101
Died of wounds	30
do    accidental wounds	6
do    sickness	100
do    from cause unknown	1
Discharged for disability	119
do    error of muster	1
do    by civil authority	1
Dismissed by court-martial	2
Resigned	22
Transferred to other commands	24
Deserted	73
	480
Mustered out	536

### THIRTY FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Thirty-fifth Regiment Infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "Jefferson County Regiment," was organized at Elmira, June 3d, 1861. It was composed of companies recruited as follows, viz:

Co. A—Watertown, Jeff. co., Capt. Stephen L. Potter; accepted May 9th; mustered into the service of the United States at Elmira, July 9th.

Co. B—Copenhagen, Lewis county, Captain William N. Angle; recruiting commenced April 22d and ended May 1st; accepted May 7th; mustered in at Elmira July 9th.

Co. C—Theresa, Jefferson county, Capt. Geo. W. Flower; accepted May 15th; mustered in at Elmira, July 9th.

Co. D—New York city, Buffalo and Elmira, Capt. Alex. W. Smith; accepted May 15th, 1861; mustered in at Elmira, July 10th.

Co. E—Watertown, Jefferson county, Capt. John Lacy; recruiting commenced April 15th and ended June 11th; accepted May 9th; mustered in at Elmira, July 10th.

Co. F—Corning, Steuben county, Capt. Geo. W. Elwell; accepted May 24th; mustered in at Elmira, July 10th.

Co. G—Adams, Jefferson county, Capt. Sidney J. Mendell; accepted May 7th; mustered in at Elmira, July 10th.

Co. H—Cazenovia, Madison county (embraced recruits from Madison and Chenango), Capt. John G. Todd; accepted May 13th; mustered in July 10th.

Co. I—Redwood, Jefferson county, Capt. Edgar B. Spalsbury; accepted May 20th; mustered in at Elmira, July 9th.



Co. K—Brownsville, Jefferson county, Captain Newton B. Lord; accepted May 9th; mustered in July 10th, at Elmira.

At a meeting of the State Military Board, held May 24th, it was, on motion of Lieut.-Gov. Campbell, "*Resolved*, That the companies commanded by the following named captains, viz: Captains Lacy, Lord, Potter, Mendell, Angle, Flower, Spalsbury, Todd, Nutting (Co. D), and Elwell, be organized into a regiment, to be numbered No. 35, and an election for field officers ordered to be held therein."

An election for field officers was ordered May 25th (Special Orders 225), and, on the 11th June (Special Orders 264), the election of William C. Brown, as Colonel; Stephen L. Potter, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Newton B. Lord, as Major, was confirmed, and the regiment directed to be immediately mustered into the service of the United States. The field and staff were mustered at Elmira July 10th, and the date of service fixed at two years from June 11th, 1861.

Arms (muskets, model of 1842), uniforms, tents and camp equipage, were supplied to the regiment at Elmira. The expenditure by the State for organizing, arming and equipping the regiment was \$38,607.10, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

Flags were presented to the several companies as follows: Co. A, by the citizens of Watertown; Co. E, by the citizens of Watertown; Co. K, by the citizens of Brownsville; Co. C, by the citizens of Theresa; Co. G, by the select school of Adams. The first regimental flag was obtained by subscription among the officers. Subsequently, colors were presented to the regiment through the Hon. A. W. Clark.

The regiment left Elmira at 1 p. m., on the 11th of July, and proceeded by the way of Williamsport, Harrisburg and Baltimore to Washington, where it arrived on the 13th, and camped on Meridian hill. The following is a semi-official account of its subsequent movements and services, viz:

On the 23d of July, the regiment received orders from General Mansfield to report to General McDowell at the Arlington House, and on the 24th, in the morning, it bivouacked on the ground where Fort Tillinghast now stands. On the 27th of July, General McDowell announced in orders that the Twelfth, Fourteenth, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh regiments, New York Volunteers, would constitute a brigade, under command of Col.

*Details to work under Lieut.-Col. Alexander, U. S. Engineers, in*



Andrew Porter. On the 29th a new brigade was formed, and placed under command of Colonel E. D. Keyes. This brigade consisted of the Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-fifth, and Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers. In the latter part of August, the regiment was brigaded under Gen. James S. Wadsworth with the following regiments: Twenty-first, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers. In October the Twenty-fifth New York was exchanged from the brigade for the Eightieth New York (Twentieth militia). No further change was made in the brigade organization during the subsequent services of the regiment—the brigade being the First brigade, First division, First army corps.

The brigade to which the regiment was attached was commanded as follows, viz: General James S. Wadsworth from September 1, 1861, to March, 1862; by Colonel W. F. Rogers, of the Twenty-first New York, at different intervals; by General M. R. Patrick from April, 1862, to October, 1862; by General G. R. Paul from November, 1862, to January, 1863; by General M. R. Patrick from January 10, 1863, when the First brigade, First division, First corps was designated as the Provost brigade of the Army of the Potomac, and its place in the First division, First corps, supplied by a brigade of new regiments.

The division to which the regiment was attached was commanded as follows, viz: General McDowell until March, 1862; General Rufus King from March to September, 1862; at South mountain by General Hatch; General Doubleday from September 14th to January 1st, and from that time by General Wadsworth.

The corps to which it was attached was commanded by General McDowell until September 5, 1862; by General Hooker until September 17; by General Meade until October, and subsequently by General Reynolds. This corps was in the army under General McClellan until April, 1862; under General McDowell until July, 1862; under General Pope until September 5th; under General McClellan until November, 1862; under General Burnside until January, 1863; under General Hooker until May, 1863.

The regiment was commanded from June 3d to August 2d, 1861, by Colonel William C. Brown; from August, 1861, to February 10, 1863, by Col. N. B. Lord, and from February 10 to June 5, 1863, by Col. John G. Todd.

Soon after the arrival of the regiment in Virginia, it furnished details to work under Lieut.-Col. Alexander, U. S. Engineers, in



forming abattis. Col. Alexander placed the work in charge of Col. Lord, and the regiment felled timber from the forests surrounding the camp, and formed abattis several miles in length, and four hundred feet in width. After this it worked on the lunette forts near the Arlington House, and during its service here felled twelve hundred acres of timber and built one seven-gun lunette fort. The forts upon which the regiment performed most of its labor were afterwards named Fort Tillinghast and Fort Craig.

On the 27th of September the regiment moved, in the first advance of the army, as far as Fall's Church, and about the 1st of October formed camp at Taylor's tavern, on the Leesburg turnpike, on a hill overlooking the village of Fall's Church. Here it was occupied in drilling and in picket duties. During the five and a half months that it was on picket duty it had only one man wounded and none killed. It captured two lieutenants and twenty-seven men, and killed three men. The other incidents of daily occurrence were similar to those of other regiments of the brigade.

In January, 1862, the muskets with which the regiment had been supplied by the State were exchanged for Austrian rifles, calibre 54. In March, it participated in the advance on Centreville, and its experiences were those of all other regiments. On the return of this regiment to the vicinity of Alexandria, a large number of men were unfit for further duty. The camp near Fairfax seminary, in which the regiment lay until McDowell's corps was moved for Falmouth, was appropriately named "Camp Misery." Up to the arrival of the regiment at Falmouth (April 17th), its experiences were severe. The marches were long and exhausting, with the exception of short halts at Bristow and Cuttett's stations. For many days water could not be easily obtained, and the men suffered from thirst, and from the effects of the sun.

The brigade was sent over the river at Falmouth, and for a time the regiment lay near Fredericksburg as a part of the line of pickets around the city. The position of the regiment was on the telegraph road to Richmond, at the foot of a hill near a place which the enemy had used for a horse burial ground. "Dead horse camp," which the regiment established here, was occupied by it for nearly three weeks in May. It moved with the



brigade on the Bowling Green road to meet a reported advance by the enemy, reached the Bernard House and then returned. On the 20th it moved with the brigade against General Anderson, who was supposed to be a few miles in front. It proceeded along the telegraph road unsupported, with a skirmishing front of one company and proper flankers, and took camp Anderson after eight miles travel. The camp, however, had been vacated about twenty-four hours previous to the arrival of the regiment. Near this camp the regiment remained until the last part of May. Part of the time it picketed the road and part of the time it patroled the country; but most of the time it had two or more companies at the Massaponax church. While at this camp the Thirty-fifth and Eightieth supported the Harris Light cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Kilpatrick, in a reconnaissance to near Hanover Court House. Soon after, the enemy under Stonewall Jackson struck Gen. Banks, and Gen. McDowell's corps moved to the latter's assistance. A tedious and almost fruitless march ensued, first to Cedar Mountain (August 8th), and second back to Rappahannock station, where (August 20th) the brigade took position on the river near Freeman's ford—the Thirty-fifth supporting battery L, First New York artillery. For four hours the men lay upon the ground under fire, but received no injury, the regiment being closed up snugly between the cannon and caissons of the battery, on a sand hill, which protected it. While the artillery duel was in progress the enemy's sharp-shooters crossed the river, but were speedily driven back by company B. After driving the enemy back the regiment took up its position of the morning, and placing a picket force in front, lay on its arms until daylight. The artillery then opened fire, and the regiment remained until the brigade was relieved by General Hatch, about 10 A. M.

From Rappahannock station the regiment proceeded by easy marches to Warrenton Springs. Here it was exposed to a fire of artillery and sharp-shooters. In the dispositions made the regiment occupied two positions—its right wing supporting the right half of Captain Reynold's battery, and its left wing supporting the left half of the same battery, both halves being at the right and left of the spring houses. In this position it remained during the day. At 11 P. M. the regiment moved to the support of Captain Gareche's New Hampshire battery of howitzers, at the ford, and remained there until daylight.

Marching with its division the regiment reached Gainesville



about 5 p. m. on the day of the battle there, but remained in the road, headed for Washington, during the entire engagement, and without participation in it beyond a slight fire sustained by two skirmish companies. After the battle, which was principally sustained by the Wisconsin brigade, the regiment was placed on picket duty, and on the withdrawal of the division towards Manassas in the morning, had five men captured by the enemy.

Marching and countermarching with its division during the day of the 29th of August, the regiment at last reached Bull Run, and after the famous charge of the turnpike, found itself on the right of that road, in the front of the army. While it was lying here with its left against the turnpike (the Twenty-third New York in rear and the Twenty-first and Eightieth New York on the right), the enemy came down the road and delivered a sharp fire. It immediately rose and returned the fire, but at that moment the Twenty-third mistaking the Thirty-fifth for the enemy, rose and delivered its fire, killing five and wounding eight of the Thirty-fifth. The firing was continued for a few moments and then Col. Lord ordered the Thirty-fifth to charge. This movement was executed with vigor and the enemy driven from the field. During the engagement the regiment had nine killed and thirteen wounded. In the charge it captured three of the enemy's force, which was thus proved to be the Twenty-third South Carolina, of General Longstreet's corps. After the charge the brigade was formed in divisions and moved to a hill in the rear (where Captain Reynold's battery was posted), and remained during the night.

On Saturday, early in the morning, the brigade was moved nearly a mile to the right and rear, and it was thought that no fighting would be done by it during the day. At about 9½ A. M., however, orders came to move to the front, where it formed part of the first line which advanced in front of our artillery, and lying upon the ground, received the enemy's fire for three or four hours without returning it. The position of the regiment here was behind a stone wall, near the turnpike, where it lost 72 in killed and wounded. When the retreat commenced it was withdrawn, and reached Centreville about 7 p. m. It did not fire a gun during the day.

On Sunday night the regiment was ordered down the turnpike towards Fairfax for the purpose of preventing a raid on the transportation of the army. It reached Fairfax early in the morning of the 1st of September, and from thence moved back on the road



towards Chantilly. During the battle of Chantilly it lay in the rifle-pits on the right of the turnpike, and was not under fire. After the battle it marched by the way of Fairfax to Fall's Church, where it arrived on the 3d, and camped near its old camp of the previous winter. On its arrival at Fall's Church, for music it had two drums and one bugle. Its regimental band, of twenty-four pieces, had been discharged, and the drum corps had lost its drums while attending the wounded at Bull Run. It was also without knapsacks, coats or blankets. These had been left at Centreville and destroyed on the retreat of the army.

On the 6th of September the regiment marched by the way of Long Bridge through Washington. Ten miles from Washington it went into camp for two or three days. On the 14th the First brigade was at the head of the division column, and the regiment at the head of the brigade. When the foot of South Mountain was reached, the division was divided. At 4½ p. m. the regiment was ordered to deploy as skirmishers, on the right of the turnpike, and ascend the hill. One company was left with the colors; three companies moved on the left, supported by the Twenty-third New York in column; six companies on the right were supported by the Second brigade in the first line and the Fourth brigade in the second line, under General Doubleday. The line advanced up the hill, halted several times by order of the brigade commander, until about dark, when it was peremptorily ordered forward by General Hatch, commanding the division. General Hatch was soon after wounded, and General Doubleday took command, and the enemy was driven from the hill. The regiment was then relieved and reached its colors at the foot of the hill about 3 a. m. of the 15th. Its loss during the day was nineteen men in killed and wounded out of the three companies on the left.

On the 15th the regiment passed through Turner's gap, and, on the morning of the 16th, reached the bank of the Antietam, where, for an hour, it was exposed to artillery fire and lost three or four in wounded. At 11 a. m. it changed position, and during the day crossed the creek at a ford made by the division. About 7 p. m. it reached the battle ground of Antietam, and, while moving across an open field to take its position in a piece of woods, received fire from one of the enemy's batteries, and lost three killed and five wounded. It lay upon its arms in the woods until 5 a. m. of the 17th, when the brigade was formed in column by regiments, deployed in line and led by General Patrick—the corps by General



Hooker, towards Dunker's church. On the left of the turnpike the Second brigade was drawn up in two lines under Colonel Phelps, on whose left were two regiments of the Third brigade. On the turnpike was one regiment of the Third brigade, and battery B, Fourth United States artillery. As the enemy's lines were approached a scattering fire was opened and the First brigade was suddenly marched to the right across the turnpike into the woods in rear of the church. The regiment remained here under a light skirmish fire for about one hour, when it formed parallel to the road in the rear of a cliff for the purpose of attacking the flank of a line of the enemy which had advanced against the Second and Third brigades. In this position it fired about thirty rounds, when the enemy's line gave way and the regiment advanced to the turnpike. Here it lay down behind the fence and ditch of the turnpike and opened fire on the enemy's line, which had been reformed and re-enforced, and was kept up until that also gave way. It then moved forward its left wing and captured the battle flag of the 7th Alabama. At this time a line was formed by the enemy in the woods on the right and rear, and a strong fire poured into our lines. The Twenty-first New York fell back down the turnpike, and the Thirty-fifth and Twenty-third fell back to the cliff and returned the enemy's fire. Ammunition was soon exhausted, and the Thirty-fifth and Twenty-third were marched by the left flank towards the rear of the army. Reaching the hill where the batteries were posted, the two regiments were halted and faced about in the edge of the woods to give General French an opportunity to reform his division. The enemy's fire became intensely severe, and French's division was again thrown into confusion. The two regiments then moved back for cartridges, and on being supplied, were placed in support of two batteries, where they remained until the morning of the 18th. In this action the Thirty-fifth lost thirty-two killed and forty-three wounded.

On the 19th the regiment went into camp about one and one-half miles from Sharpsburg, near the bend in the Potomac river, and remained about one month. It here suffered greatly for want of clothing and shoes, and from typho-malarial diarrhoea and fever, incident to the occupation of a battle ground and to the vicinity of the mounds of the dead. One-half of its officers and men were unfit for duty. About the 15th of October, the division moved up the river towards Bakersville, and the Thirty-fifth was sent to



do picket duty on the river near dam No. 4. On the 26th the division moved to Berlin, where the regiment crossed the river on the 30th, about three hundred and eighty strong—forty of whom were without shoes and without arms. On the 15th of November the ground occupied by the regiment in the affair at Rappahannock station was again occupied by it. On the 24th it reached Brooks' station on the Aquia Creek railroad, and remained until the 8th of December. Here it was supplied with clothing and blankets, and several of its officers and men returned to duty.

The First division of the First corps crossed the Rappahannock near the Bernard House, on the 12th of December, and was placed in lines parallel with and in front of the river, where it remained during the day under fire from the enemy's artillery on the heights. It had never been placed in reserve in any of the battles in which it had previously been engaged, and hardly knew how to accommodate itself to its new position. It was, however, formed in column of battalions in mass, and so remained until 9 A. M., when the regimental columns were deployed, and the division moved down the river nearly one mile. The First brigade was at the head of the column under command of Col. Rogers. (Gen. Paul being absent.) Skirmishing with and driving the enemy, the division was at length formed parallel to the river, near the Bowling Green road, the left bending around to the river. During the 13th, the Thirty-fifth occupied an exposed position on a ridge of land, where it received fire from the enemy's artillery for six hours. During this cannonade it lost twelve killed and nineteen wounded—fifteen of the latter suffering amputation of limb. Near night it was reported that the enemy was preparing to charge with cavalry, and squares were formed by several regiments. The Thirty-fifth formed one in rear of two large straw stacks, where it remained until after firing for the day had ceased.

After dark the division was drawn in towards the Bernard House about a quarter of a mile, and pickets were established upon the line occupied during the day—two companies of the Thirty-fifth being placed between the straw stacks and exposed to a heavy fire of grape and canister. During the night the Thirty-fifth exchanged places with Col. Cutler of the Wisconsin brigade, and in the morning found itself in the front line at the angle made by the division from the river to the Bowling Green road, and here it remained during the 13th and 14th, and the picket duty of the brigade was done by the regiment during the two days. Up



to this time the regiment had not fired a shot, and the opportunity now being given, the men fired their sixty rounds with a will.

During the night of the 15th, the army recrossed the river—the Thirty-fifth losing six men prisoners on picket. After crossing the river the regiment changed camp eight or ten times, picketed the river for two days, and finally camped (Dec. 27th) near Belle Plain. Here it remained until the 10th of January, when Gen. Patrick, then Provost Marshal of the army, made an exchange with Gen. Paul of the First brigade, for five new regiments, numbering about 4,000 men, and the old First brigade ceased to exist, so far as the regiments hitherto composing it were concerned. The Thirty-fifth, under Gen. Patrick, performed provost duty at Falmouth, and guard duty along the Aquia Creek railroad, in detachments.

On Tuesday, the 19th of May, previous orders having been received to return to Elmira for muster out, the regiment was got together on dress parade, at Falmouth, for the first time in four months. It was then addressed by Gen. Patrick, who shook hands with each man, as an earnest of the feeling with which he bade them good-bye. On Wednesday it took the cars for Aquia Creek and proceeded from thence, on transport, to Washington, where it was received by Capt. Camp of Co. K (then on detached duty as aid-de-camp to Gen. Martindale) with a full band. It reached Elmira on the 22d, and was mustered out of service on the 5th of June.

#### *Statistics.*

Strength of regiment, July 24, 1861—officers and

men	688
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Strength March, 1862	971
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do April 17th, 1862	827
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do August 30th, 1862	400
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do September 6th, 1862	436
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do September 18th, 1862	288
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do October 26th, 1862	380
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do December 12th, 1862	441
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do June 5th, 1863	593
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Total on the rolls of the regiment,	1250
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Mustered out June 5th, 1863	593
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Transferred to Eightieth regiment	43
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Killed in battle	130
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Died from disease	70
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Discharged for wounds.....	90
do disability .....	140
Deserted after August, 1861 .....	40
do in the State (including fictitious musters) .....	120
Officers resigned and dismissed .....	24 1250
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### THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Thirty-sixth Regiment Infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "Washington Volunteers," was organized at Union Hall, corner of Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue. It was composed of companies recruited and accepted as follows:

Company A—Buffalo, Capt. Elihu J. Faxon; accepted May 13th; mustered June 17th, 1861.

Company B—Newburgh, N. Y., Capt. James A. Raney; mustered in June 17th, 1861. This company was accepted under Capt. Horace R. Howlett, May 16th. After obtaining a few recruits, Capt. Howlett turned over the company to Capt. Raney, who recruited sixty-seven men in Newburgh.

Company C—New York, Capt. Wm. H. Bennett; accepted May 15th; mustered June 17th.

Company D—New York, Capt. J. Townsend Daniel; accepted May 13th; mustered in June 17th.

Company E—New York, accepted under Capt. Wm. R. McDonald, May 18th; mustered under Capt. E. M. Quackenbos, July 4th.

Company F—New York, Capt. Gustavus Dupins; accepted May 13th; mustered June 19th.

Company G—New York, Capt. Israel G. Atwood; accepted May 11th; mustered July 4th. A company under Captain Robert T. Donaldson was accepted, May 25th, but its organization was not completed and it was disbanded, (Special Orders 276), and Capt. Atwood's company took its place.

Company H—New York, accepted under Capt. Samuel Waddell, May 16th. Captain Waddell died in June, and the company was mustered under Capt. John Mason, June 29th.

Company I—New York, Capt. Walter Darwent; accepted May 14th; mustered July 4th.

Company K—New York, accepted under Capt. Thos. J. Lord, May 10th; Captain Lord was elected Lieutenant-Colonel, and the company was mustered under Capt. Jas. J. Walsh, June 24th.

At a meeting of the State Military Board, May 24th, it was, on motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, "*Resolved*, That the com-



panies commanded by the following Captains, viz: Lord, Darwent, Daniel, McDonald, Bennett, Dupins, Howlett, Waddell, Donaldson and Faxon, be organized into a regiment, to be numbered No. 36, and an election for field officers ordered to be held therein."

Under this resolution an election was held, and the following field officers elected, viz: Charles H. Innes, Colonel; Thomas J. Lord, Lieutenant-Colonel; and Nathaniel Finch, Major; and their election was confirmed June 11th, (Special Orders 263), and Colonel Innes was directed to report to Brigadier-General Yates, and to hold his regiment in readiness for immediate muster into the service of the United States.\*

From New York city, the regiment moved to Camp Reed, on Riker's Island, where its final muster was held on the 4th of July, with date from June 11th. Here it was supplied, (July 10th), with U. S. percussion muskets, model 1842, (subsequently exchanged for Austrian rifles, calibre 54), and uniforms. Tents were issued to it in Washington, (July 15th). To assist in recruiting the regiment, a considerable expenditure was made by its officers, and some aid extended by the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Memorial, the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Stephens, the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Johns, New York, and by individuals. The expenditure by the Union Defense Committee, on account of the regiment, was \$4,488.77; and by the State, \$40,881.60, exclusive of subsistence and quarters. National and State colors were presented to the regiment by the ladies of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Memorial, St. Stephens and St. Johns, of New York.

The regiment left Riker's Island on the 12th of July for Washington, via Amboy, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and arrived at its destination on the 14th. On the 21st it encamped on Meridian Hill, and moved from thence (August 6th) to Brightwood, five miles north of Washington on the Rockville road. It was immediately employed in the construction of fortifications. At Fort Massachusetts it put the first spade in the ground, furnished a lieutenant, a sergeant, and both engineers, to lay out and superintend

\*The following facts in reference to the officers of the regiment are interesting. Colonel Innes served during the war with Mexico, and was the first to plant the flag of the United States on the walls of Chepultepec. Lieutenant-Colonel Lord served in the British army. Captain Walsh was a Crimean officer, who served with distinction in the Turkish and Indian wars. Captain Raney served in the war with Mexico. Captain Daniel was for several years in the British army. Captain Darwent was an officer in the British army. Lieutenant Pigott served in the Crimean, Indian and Chinese wars. Lieutenant Armstrong was one of the "Light Brigade" in the charge of the "six hundred" at Balaklava. Lieutenant Finch served in the war with Mexico, and Lieutenants Chappell and Miles served in the British army.



the work, and mounted its guns, yet another State took the honor of its name. Nor was this the only disadvantage under which it was placed. It was associated entirely with the regiments of other States, and not only isolated from the troops of its own State, but from many of the channels through which the movements of other regiments were made familiar to the public. These disadvantages, however, had some compensations. In the division to which it was attached were regiments from five different States, and a generous rivalry soon sprung up in regard to drill and discipline. The contest was decided on the 13th of January, 1862, when the Thirty-sixth was selected to represent the division in an exhibition drill which was witnessed by many members of Congress and others.

The brigade, division and corps assignments of the regiment were as follows, viz: July 15th, 1861, General Couch's brigade; September 14th, General Couch's brigade, General Buell's division. General Keyes succeeded General Buell on the 9th of November. April 20th, 1862, General Devin's brigade (First), Gen. Couch's division (First), General Keyes' corps (Fourth). September 25th, 1862, General Devin's brigade was transferred to the Sixth corps, in which it was the Second brigade of the Third division. The Sixth corps was commanded by General Franklin and by General Sedgwick, and the Third division by General Newton. The regiments composing the brigade, viz: Thirty-sixth New York, Second Rhode Island, and Seventh and Tenth Massachusetts, were not changed during the service of the Thirty-sixth. The Thirty-seventh Massachusetts was added to the brigade in October, 1862.

On the 11th of March, 1862, General Keyes' division took up its line of March for Prospect Hill, and reached its destination in the evening—distance 15 miles. On the 14th it returned to Chain Bridge, where it remained under arms until  $8\frac{1}{2}$  p. m., when it commenced to rain heavily. The regiments were then ordered to camp, five miles distant, and found their way thither as best they could in the storm and darkness. On the 25th it started for Fortress Monroe, but not having transportation, returned to camp. On the 26th it moved again and embarked; arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 28th, about 5 p. m.; disembarked and marched about five miles to Salt Creek, a few miles from Newport News. On the 2d of April it moved to Young's Mills, and occupied the quarters vacated by the enemy. On the 6th of April it arrived at Warwick Court House; Smith's division in advance, followed by Couch's; General Casey's remaining at Young's Mills. On the 13th General



Smith attacked the enemy's works, with the Vermont troops, at Lee's Mills, and was driven back with some loss. General Couch was ordered to his support, advanced to the front, and encamped about one mile from the enemy's works. On the 25th of April Devin's brigade was posted as follows: Seventh and Tenth Massachusetts at Warwick Court House; Thirty-sixth New York and Second Rhode Island at Young's Mills, to force the enemy across the Warwick river. While here the regiment was occasionally under fire from the enemy's gunboat *Teazer*, and occasionally exchanged shots with the enemy's pickets.

After the evacuation of Yorktown the division moved to Williamsburg, where the Seventh and Tenth Massachusetts were engaged; the Thirty-sixth New York and Second Rhode Island not arriving until three days after the battle.\* These regiments joined their brigade and division at Ross' Church, where Keyes' corps was massed. On the 18th of May the corps moved forward to the Chickahominy, where the Thirty-sixth was the first New York regiment and the second in the army to cross at Bottom's Bridge, on the 21st, after a short skirmish with the enemy. Couch's division led the advance from this point to Savage station, where it arrived on the 28th, when Casey's division took the advance.

On the 31st of May Casey's division was attacked at Seven Pines, and gave way. The weight of the engagement then fell upon Couch's division, whose center gave way. The Thirty-sixth was in rifle-pits, and by the movements of the troops was thrown between the contending armies, and suffered a loss of thirty-six in killed and wounded. In this engagement it behaved with great credit. It finally fell back with a loss of all its camp equipage.† The battle was renewed by General Heintzelman on the 1st of June, and the enemy driven back.

The regiment rested here until the 25th of June, when it moved with its brigade to relieve General Hooker's brigade, on picket

\* "General Devins, with his brigade, hurried forward. The Second Rhode Island and Seventh Massachusetts were pushed to support General Peck at a trying period of the fight, and were faithful to their trust. The Tenth Massachusetts was sent to the right to support General Hancock, and did good service. The general commanding deeply regrets the absence at Warwick of the Thirty-sixth New York."—*General Couch's General Order No. 37.*

† "Brigadier General Devins, who had held the center of Couch's division, had made repeated and gallant efforts to regain portions of the ground lost in front, but each time was driven back, and finally withdrew behind the rifle pits near Seven Pines."—*General McClellan's Report.*

"A portion of the Thirty-sixth New York, Colonel Innes, a portion of the Fifty-fifth New York and the First Long Island, Colonel Adams, together with fragments of other regiments of Couch's division, still contended on the right of this line."—*General Keyes' Report.*



duty at Seven Pines. The movement was not made until dark. Soon after taking position the regiments composing the brigade became confused, fired into each other, and then fell back. In this affair the Thirty-sixth lost ten in killed and wounded.

On the 27th, the Thirty-sixth New York and Tenth Massachusetts were sent to the right at Gaines' Mill, and were engaged with the enemy,—the Thirty-sixth losing one man. The Thirty-sixth returned to Savage's Station. On the 28th, continued the retreat to White Oak swamp, where it helped to drive the enemy's cavalry, and reached Charles City Cross Roads on the 30th. On the 1st of July it reached Malvern hill, and was first assigned to the support of the First New York battery. It subsequently became actively engaged; united in a charge on the enemy; drove them back and captured the colors of the Fourteenth North Carolina and sixty-five prisoners. In this engagement the regiment was under command of Major Raney. The colors were captured by private Francis O'Farrell, of Company B. The regiment fought until dark and slept on the field.\*

The regiment left Harrison's Landing on the 16th of August; reached Yorktown on the 29th, and embarked for Alexandria, where it arrived on the 30th. Part of the regiment was here detached, and hurried forward to Chantilly, where it engaged in the battle of September 1st. It then fell back to Chain bridge, covering the retreat, and from thence marched into Maryland. After a fruitless effort to relieve General Miles, at Harper's Ferry, General Couch's division joined its corps (the Sixth) at Pleasant Valley, on the 16th of September. From thence it moved to Antietam; arrived on the field of battle on the morning of the 18th, and was placed in position.† The battle, however, was not renewed.

\* "July 1st, they (Tenth Massachusetts) were engaged in the battle of Malvern Hill, and, in connection with the Thirty-sixth New York regiment, in the same brigade, almost annihilated an entire brigade of the enemy, consisting partly or entirely of North Carolina troops."—*Report of Adj't. Gen. of Mass.*

"At six o'clock the enemy suddenly opened upon Couch and Porter with the whole strength of his artillery, and at once began pushing forward his columns of attack to carry the hill. Brigade after brigade, formed under cover of the woods, started at a run to cross the open space and charge our batteries, but the heavy fire of our guns, with the cool and steady volleys of our infantry, in every case sent them reeling back to shelter, and covered the ground with their dead and wounded. In several instances our infantry withheld their fire until the attacking column, which rushed through the storm of canister and shell from our artillery, had reached within a few yards of our lines. They then poured in a single volley, and dashed forward with the bayonet, capturing prisoners and colors, and driving the routed columns in confusion from the field."—*McClellan's Report.*

† "Of the reinforcements, Couch's division, marching with commendable rapidity, came up into position at a late hour in the morning."—*McClellan's Report.*



The regiment moved from Antietam with its division, and crossed the Potomac at Berlin on the 3d of November. It reached White Oak church on the 2d of December, where it camped until the 11th, when it crossed the Rappahannock at sundown, with its brigade (at that time increased by the addition of the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, a new regiment), as a part of the Left Grand division,\* and held the south bank of the river until daylight on the morning of the 12th, when other forces were sent across and took the front line. On the 13th it was with its brigade on the extreme left, and exposed to a heavy shell fire. On the 14th it was in reserve, and, on the 15th, covered the retreat of the army, and was the last regiment to re-cross the river—company B having been detailed to pick up stragglers. During this movement it had one killed and two wounded. It then went into camp near Falmouth, where it remained until the 20th of January, when it moved in General Burnside's second advance, and shared in the miseries of the "mud march." It returned to camp on the 23d, and remained during the winter.

On the 28th of April, the regiment moved with its division in the Chancellorville campaign, and crossed the Rappahannock with Sedgwick's corps (Sixth) about 3 A. M., on the 2d of May. On the 3d it was detached from its brigade and made a part of the charging column on Marye's Heights. About 11 A. M., stripped of knapsacks and all incumbrances, it dashed forward in the assault, won the position at the point of the bayonet and captured the battery of the famous Washington artillery of New Orleans. D. W. Judd† writes of this action as follows:

"At a consultation of the generals, very early in the morning (Sunday), the plan adopted was for General Devins' brigade (consisting of the Second Rhode Island, Seventh, Tenth and Thirty-seventh Massachusetts and Thirty-sixth New York) to storm the works on the right. \* \* The plan was afterwards so changed as to give the Flying division the lead, together with the Seventh Massachusetts and Thirty-sixth New York. \* \* \* The signal being given, the Seventh Massachusetts and Thirty-sixth New York moved forward simultaneously with the Flying division, up the Gordonsville road, and deployed along the stone wall, charged the bat-

\* "The Second Rhode Island, being advanced as skirmishers, were followed by the Tenth Massachusetts and Thirty-sixth New York, on one bridge, and the Thirty-seventh and Seventh Massachusetts on the other. These five regiments composing the brigade of Gen. Devins,"—*Report of Adj't. Gen. of Mass.*, 1863, p. 383.

† *New York Times*, May 13, 1863.



teries to the right, capturing two guns, the Thirty-sixth New York reaching them first."

Special Orders No. 239 (1863), War Department, referring to Capt. J. Townsend Daniel, says: \* \* \* "And led the right company of the Thirty-sixth New York Infantry (which regiment was the first to plant its colors on the heights) at the storming of Marye's Heights, Fredericksburg, and was the same day at the battle of Salem Heights."

The regiment was conspicuous in the operations of the 4th, involving the retreat of the Sixth corps, and finally crossed at Banks' ford about dark. It then returned to its old camp, and remained until the subsequent reconnaissance in force across the Rappahannock, crossing the river on the 10th of June, at a point one mile below Fredericksburg. It returned on the 13th; marched to Stafford Court-House on the 14th; to Dumfries on the 15th; to near Fairfax Station on the 16th; to near Fairfax Court-House; to Centreville on the 24th; to Drainesville on the 26th; crossed the Potomac at Edward's ferry, and bivouacked two miles from the river near Poolsville, Maryland—eighty-four miles in seven days.

The campaign, which terminated at Gettysburg, opened with this march. The term of service of the regiment, however, was more than filled, and it was ordered home. It was mustered out of service on the 15th of July, 1863.

#### *Statistics.*

The statistics of the regiment are imperfect, its books and papers having been destroyed at Westminster, Maryland, June 30th, 1862, by order of Brig. Gen. Torbet, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. Its strength at quarterly intervals was as follows:

	Officers.	Enlisted men.
July 1, 1861	38	754
October 1, 1861	38	671
January 1, 1862	35	688
April 1, 1862	36	671
July 1, 1862	36	657
October 1, 1862	30	590
January 1, 1863	32	552
April 1, 1863	34	494
July 1, 1863	32	338

A return, dated February 26, 1863, gives the following as the statistics of the year 1862, viz:



Strength, January 1st.....	722
Recruits received during the year.....	51
Killed in battle .....	18
Died from wounds and other causes.....	26

Battles of the year, viz:

Lee's Mills, April 16; Yorktown siege; Bottom's Bridge, May 17; Fair Oaks, May 31; Tavern Hill, June 25; Gaines' Hill, June 27; Chickahominy, June 28; White Oak Swamp, June 30; Malvern Hill, July 1; Chantilly, September 1; Fredericksburg, December 13.

1863—Chancellorsville campaign, at Marye's and Salem Heights.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Thirty-seventh regiment infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "Irish Rifles," was recruited during the months of April and May, 1861. As its synonym indicates, it was principally composed of Irish-American citizens, with the exception of two companies from Cattaraugus county, a majority of whom were American born. When the books of the regiment were opened, says Surgeon O'Meagher, "more than two thousand members were enrolled, but could not be retained, in consequence, as well of the prescribed limits affixed to the military organizations, as of the difficulties experienced by the recruiting officers in obtaining the requisite authority from the State officials. Nine-tenths of the men and officers might be classed as clerks, mechanics, laborers and farmers' sons. The remainder—two companies—were mostly American born, from Cattaraugus county, with a slight sprinkling of Irish and German citizens. They were all American citizens and harmonized very well."

The organization and composition of the regiment as it appears on the records of this State, is as follows:

Co.	Where recruited.	By whom recruited.	Date of acceptance.
A....	New York .....	Capt. John Burke.....	Order 634, May 14, 1861
B....	New York .....	Capt. James T. Maguire...	Order 635, May 14, 1861
C....	New York .....	Capt. Michael Goran .....	Order 632, May 14, 1861
D....	New York .....	Capt. Francis J. McHugh..	Order 648, May 17, 1861
E....	New York .....	Capt. John Kavanaugh....	Order 631, May 14, 1861
F....	New York .....	Capt. Dominick O'Connor..	Order 647, May 17, 1861
G....	New York .....	Capt. Michael Murphy ....	Order 646, May 17, 1861
H....	Allegany, Catt. co., N. Y.	Capt. Luke G. Harmon....	Order 645, May 17, 1861
I....	Ellicottville, Catt. co., N. Y.	Capt. Wm. T. Clarke.....	Order 614, May 13, 1861
K....	Pulaski, N. Y.....	Capt. E. W. Peckham ....	Order 675, May 25, 1861



At a meeting of the State Board, held on the 24th of May, it was "Resolved, that the companies commanded by the following named captains, viz.: O'Conner, Doran, Kavanaugh, McHugh, Murphy, McGuire, Bush, Harmon, Clarke and Peckham, be organized into a regiment, to be numbered No. 37, and an election of field officers ordered to be held therein."

This action was promulgated by Special Orders No. 224 (May 25, 1861), and an election for field officers held. Special Orders No. 235 confirmed the election of John H. McCunn, as Colonel; John Burke, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Dennis C. Minton, as Major. Colonel McCunn was ordered to report for duty to General Yates, and the regiment to be held in readiness to be mustered into the service of the United States. By the same order the regiment was ordered to be mustered into the service of the United States. The United States muster was on the 6th (Co. A) and 7th of June, by Captain S. B. Hayman, at which time the muster-in rolls give the names of officers as follows:

Company A—Captain Gilbert Riordan; Captain Burke having been elected Lieutenant-Colonel.

B—Captain James T. Maguire.

C—Captain Michael Doran.

D—Captain Francis J. McHugh.

E—Captain John Kavanaugh.

F—Captain Domonick O'Connor.

G—Captain Michael Murphy.

H—Captain Luke G. Harmon.

I—Captain William T. Clarke, enrolled by D. G. Bingham and William T. Clarke.

K—Captain James W. Johnston, enrolled at New York—Captain Peckham rejected.

The first camp of the regiment was formed at Bloomingdale, the men sleeping in a large frame building, formerly used as a German assembly and dance room. The men were supplied with straw and blankets, the proprietor furnishing them very fair rations under contract. The officers lived at home. The regiment remained here about two weeks, during which time the two Cattaraugus companies joined the command. About the 1st of June it moved to the Battery Park, where it encamped under tents and where it had excellent rations.

Before leaving for the seat of war, the regiment was supplied with uniforms, &c., and armed with United States percussion



muskets, model of 1842, calibre 69. To assist in recruiting the regiment the Union Defense Committee expended \$500. The expenditure by the State on account of the regiment, prior to August 15, 1861, was \$38,919.98, exclusive of subsistence and quarters. Tents were issued to the regiment at Washington.

The regiment left New York for Washington on the 23d of June, via steamer to Perth Amboy, and from thence by railroad to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, where it arrived on the 24th. It went into camp at the foot of East Capitol street, on the banks of the Anacostia, from whence it moved in the first advance on Manassas, under General McDowell, as a part of the reserve. It did not return to Washington, but remained in Virginia. During the fall and winter it furnished fatigue parties for Fort Lyon and other fortifications, and picketed the roads; its camp being near Bailey's Cross Roads, on the old Leesburg turnpike.

The regiment was assigned temporarily to different brigades, viz : Colonel McCunn's, Colonel Andrew Porter's, Colonel Hunter's, Colonel Keyes'. On the 22d of August, it was ordered to Arlington, to relieve the Twelfth New York at Fort Albany, where it became part of Richardson's brigade, which was then composed of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Michigan, and Thirty-seventh New York. On the 3d of October, Richardson's brigade was assigned to Heintzelman's division, which subsequently became the Third brigade of the First division of the Third corps ; the division being commanded by General Hamilton, General Kearney, General Stoneman and General Birney, and the corps by General Heintzelman and General Sickles, at different times.

The regiment spent the winter of 1861-2 at "Camp Michigan." In the early part of 1862 it sent out a small detachment which attacked a strongly posted picket of the enemy, near Occoquan, killing and wounding about twenty-five of them. On the 17th of March it embarked with its division, (Hamilton's), for Fortress Monroe, where it remained for several days under the orders of General Wool. On the 3d of April it moved up the Peninsula, by the New Bridge road, and encamped on Howard's creek ; and on the 5th advanced, (the division following Gen. Porter's), to Yorktown, where on the 10th, Heintzelman's corps was posted in the front, Porter's, Hooker's and Hamilton's divisions extending from Wormley's Creek to Winne's Mills. Throughout the siege the regiment was constantly under fire in the trenches and in the



camp, and performed the most arduous and harassing labor up to the moment of the evacuation.

From Yorktown, the regiment pushed on to Williamsburg, where it fought its first general engagement. It came upon the battle-field under General Kearney, (who had succeeded General Hamilton in command of the division), and formed on the extreme left in the face of a victorious foe; repulsed his repeated efforts to turn that flank; sustained a front and flank fire, and remained in possession of the field. The important service rendered by the regiment on this occasion was acknowledged by General Kearney.

From Williamsburg the regiment moved with its division and fought its second battle at Fair Oaks; Kearney's division on the railroad, from near Savage's Station towards the bridge. Without support, the regiment engaged a brigade and battery of the enemy, which was moving to close the avenue of retreat to our routed troops, and held it in check until the retreat was effected, on the night of the 31st of May. It was then ordered by General Kearney to fall back, and the fact acknowledged by him that "it alone kept open the avenue of retreat."

On the 25th of June the regiment was under fire frequently, Hooker's and Kearney's divisions driving in the enemy's pickets, while the right and center was otherwise engaged. On the 30th of June, at Glendale, the enemy endeavored to pierce our lines at a point where Thomson's battery was posted. A portion of the regiment charged and drove back the enemy some two hundred yards, enabled the battery to retire, and preserved that portion of our line complete.\* From this time until the 2d of July, when it reached Harrison's Landing, the regiment was constantly marching and fighting. At Malvern Hill it supported batteries during the day, and exhibited the highest qualities of the soldier by its coolness under fire when not actually engaged.

From the peninsula the regiment moved with its division to Yorktown and Alexandria, and from thence to Chantilly, where the gallant Kearney was killed, in the battle of September 1st. In this campaign it was under heavy artillery fire at Groveton, on the 29th of August. It reached Alexandria on the 4th of September, and for a time was stationed at Ford Ward, and at Fort Buf-

\* This attack commenced at about 4 p. m. and was pushed by heavy masses with the utmost determination and vigor. Captain Thomson's battery directed with great precision, firing double charges, swept them back. The whole open space, two hundred paces wide, was filled with the enemy; each repulse brought fresh troops. The third attack was only repulsed by the rapid volleys and determined charge of the Sixty-third Pennsylvania and half of the Thirty-seventh New York volunteers.--McClellan's Report.



falo. On the 18th of October it reached Edward's Ferry;\* November 13th, Waterloo; December 6th, Falmouth. It participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, (Dec. 13th), and repelled an attack of the enemy upon a battery whose support had deserted it; and assisted in serving the artillery when the gunners were disabled, and secured the highest encomiums of the General present in command.† After the return of the army, it took up winter camp at Camp Pitcher, near Falmouth.

The regiment was engaged in the Chancellorsville campaign and lost heavily.

The regiment left the field on the 3d of June, and reached New York on the 6th, where, in common with the Thirty-eighth regiment, it was honored with an imposing reception on the 8th. On leaving the field the following order was issued by Major-General Sickles, viz :

HEADQUARTERS, THIRD ARMY CORPS, }  
May 28, 1863. }

*Special Orders No. 87.*

\* \* \* "III. The Thirty-seventh New York volunteers and the Thirty-eighth New York volunteers, will move from their respective camps on June 3, 1863, and proceed to the city of New York, the place of their enrollment, where they will be mustered out of the service of the United States.

"The departure of these regiments recalls their distinguished record in the army. Their conduct always elicited the emphatic commendation of the lamented Kearney, under whom they served in the army of the Potomac, and in the army of Virginia. In more recent campaigns, Major-General Birney, commanding the division, has found frequent occasions to signalize their rapid and orderly marches, their ardor and steadiness in action, and their admirable discipline in camp. These results illustrate the high professional character of their officers, and especially of Brigadier-General J. H. Hobart Ward (formerly Col. of the Thirty-eighth New York volunteers), of Col. S. B. Hayman, Col. Thirty-seventh New York volunteers, commanding brigade, and of Col. R. De Trobriand, commanding Thirty-eighth New York volunteers.

\* During the Maryland campaign Gen. Kearney's division was under Gen. Stoneman, and at this time was in pursuit of Stewart's cavalry.

† The Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers was no less conspicuous. Col. Hayman was ever on the alert. His regiment was in support of a battery, and was always ready. It contributed largely in repulsing the enemy. It has won new laurels in this fight, which, added to its very many old ones, makes this organization one of the most noted in the volunteer service.—H. G. Berry, *Brig. Gen. Vols., commanding.*



"To enumerate the battles in which those gallant regiments have taken conspicuous parts, is to recapitulate nearly all the combats in which the armies in Virginia have been engaged. Among these may be mentioned Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern, Manassas, Chantilly (where Gen. Kearney fell), Fredericksburg, the Wilderness and Chancellorsville.

"Wherever valor and fidelity are passports to honor and hospitality, these twin regiments, on whose colors the shamrock and the stars are blended, will be heartily welcome. The imperial city which sent them to the army, well knows how to embrace and cherish her returning heroes; the nation—never served by braver sons—will not be unmindful of the fame of the few who survive, nor of the memory of the many whose fall attests the devotion of these citizen soldiers to our sacred cause.

"By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL SICKLES."

*Statistics.*

The statistics of this regiment are incomplete—a portion of its records having been lost in the Peninsula campaigns. It took the field with 801 officers and men; received a large number of recruits, and also (in the fall of 1862) a considerable number of men by the consolidation with it of the One hundred and first regiment. The following is a statement of its losses in battle, viz:

Battles.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Occoquan	5	1	0	6
Williamsburg	24	71	1	96
Fair Oaks	12	72	0	84
Glendale	7	37	22	66
Malvern Hill	0	8	0	8
Groveton	0	3	0	3
Fredericksburg	7	27	0	34
Chancellorsville	4	94	137	235
Total	59	313	160	532

Strength of regiment at different periods as shown by morning reports, viz:

Date.	Present.	Aggregate.
August 30, 1861	723	750
November 30, 1861	709	919
January 31, 1862	723	923
August 31, 1862	420	791
November 30, 1862	530	655
January 31, 1863	681	894
April 30, 1863	734	915
May 31, 1863	449	595

Transferred to Fortieth N. Y., in May, 1863, 225.



## THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Thirty-eighth Regiment Infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "Second Scott's Life Guard," was organized in the city of New York. Its first recruiting office was opened at 497 Broadway, on the 19th of April. The several companies of which it was composed were recruited and accepted as follows, viz:

Co.	Where recruited.	By whom recruited.	Date of acceptance.
A ....	New York city .....	Capt. Daniel E. Gavit.....	Order 520, May 7, 1861
B ....	New York city .....	Capt. Eugene McGrath.....	Order 523, May 7, 1861
C ....	New York city .....	Capt. Robert F. Allison .....	Order 522, May 7, 1861
D ....	New York city .....	Capt. John T. Harrold .....	Order 521, May 7, 1861
E ....	New York city .....	Capt. Oliver A. Tilden .....	Order 524, May 7, 1861
F ....	New York city .....	Capt. Hugh McQuaide.....	Order 598, May 10, 1861
G ....	New York city .....	Capt. George F. Britton.....	Order 599, May 10, 1861
H ....	Geneva, N. Y .....	Capt. Wm. H. Baird.....	Order 669, May 24, 1861
I ....	Horseheads, N. Y.....	Capt. Calvin S. DeWitt .....	Order 664, May 21, 1861
K ....	Elizabethtown, N. Y....	Capt. Samuel C. Dwyer .....	Order 670, May 24, 1861

On the 14th of May, the organization was removed to barracks at East New York, L. I. On the 24th of May, the State Board "*Resolved*, That the companies commanded by the following named captains, viz: Gavit, McGrath, Allison, Tilden, Harrold, McQuaide, Britton, Baird, De Witt and Dwyer, be organized into a regiment, to be numbered No. 38, and an election for field officers ordered to be held therein." An election for field officers was immediately held, and the following chosen, viz: J. H. Hobart Ward, Colonel; Addison Farnsworth, Lieutenant-Colonel; and James D. Potter, Major. Special Orders No. 238 (May 29th), confirmed the election of the officers chosen, and directed the regiment to be immediately mustered into the service of the United States. On the 3d of June, the regiment was inspected by Dr. Mott, and mustered into the service of the United States by Capt. S. B. Hayman, U. S. A., with the exception of company I, which was not mustered until the 8th of June. On the 15th of June, the regiment was uniformed and paid for one month. On the 19th, it was armed with altered muskets, and left the State for the seat of war via Harrisburg and Baltimore. To assist in recruiting the regiment, the Union Defense Committee expended \$5,553.15. The expenditure by the State, on account of the regiment, up to the 15th of August, 1861, was \$30,539.34.

The regiment reached Washington on the 21st of June and encamped on Meridian hill. On the 4th of July it participated in the review of the army by the President and General Scott; on



the 7th changed arms at Washington arsenal and proceeded to Alexandria, where it was placed in Colonel O. B. Wilcox's brigade, with the First Michigan and Eleventh New York (First Fire Zouaves), in General S. P. Heintzelman's division. On the 17th it moved forward with the army towards Bull Run, and occupied Fairfax station; on the 19th encamped at Centreville, and on the 21st engaged in the battle of Bull Run. The official report of the movements of the regiment in this battle is as follows, viz.:

"HEADQUARTERS 38TH REGT. (2d Scott Life Guards), N. Y. S. V., }  
" CAMP SCOTT, near ALEXANDRIA, VA., July 27, 1861. }

"Col. J. H. H. WARD, Commanding Second Brigade, Third  
Division, Volunteers.

"Sir: In compliance with my duty, I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of my regiment during the recent battle, at or near Bull Run, on the 21st of July, 1861.

"On the morning of the 21st, in obedience to brigade orders, the regiment was formed, the men equipped in light marching order, and prepared to leave its bivouac, at or near Centreville. The march, however, was not commenced until 6 o'clock, a. m., when the regiment, with others constituting the brigade, advanced towards the scene of future operations. After a fatiguing march over dusty roads, and at times through dense woods, the men suffering greatly from the intense heat and a great lack of water, and submitting to the same with a true soldierly spirit—the regiment, with others of the brigade, was halted in a field in full view of the enemy, on the right of his line of intrenchments, and within range of his artillery. After a very brief rest the regiment was formed in line of battle, and ordered by Colonel Wilcox, the commandant of the brigade, to advance to a slight eminence fronting the enemy's batteries, and about half a mile distant, to the support of Griffin's battery, which was then preparing to take up a position at that point. The order was promptly executed—the men, led by yourself and encouraged by the gallantry of their officers, moving forward in gallant style, in double-quick time, subjected, a greater portion of the way, to a terrible and deadly fire of grape and canister and round shot from the enemy's works on our front and right flank. Arriving at the brow of the eminence, in advance of the battery which it was intended to support, the regiment was halted, and commenced, in fact, the attack of Colonel Heintzelman's division on the right flank of the enemy—engaging a large



force of his infantry, and, by a well directed fire, completely routing an entire regiment that was advancing in good order, and driving it into a dense wood in the distance.

"After remaining in this position for some time, finding that the enemy's artillery was telling with fearful effect upon our ranks, subjected as we were, to a direct and flank fire from his batteries, the regiment was ordered to retire down a slight declivity, which was done in good order, affording it for a time partial protection from the enemy's fire.

"At this time Griffin's battery was moving to a position on our right, and the regiment was ordered by Colonel Heintzelman in person, to advance to its protection. Advancing by the flank under a galling fire, the regiment was halted within supporting distance of Griffin's battery, which had now opened upon the enemy, and properly formed to resist a threatened attack from the enemy's cavalry and infantry, which had shown themselves in large numbers on the borders of a grove to the right and front. In this position my regiment, under a spiteful and destructive fire from the enemy's batteries, remained until forced to retire, and its presence not being deemed requisite because of the fact that Griffin's battery had been compelled to leave the field.

"Retiring to a road about one hundred yards distant, my regiment was again formed in line of battle, and under the eye of the commander-in-chief, General McDowell, the men inspired by his presence upon the field, and led by yourself, dashed gallantly up the hill toward a point where Ricketts' battery had been abandoned in consequence of its support, the First Fire Zouaves and First Michigan regiment having previously been compelled to retreat by the force of superior numbers and a great loss in their ranks. Before arriving at the brow of the hill we met the enemy in large force—one of his infantry regiments, apparently fresh upon the field, advancing steadily towards us in line of battle. A large number of the men of this regiment had advanced in front of their line and taken possession of Ricketts' battery, and were endeavoring to turn the guns upon us. A well-directed and destructive fire was immediately opened upon the enemy by my regiment and a portion of another that had rallied upon our left (I think the Fourteenth N. Y. S. M.) and after a sharp conflict it was forced to retreat in disorder and with great loss, seeking shelter in the woods from whence he had previously emerged. The enemy not succeeding in taking with him Rickett's battery, which seemed to



have been the chief object of his attack, it fell into the hands of my regiment, by whom three of its guns were dragged a distance of three hundred yards and left in a road, apparently out of reach of the enemy.

"Another rally was then again made by my regiment, the gallant men readily responding to the orders of their officers. Advancing in double-quick time to the right and front towards a dense wood in which the enemy had been concealed in large force during the day, and from which evidences of a retreat were now visible, my regiment, with detached portions of others of our force, became engaged in a sharp and spirited skirmish with the enemy's infantry and cavalry, and we appeared for a time to have complete possession of the field.

"This was the last rally made by my regiment. Suddenly and unexpectedly the enemy, reinforced by fresh troops, literally swarming the woods, poured in upon us a fearful shower of lead from his musketry; his batteries re-opened upon us with terrible effect, and a panic at this moment seeming to have taken possession of our troops generally, a retreat was ordered, and my regiment, in comparatively good order, commenced its march towards Centreville, where a greater portion of it arrived about 9 o'clock that night. Here, on the same ground that we had bivouacked previous to the battle, the regiment was halted. After a rest of about two hours it again resumed its march, joining in the general movement made by the army towards this place. After a forced and wearisome march of seven hours, the men suffering from the great fatigue of the previous fifteen hours, without food for that length of time, with scarcely water enough to moisten their parched tongues, many of them wounded, sick and otherwise disabled, my regiment, with the exception of about fifty who had straggled from their respective companies and joined the mass that were thronging to the capital, halted at its original camp ground near Alexandria—the only regiment of the brigade that did so—the only regiment, in fact, that was under fire during the previous day, that returned to and occupied their old camp ground previous to their advance towards the field of battle. It is with great pride, sir, that I mention this fact, evincing, as it emphatically does, a degree of subordination commendable in any regiment, and reflecting great credit upon the gallant officers and men of my own, particularly under the extraordinary circumstances connected with the occasion.



"From the time my regiment was ordered into the field until forced to retire therefrom, a period of four hours, it was almost constantly under fire from the enemy's batteries and engaged with his infantry; and to your coolness and courage alone, during that time, your frequent orders for the men to lie down when the enemy's fire was the hottest, and your constant efforts to protect them, as far as possible, at all times, was the regiment saved from presenting a larger number of casualties than its large list now shows.

"Of the courage displayed by the men generally on the field, during the entire day—of the readiness of the gallant fellows to obey, at all times, all orders—I cannot speak in too high terms, or express in words my admiration. During all my experience in a former campaign, and presence on many a battle-field, I have never witnessed greater bravery or more soldierly requisites than were displayed by the men of my own regiment during the entire battle.

"The conduct of the officers generally I cannot speak too highly of. Always at their posts, cheering on their men by their soldierly examples, and displaying marked gallantry, under the trying circumstances, I acknowledge my inability to do them justice in words. Major Potter was disabled during the early part of the engagement, while gallantly performing his duty, and subsequently fell into the hands of the enemy. The brave Captain McQuaide, while cheering on his men, fell from a severe wound in the leg. Lieut. Thomas Hamblin, a gallant young officer, also received a wound in his leg while discharging his duty, and with Captain McQuaide subsequently fell into the hands of the enemy. Cpts. McGrath and Allison both received injuries during the engagement—the former by being run down by the enemy's cavalry, from the effects of which he is now suffering, and the latter by a slight musket shot. Lieutenant John Bratly, jr., while bravely participating in the fight, was severely wounded in the arm. Assistant Surgeon Griswold was on the field and under a heavy fire, at all times humanely and fearlessly discharging his duties to the wounded. He and Quartermaster C. J. Murphy, who was assisting the wounded, were also taken prisoners.

"In conclusion, I again assert my inability to do justice to the gallant conduct of the officers generally; and while it would afford me great pleasure to mention the names of many whose conduct fell under my personal observation, I must refrain from



doing so, lest, by omitting others, I should do injustice to many equally as meritorious.

"Annexed is a list of the casualties of my regiment.

"Respectfully submitted,

"ADDISON FARNSWORTH,

"*Lieut.-Col. Com'dg 2d Scott Life Guard (38th Regt. N. Y. V.).*"

During the month of August, the regiment moved to the Leesburg road, where it was assigned to Gen. Howard's brigade, with the Fortieth New York and Third and Fourth Maine. On the 18th of August a portion of its pickets, stationed near Munson's Hill, were attacked and captured by a superior force of the enemy. During the month of August the regiment assisted in constructing Fort Ward. In September ninety-seven men, who had refused to do duty in the Fourth Maine, were transferred to the Thirty-eighth, and the encampment was moved to the old Fairfax road, where the regiment assisted in constructing Fort Lyons and other works.

It is not necessary to repeat the history of the Peninsula campaign, or that of Maryland, Fredericksburg, or Chancellorsville, in which the regiment bore an honorable part. The movements of the regiment may, however, be statistically stated, viz:

BRIGADE ASSIGNMENTS.—On the 8th of July the regiment was brigaded with the First Michigan Volunteers and the Eleventh New York Volunteers (Fire Zouaves), which brigade was commanded by Col. O. B. Wilcox, and was called "Wilcox's brigade." It had no number. On the 15th of August it was brigaded with the Fortieth New York Volunteers (Mozart) and the Third and Fourth Maine Volunteers, under command of Gen. O. O. Howard, and called "Howard's brigade." Gen. Howard was relieved by Gen. John Sedgwick, and the brigade was then called "Sedgwick's brigade." Gen. Sedgwick was relieved by Gen. D. B. Birney, and it was then called "Birney's brigade." Upon Gen. Birney's taking command of the division, Col. J. H. Hobart Ward, having been made a brigadier general, took command of the brigade, and, upon the organization of the army of the Potomac, it was numbered the "Third brigade," "First division," "Third Army corps," a designation it retained during the term of service of the regiment.

DIVISION ASSIGNMENTS.—During the battle of First Bull Run, the division, of which the regiment was a part, had no number.



It was commanded by Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, and was known as "Heintzelman's division." When brigaded with the Fortieth New York and Third and Fourth Maine, it remained in "Heintzelman's division." After the organization of the Army of the Potomac, the division became the "First division" of the "Third corps," commanded successively by Generals Hamilton, Kearney, Stoneman, Birney and Ward.

BATTLES.—The regiment took part in the following battles, viz: First Bull Run, Siege of Yorktown, Williamsburg,\* Fair Oaks (two days), the Orchards (June 26th); Glendale, or Charles City Cross Roads; Malvern Hill, Blackburn's Ford, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville (two days).

MARCHES.—June 19th, 1861, left the city of New York for Washington, D. C., via Harrisburg, Pa., and Baltimore, Md., arriving in Washington on the morning of June 21st, and encamped on Meridian Hill. July 7th, marched to Alexandria, Va., encamping about one mile west of the city. July 17th, marched en route for Bull Run; engaged in the battle on the 21st, and returned, after the battle, direct to its old camping ground near Alexandria. August 10th, moved camp to the Leesburg road, near the Seminary, about three miles west of Alexandria. October 1st, moved camp to the old Fairfax road, about two and a half miles south of Alexandria. March 17th, 1862, went to Alexandria, and embarked for Fortress Monroe, Va., arriving there March 19th, and encamped at Camp Hamilton, about three miles northwest from Fortress Monroe, on Hampton creek. March 21st, moved camp about five miles towards Big Bethel, and encamped by the roadside. April 4th, moved towards Yorktown, Va., encamping about one and a half miles south of that village. May 4th, being on picket, was the first regiment to march into Yorktown, and the first to raise the stars and stripes over the enemy's works. Continued the march that day, and encamped about four miles beyond Yorktown, towards Williamsburg. May 5th, marched to the enemy's works in front of Williamsburg, and engaged in the battle at that place. May 6th, marched into the village of Williamsburg. May 12th, marched to Fair Oaks. June 26th, marched to the Orchards. June 27th, marched on a reconnaissance to within three miles of Richmond, Va., the nearest point reached by infantry during that campaign. June 29th, marched to Glendale, or Charles City Cross Roads. July 1st, marched to Malvern

\* See General Birney's Report, documents, page 17, vol. v, Rebellion Record. Also General Kearney's letter to Gov. Morgan, page 18 of same volume.



Hill. July 3d, marched to Harrison's Landing. August 15th, marched en route for Yorktown, Va., passing through Williamsburg and reaching Yorktown August 18th. August 20th, embarked for Alexandria, Va.; arrived there on the 22d, and took cars for Warrenton Junction; arrived on the 23d, and immediately marched for Bealton station. August 26th, marched to Manassas Junction. August 28th, marched to Centreville. Aug. 29th, moved to battle ground of Second Bull Run. September 1st, moved to Chantilly. September 2d, marched to Alexandria. September 15th, marched to Poolesville, Md., reaching there September 18th. October 28th, marched across the Potomac at White's ford, through Leesburg and White Plains to Waterloo; passed through Warrenton and encamped near Falmouth, Va., about November 25th. December 13th, marched to the Fredericksburg battle ground. December 16th, re-crossed the Rappahannock and encamped again near Falmouth. January 20th, 1863, participated in General Burnside's movement, marching sixty-three miles going out and returning, and encamped again near Falmouth. May 1st, crossed the Rappahannock again and marched to the battle ground of Chancellorsville. After the battle, re-crossed the river, and encamped again near Falmouth. June 3d, marched to Aquia creek. June 4th, left Aquia creek for the city of New York, via Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia; arrived there by steamboat and cars, June 6th, 1863. Total miles traveled, nine hundred and ninety-seven.

*Casualties.*—July 21st, 1861, at first battle of Bull Run or Stone Bridge, killed, nineteen; wounded, sixty-five; missing, fifty-four; total, one hundred and twenty-eight. August 18th, four enlisted men taken prisoners, while on picket duty on Munson's Hill, Va. March 16th, 1862, three enlisted men taken prisoners near Big Bethel, Va. During the siege of Yorktown, five enlisted men killed and wounded. May 5th, at the battle of Williamsburg, killed, fourteen; wounded, sixty-four; missing, eight; total, eighty-six. May 31st and June 1st, one officer wounded and fifty-nine enlisted men killed, wounded and missing. June 26th, at the Orchards, three men killed, wounded and missing. June 30th, at Glendale, one officer wounded and ten enlisted men killed, wounded and missing. July 1st, at the battle of Malvern Hill, two officers wounded, and sixteen enlisted men killed, wounded and missing. August 28th, at Blackburn's Ford, one officer wounded, two officers taken prisoners, and six enlisted men killed.



wounded and missing. August 29th and 30th, at the battle of Second Bull Run, two officers wounded, and ten enlisted men killed, wounded and missing. December 13th, at Fredericksburg, seven officers wounded and one hundred and thirty-one enlisted men killed, wounded and missing. May 2d and 3d, 1863, at Chancellorsville, three officers wounded, one taken prisoner, and forty-eight enlisted men killed, wounded and missing.

*Monthly Report, July, 1861.*

Total strength .....	796
Gain by transfers .....	38
Total .....	834
Loss—resigned .....	1
missing in action .....	70
discharged for disability .....	5
transferred .....	35
killed in action or died of wounds .....	14
died of disease .....	2
deserted .....	55 182
Present and absent on leave July 31st .....	652

*Annual Report for 1862.*

Strength of regiment Jan. 1st, 1862 .....	734
Gained recruits during the year .....	100
Total .....	834
Loss—killed in battle .....	33
died of disease and wounds .....	45 78
Present and absent Jan. 1, 1863 .....	756

*Consolidations*.—In September, 1861, the regiment received ninety-seven men from the Fourth Maine volunteers. On the 21st of December, 1863, its ten companies were consolidated into six, and called A, B, C, D, E and F, and the ten companies of the Fifty-fifth New York volunteers (a three years regiment) were consolidated into four, and put into the Thirty-eighth as companies G, H, I and K. When the term (two years) of the Thirty-eighth expired, the men who enlisted for three years (together with some of the officers) were transferred to the Fortieth New York volunteers.

*Muster-out*.—The regiment was mustered out of service at East New York, Long Island, June 22d, 1863, at which time its total strength was two hundred and seventy-nine.



## SERVICES

### OF NEW YORK MILITIA REGIMENTS IN 1861.

Immediately upon the fall of Sumter, when the Northern mind was aroused to the highest pitch of excitement, and war was plainly inevitable, the protection of the National Capital was the absorbing subject of interest.

The militia regiments of our State at that time did noble service, and such as were sufficiently organized moved promptly upon the call of the Executive. Between the 19th April and 7th May, this disciplined and equipped force left for Washington, numbering over 8,000 men, composing eleven uniformed regiments of militia, and, with the exception of the Seventh, were mustered into the United States service for three months.

These regiments departed from the State as follows :

		Strength.
5th regt., Col.	Ch. Schwarzwalder, April 29, 1861	600
6th do	do Joseph C. Pinekney, April 21, 1861	600
7th do	do Marshall Lefferts, April 19, 1861	1,050
8th do	do George Lyons, April 23, 1861	950
12th do	do Daniel Butterfield, April 21, 1861	950
13th do	do Abel Smith, April 23, 1861	486
20th do	do George W. Pratt, May 7, 1861	785
25th do	do Michael K. Bryan, April 23, 1861	500
28th do	do Michael Bennett, April 30, 1861	563
69th do	do Michael Corcoran, April 23, 1861	1,050
71st do	do Abram S. Vosburgh, April 21, 1861	950
<hr/>		
Total		8,484

In addition to the New York militia regiments which served for three months, four regiments, the Second, Ninth, Fourteenth and Seventy-ninth, organized for three years.

Of the three months regiments, the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first were from the city of New York; the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth from Brooklyn; the Twentieth from the county of Ulster, and the Twenty-fifth from the city of Albany.

Of the three years' regiments, the Second, Ninth and Seventy-ninth were from the city of New York; the Fourteenth from Brooklyn. The popular demonstration which attended the de-



parture of these regiments from our cities and towns were of the most gratifying character; amid the waving of banners, the firing of cannon, and the cheers of their fellow citizens, they left their homes to enter upon a new and untried field of duty, the vanguard, as it were, of the great army of freemen, who, during the four years, marched in a continuous column from our State, to the protection of the flag of our country and the national integrity. The first to take the field, the members of many of these organizations remained in the national service, as officers or privates in volunteer regiments, and achieved merited distinction, and there are few battle grounds in Maryland or Virginia, upon which the blood of some of these brave men was not shed.

It must be remembered that these regiments were organized in time of peace, when the militia met with no particular favor or encouragement from the State authorities, and was composed chiefly of young men in professional and mercantile pursuits, and whose military experience had been confined to the company and regimental drill room and the annual parade. By the promptness with which they first moved, upon the order of the Commander-in-Chief, and the readiness with which they met every similiar call through the war, they gave a character for fidelity and patriotism to our citizen soldiers which has resulted since, under the liberal care of the State in the establishment of a most useful and powerful organization, "The National Guard."

#### FIFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. MILITIA.

The Fifth Regiment was organized in the city of New York. It is composed of German citizens. At the time of its departure from the State, it numbered 600 men. The following were the field officers :

Colonel—Ch. Schwarzwalder.

Lieutenant Colonel—Louis Burger.

Major—George Van Amsberg.

Its position in the Militia organization is in the Second Brigade, First division. The regiment was originally organized as artillery, but doing duty as infantry. By Special Orders No. 60, of April 20th, 1861, Major-General Sandford, commanding First division, was directed to detail two regiments in addition to the Sixth, Seventh, Twelfth and Seventy-first, for immediate service, to report forthwith to the President at Washington, and subsequently by



Special Orders No. 103, of April 28th, he was instructed to detail the Fifth as one of such regiments, and provide for their immediate transportation to Washington, and for the issue to them of one month's supplies.

Before leaving the State, Colonel Van Buren, the Paymaster General, paid over to the regiment, on State account, \$3,509.40.

The regiment left New York on the 29th of April, on board the steam transport *Kedlar*, for Annapolis, they proceeded thence to Baltimore, at which place and in its vicinity, a good portion of their three months' service was rendered, particularly at what is termed the "Relay House," where they were employed upon guard, picket and scout duty. "Their vigilance frequently prevented serious results to the body of troops stationed at that post." They also did duty along the railroad, which was a special object of their care, thwarting any attempt to place obstacles upon the tracks, and in this respect their services were most valuable, for a large portion of the population of Maryland were then so strongly disaffected towards the Union, that it was necessary to exercise the greatest caution in guarding the lines of communication with the Capital. On the 9th of July, the Fifth crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, and at the time of the battle of Bull Run was serving under General Patterson. The regiment returned to New York on the 2d of August.

#### SIXTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

The Sixth regiment, in the Second brigade, First division, of the militia organization, left New York on the 21st of April. The following were the field officers:

Colonel—Jos. C. Pinekney.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Samuel K. Zook.

Major—Milton G. Rathbun.

The Union Defense Committee contributed \$4,000 towards purchasing of blankets, clothing, subsistence, &c., for the regiment, and the officers and their friends also assisted in finishing its equipment. The State also contributed to this, and subsequent to its departure furnished the members with a new uniform. The regiment was to have proceeded by rail to Washington, but in consequence of the attack in the streets of Baltimore upon the Eighth Massachusetts, and the apprehension that obstructions might be placed upon the railroads to prevent the further transportation of troops, it was determined that the Sixth should go by water. The



steamer *Columbia* was accordingly chartered and provisioned by the Union Defense Committee, and sailed at 9 o'clock in the evening, in company with the steamers *Baltic* and *Cuyler*, the former having on board the Twelfth and the latter the Seventy-first New York Militia, the whole under command of Lieutenant-Col. Keyes, U. S. A. The fleet sailed for Fortress Monroe, where they were joined by another steamer with the First Rhode Island, and then proceeded under convoy of the United States Revenue steamer *Harriet Lane* up the Chesapeake Bay to Annapolis, where they arrived on the night of the 23d of April. On the 25th the regiment disembarked by order of General Butler, then in command at that point, and was directed to remain there until further orders should be received. On the same day a detachment of 100 men from the Sixth was ordered to seize and occupy Fort Madison, a water battery commanding the harbor; also to occupy an elevated spot on the right bank of the Severn, overlooking the city of Annapolis. Under direction of Colonel Pinckney, this was effected without opposition on the same night; fifty men occupying Fort Madison, and the remainder, with two howitzers, holding the height on the river.

About the 1st of May a detachment of 250 men was sent up the Severn to relieve the Eighth N. Y. S. M., then occupying a commanding position on the road to Baltimore. An earthwork was here thrown up and named "Fort Morgan," in honor of the Governor of New York. About the 12th of June the Thirteenth N. Y. S. M., then at Annapolis, was ordered to Baltimore, and the different detachments of the Sixth were recalled from the positions they were then occupying; those at Fort Morgan being transferred to Annapolis Junction, to relieve the Twentieth N. Y. S. M., and the balance of the regiment to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Colonel Pinckney having become commandant of the post.

While at Annapolis an expedition was organized by the Sixth for the purpose of carrying assistance to Governor Hicks, whose life it was rumored was in danger from secessionists. One hundred infantry and a company of artillery, with two howitzers, under command of Colonel Pinckney, proceeded in a propeller to Cambridge, the residence of the Governor. Upon the approach of the boat, many of the secessionists fled from the town, but the Governor was found unharmed.

Upon receipt of the news of the battle of Bull Run, the regi-  
[Assem. No. 71.]



ment unanimously requested to be sent to the front. The request was not granted, and on the 29th of July the regiment was relieved from duty by the First Pennsylvania Reserves, and then proceeded to New York, where it was mustered out of service. Col. Pinckney took immediate steps to organize a volunteer regiment for three years service. In this he was joined by many of the officers and men of the Sixth, and their efforts resulted in raising, in the short space of sixty days, a full regiment, known as the Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers. Lieutenant-Colonel Zook raised the Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers.

#### SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. MILITIA.

The Seventh Regiment is in the Third brigade, First division of the militia organization, and was the first to leave the State. The following were the field officers:

Colonel—Marshall Lefferts.

Lieutenant-Colonel—William A. Pond.

Major—Alexander Shaler.

The regiment left on the 19th of April—strength ten hundred and fifty men. This organization was well known, not only in our own State, but throughout the country, as one of the best appointed and drilled militia regiments then in existence. Composed of young men in the bloom of manhood, and connected with all the active business pursuits of the great metropolis, their departure was the cause of the most intense excitement through a large class of its citizens, and the scenes attending it are thus described:

"Around the armory of the Seventh regiment crowds gathered at an early period of the day, and moved on only to be replaced by other crowds. So the excitement was kept up, till towards three o'clock the throng became stationary. It was by no means an ordinary crowd. From all quarters the members of the regiment, in full fatigue dress, with their knapsacks and blankets, were pouring into the armory. Guards at the doors kept the crowd, who had no business inside, from entering, but the building was filled to its utmost, notwithstanding, by the members, their relatives and friends. There were many touching scenes of farewell-taking, but these were merely episodes. There was no faltering among the men. A heartier shake of the hand than usual to a friend, a warmer kiss to a wife or mother, and the man-



hood of the soldier grew the greater, and he trussed his knapsack the tighter to his back as he gave the last adieu.

"The regiment formed in Lafayette Place, about four o'clock, p. m., in the presence of an immense crowd, each window of each building being filled with such fair applauders as might cheer the heart of the forlornest bachelor, if there were any such among those noble soldiers. Once in line, they proceeded through Fourth street to Broadway; down that great thoroughfare to Cortland street, and across the ferry, in boats provided for the purpose, to Jersey City. The line of march was a perfect ovation. Thousands upon thousands lined the sidewalks. It will be remembered as long as any of those who witnessed it live to talk of it, and beyond that it will pass into the recorded history of this fearful struggle.

"The regiment marched not as on festival days—not as on the reception of the Prince of Wales—but nobly and sternly, as men who were going to the war. Hurried was their step—not as regular as on less important occasions. We saw women—we saw men shed tears as they passed. Amidst the deafening cheers that rose, we heard cries of 'God bless them!' And so along Broadway and through Cortland street, under its almost countless flags, the gallant Seventh regiment left the city."

The excitement in Jersey City, long before they had crossed the ferry, was scarcely less intense, and when they landed there they found they were by no means in a foreign State. It seemed that all the people of the sister city had turned out. It was re-enaction of what their fellow-townsmen had done for them. White handkerchiefs, waved by ladies' hands, were as numerous as the dogwood blossoms in spring, and it was proved that a Jerseyman can raise as hearty a cheer as the best New Yorker. And so it was till all were fairly disposed of in the cars, and the cars moved off.

News of the riot in Baltimore, in which the Massachusetts soldiers were killed, was received before the regiment left New York, and increased greatly the interest attending its departure. Forty-eight rounds of ball cartridge were served out to its members before leaving. The Seventh went by railroad to Perrysville; thence by steamer to Annapolis, and along or near the railroad track to Annapolis Junction and Washington, where it served for thirty days. Arrived at Annapolis April 22d, and at Washington



the 25th, and was mustered into the United States service April 27th. The regiment crossed the Potomac with the first troops that entered Virginia, when Alexandria and Arlington Heights were occupied, and labored with the New Jersey brigade in the construction of "Fort Runyon."

The Seventh remained on duty at and in the vicinity of Washington until the 31st of May, when it returned to New York. The following is an extract from an order of the War Department, issued the day previous to the regiment's leaving Washington:

"It is the desire of the War Department, in relinquishing the services of this gallant regiment, to make known the satisfaction that is felt at the prompt and patriotic manner in which it responded to the call for men to defend the Capital, when it was believed to be in peril, and to acknowledge the important service which it rendered by appearing here in an hour of dark and trying necessity. The time for which it had engaged has now expired. The service which it was expected to perform has been handsomely accomplished, and its members may return to their native city with the assurance that its services are gratefully appreciated by all good and loyal citizens, whilst the Government is equally confident that when the country again calls upon them the appeal will not be made in vain to the young men of New York."

#### EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. MILITIA.

The Eighth regiment is in the Second brigade, First division of the State militia organization. It left New York on the 23d of April. The field officers were,

Colonel—George Lyons.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Charles G. Waterbury.

Major—Obed. F. Wentworth.

The regiment embarked, a portion on the steamship *Alabama*, and the remainder on the ship *Montgomery*. The line of their march through the streets of New York was the scene of wild enthusiasm, and their friends gathering in balconies and windows, and cheering and inspiring the soldiers with their smiles and warm approvals. They proceeded to Annapolis, and thence to Washington, and were encamped at Arlington House, Virginia.

The regiment was engaged in the battle of Bull Run, and served



in the First brigade (Colonel Andrew Porter's), Second division (Colonel Hunter's). Colonel Porter makes honorable mention of the services of the Eighth New York Militia in his report.

Upon first entering service, the regiment remained at Annapolis until the 8th of May, when, accompanied by the 6th Massachusetts Militia, the whole under command of General Butler, they proceeded to the Relay House and took position commanding Railroad Bridge. On the 19th of May, a detachment of 600 men, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Waterbury and Major Wentworth, and a like detachment of the Sixth Massachusetts, under Colonel Jones, proceeded by railroad to Baltimore and took possession of Federal Hill, thus commanding that city; being the first troops to enter Baltimore after the riots. A few days afterwards, being relieved by Pennsylvania troops, the detachment returned to the Relay House, where the regiment remained until about the 8th of June, when it proceeded to Washington and went into camp at Kalorama, and remained there until troops were sent over into Virginia. The Eighth left Washington on the Sunday following, crossed the Long bridge, and taking possession of Arlington House, where it remained as guard to the headquarters of General McDowell, until the army moved to Bull Run.

The time of the regiment expiring on the 23d (two days after the battle), they received orders for home, leaving on the 24th and arriving in New York on the 26th of July, where they met with an enthusiastic reception--Broadway was thronged, and vociferous cheers greeted them at every crossing.

#### TWELFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. MILITIA.

The Twelfth regiment is in the Second brigade, First division of the State militia organization. It organized in the city of New York, tendered its services through its commanding officer, Colonel Butterfield, immediately on the breaking out of the rebellion, for the defense of the National Capital.

The friends of the regiment in the city, contributed liberally towards its equipment, raising the sum of \$10,000. New uniforms were ordered, but without waiting for their completion, the regiment commenced at once recruiting its ranks; and although at the inspection in the fall of 1860, it showed but 380 men, so great



was the enthusiasm of the citizens and the popularity of the Twelfth; that when it left for the seat of war, its numbers had been increased to nearly 1,000.

On the 19th of April, 1861, orders were issued from General Headquarters, directing Major-General Sandford to detail the Twelfth for immediate service at Washington, and on Sunday, the 21st, the regiment took its departure from the State. The regiment assembled in Union Square, the regular members and their substitutes wore their old regimental uniform, but the recruits wore their ordinary clothing with military belts and equipments. A supply of muskets had been obtained, and guerrilla like, as the raw recruits looked, there was hardly ever a finer body of men gathered together, and the spectators by their enthusiasm, showed what they expected of them. Great masses of the population turned out to do honor to the departing Militia. It was with difficulty that the regiment made its way through the crowd to the wharf, and was obliged to leave Broadway and turn down a side street into Mercer street, the throng was so great. The regiment left New York in the steamship *Baltic* for Fortress Monroe. On the voyage, the recruits were drilled into very serviceable shape. It had been intended that the regiment should go up the Potomac, but orders were received from General Butler, then in command at Annapolis, that the Twelfth should proceed to that point. The Twelfth was transferred from the *Baltic* to the steamer *Coatzacoalcos*, and the fleet of vessels (containing the different Militia regiments), as they steamed up the Chesapeake, presented a grand appearance. On Friday, the 26th, the regiment landed and started on its march to Junction, where it arrived the next day, after a bivouac in the fields over night; continued their march on Saturday, and in the evening bivouacked in the woods. On Sunday afternoon, took cars for Washington; were there placed in temporary quarters until the 7th of May, when the regiment moved to Camp Anderson, in Franklin Square. About the same time they received from New York their new Chasseur uniform, which was complete and acceptable. A severe course of drilling was immediately commenced, which soon brought the regiment to a remarkable state of perfection. Several officers, who had just graduated at the United States Military Academy, were assigned as instructors to the different companies, in consequence of the number of recruits, and also drilled the officers in skirmishing.



Among those who were prominent in performing this duty, were Lieutenants Upton and Ames, both subsequently promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, and the latter of whom, (General Ames), was conspicuous for gallantry at Fort Fisher. On the 23d of May, the regiment received marching orders, and on that night crossed the Long Bridge under the direction of General Sandford, and marched into Virginia, being the first regiment to invade the so called "sacred soil" of that State. Established position at Roach's Mills, forming the extreme left of the army. At that period, the regiment mustered present for duty, 829, and on the rolls an aggregate of 981 men. Capt. B. S. Church, of the engineer corps of the regiment, reconnoitered the adjoining country for miles around, on horseback and alone; he was once captured by a party of rebel cavalry, but managed to escape. Subsequently he was detached from the regiment, on special duty, and engaged in company with Lieutenant Snyder, of the U. S. Engineers, in choosing the sites of the extensive fortifications on Arlington Heights, when he was repeatedly fired upon by rebel scouts.

While at Roach's Mills, the regiment was frequently drilled in skirmishing. The citizens of Washington, however, residing in the vicinity of Franklin Square, were desirous that the Twelfth should be recalled to its old quarters, fearing that some less orderly regiment might be stationed among them. The War Department acceded to their request, and accordingly on the 2d of June, the regiment was marched back across the Long Bridge, and returned to its former camp in the city.

The regiment remained in Washington until the 7th of July, when, ordered to join the army of the Shenandoah, it proceeded by railroad to Baltimore, and thence to Harrisburg and Hagerstown, arriving at the latter place on the evening of the 8th. Left Hagerstown on the 9th, marched to Williamsport, forded the Potomac and marched all night; arriving at Martinsburg, Va., early on the morning of the 10th, having accomplished 30 miles without a pause. Colonel Butterfield there reported to Major-General Patterson, and was immediately appointed an acting Brigadier-General, his brigade consisting of the Fifth and Twelfth N. Y. S. Militia, and the Nineteenth and Twenty-eighth N. Y. S. volunteers. Lieutenant-Colonel Ward then took command of the Twelfth. While at Martinsburg, a foraging expedition was formed, consisting of three companies of the Twelfth, and three of the



Twenty-eighth regiment N. Y. S. V., which was quite successful, and enlivened by a slight skirmish with the rebels, a detachment of whom endeavored to interfere with the operations, but were dispersed by a volley from company H, commanded by Capt. Mc. Cormack. This was on Friday the 12th of July. On Monday July 15th, the army advanced to Bunker's Hill, where they were encamped for a day, the Twelfth being stationed near the Sulphur Spring, at a spot known for the time as Camp Patterson.

On reaching Bunker's Hill, found it occupied by the rebel advance, who retreated in great haste after a slight skirmish, in which a Rhode Island battery threw several shells, killing one and wounding two of the rebel cavalry. On Wednesday, July 17th, left Bunker's Hill and marched to Charlestown, where the regiment encamped, and on Sunday, the 21st of July, marched to Harper's Ferry, and occupied a position on Bolivar Heights, close to the spot where the rebel batteries had been planted by Johnston, who had also fortified the place by building block-houses on Loudon Heights across the Shenandoah. Doubleday's battery was stationed on Bolivar Heights, and took possession of several large guns which had been abandoned by the enemy, when they hastily evacuated Harper's Ferry, as untenable.

Col. Butterfield tendered the services of the regiment to the Government, till the 2d of August, and the tender was promptly accepted by the War Department. On the 26th of July, four companies of the Twelfth crossed the Shenandoah river in flat-boats, and occupied the block-houses built by the rebels on Loudon Heights. They remained there until after the evacuation of Harper's Ferry by Gen. Banks, being the last troops, save a Massachusetts company, to leave the Virginia side; and being obliged to wade the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers to rejoin the army. Harper's Ferry was evacuated by the Federal troops on Sunday, July 28, 1861. After leaving Harper's Ferry, the Twelfth was encamped at Knoxville until ordered to New York, on Thursday, August 1st. The regiment arrived in the city about dusk of the next day, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the citizens who assembled in crowds in Broadway to extend a cordial welcome to the returning soldiers. The regiment was mustered out of service on Monday, August 5th, in Washington square, by Lieutenant-Colonel Sheppard. Col. Butterfield soon after resigned his commission, having accepted one as Lieutenant-Colonel of the



Twelfth U. S. Infantry. His connection with the regiment terminated August 27th, 1861. The vacancy caused by Col. B.'s resignation, was not filled until the 25th of October, when Lieutenant-Colonel Ward was elected Colonel of the regiment.

#### THIRTEENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. MILITIA.

The Thirteenth regiment is in the Fifth brigade, Second division of the State militia organization, and was organized in the city of Brooklyn. The following were the field officers.

Colonel—Abel Smith.

Lieutenant Colonel—Robert B. Clark.

Major\_\_\_\_\_.

On the 20th of April, 1861, by Special Orders No. 59, from the commander-in-chief, General H. B. Duryea (commanding Second division N. Y. S. M.) was directed to detail two regiments for immediate service, to report forthwith to the President, and to serve until relieved by other regiments, General Duryea to procure the requisite transportation by fastest steamer, and one month's supplies. The regiment went on the 23d of April by steamer *Marion* to Annapolis; strength at time of departure from State, 486.

On the 7th of May, 1861, General Duryea was directed by Special Orders No. 132, to cause to be mustered into the service of the State a number of men sufficient to raise the strength of Col. Smith's (Thirteenth) regiment to 793 men; and after they should be properly armed and equipped, they were ordered to proceed by railroad or steamer to join their regiment, then serving at Annapolis, and there to be mustered into the service of the United States.

The Thirteenth served at Annapolis under command of General Butler until the 19th of June, quartered in the buildings of the United States Naval Academy. During that time, detachments from the regiment were employed in searching for the light-ships which had been removed by the rebels. Two were found, recaptured and brought to Annapolis. Expeditions were also sent to the eastern shore of Maryland, which were successful in finding many stand of arms there concealed. The engineer corps of the Thirteenth was engaged in rebuilding the railroad from the station at Annapolis to the pier of the Naval Academy. This branch was opened May 17th, and the event was celebrated with great rejoicings. On the 19th of June the regiment was ordered to Baltimore, where the balance of its term of service was passed—the



members voluntarily remaining ten days longer than the term of their enlistment, at the request of General Dix.

The following account of the scenes attending the embarkation and departure of the regiment from Brooklyn, is taken from an account written at the time:

The regiment embarked amidst the most intense enthusiasm of the citizens of Brooklyn, who congregated by thousands, lining the streets from the City Hall to the Armory in Cranberry street, near Henry street, to see them off. It was announced that the regiment would take up the line of march at 8 o'clock A. M.

The old members of the regiment had all been provided with arms and equipments, but the new recruits, comprising by far the larger portion of the force, were devoid of nearly everything excepting shoes and other articles of clothing; the great requisite, muskets, knapsacks, and blankets, were missing. All was bustle and confusion. Carts were sent to New York for muskets, and about noon they arrived. The other equipments came along by degrees, and were furnished to the men, but there were not enough of equipments for the number of men enrolled. The total number equipped was about 480. Some 200 were left behind, who were subsequently supplied with equipments and sent on to join the regiment. At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, after undergoing inspection, the drums beat, the band struck up a patriotic strain, and the Thirteenth marched to Fulton street and thence to the Fulton ferry. The crowd of spectators was immense. The head of the regiment reached the ferry at 4 o'clock, and shortly after embarked on the ferry boat *Atlantic* which had been specially provided for the purpose. The ferry boat conveyed the troops to the steamer *Marion*, lying in the North River.

As they left the dock, the band played several familiar airs, and Captain Smith's company of light artillery, stationed on the wharf, fired a salute of 34 guns, while the vast crowds there assembled testified by loud and continued hurrahs their admiration of the Thirteenth.

Received orders to return to their homes, advised that no field from Washington, calling only for volunteers to serve for two years—and for this reason it was alleged, no male militia regiments could be accepted.



*See also page 232 Report for 1861*

## TWENTIETH REGIMENT N. Y. S. MILITIA.

The Twentieth regiment was organized in the county of Ulster, and is in the Eighth brigade, Third division of the State Military organization. The following were the field officers:

Colonel—George W. Pratt.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Hiram Schoonmaker.

Major—Theodore B. Gates.

The Twentieth regiment had long been favorably known in the militia organization of the State, and its gallant commander, Col. Pratt, had for many years been identified with every measure having for its object the elevation of the militia system.

Most of the uniformed regiments, composing our State force, at the breaking out of the rebellion, were within the large cities and towns. The Twentieth was made up from citizens of the rural districts, men whose lives had been passed among the hills of Ulster and Greene, hardy sons of toil, many of them employes in the large tanneries in that section of the State. The record of the regiment, which went through the entire war, is an honorable one. Its commanding officer lost his life from a wound received in the second battle of Manassas. Its ranks were over and over again recruited from the counties in which the regiment was originally raised, and there is scarce a battle-field in Maryland, Virginia or Pennsylvania, which was not moistened with the blood of members of the New York Twentieth Militia. Major-General Cooper commanding the Third division, had been directed by Special Orders No. 76, of April 23d, to detail the Twentieth regiment for immediate service, to report at Washington. Many delays however attended its departure, and even after its arrival in the city of New York en route for the National Capital, it was quartered for more than a week at the Park Barracks, before receiving final orders to move. These delays were very annoying to all the members of the regiment. They reached New York on the 28th of April, and up to the 5th of May no transportation had been provided for them. They then received orders to return to their homes, as advices had arrived from Washington, calling only for volunteers to serve for two years—and for this reason it was alleged, no more militia regiments could be accepted.



This order caused great consternation among the rank and file. They had enlisted in the hope of being engaged in the impending conflict. Many of them had given up lucrative positions, left homes and families, for the purpose of manifesting their patriotism and sustaining the honor and integrity of the flag. On the following evening, May 6th, a special order was received directing them to proceed onward at once. When this news was imparted to the troops, a scene of genuine enthusiasm ensued. The President, the Governor, General Scott and Colonel Pratt were successively cheered.

The Colonel himself was deeply affected at the enthusiasm manifested by his men, and took no measures to check their outbursts of joy. He made a few remarks, thanking them for the manner in which they had borne the many disappointments to which they had been subjected, and congratulating them upon the prospect of a speedy entry upon active service. He said "they would come back covered with glory."

How true was this prophecy! How literally has it been fulfilled! He who uttered it sleeps with the honored dead, "covered with glory," and the regiment of which he was so proud, and of whose every interest he was so watchful, can point with a melancholy pride to its tattered banners and depleted ranks, while the battle-fields of the Peninsula, of Manassas, Antietam, South Mountain, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg bear eloquent witness to its devotion and bravery.

Upon leaving New York on the 7th of May, the regiment went by railroad to Perryville and thence by steamer to Annapolis, and spent its three months term of service in guarding the railroad, on picket duty, and on guard at Baltimore. The strength of the regiment at the time of departure from the State was 785. It passed an inspection in presence of its officers and several military celebrities who had assembled to witness its departure, after which the line of march was taken up, and the command wheeled out of the west gate of the Park, (New York) and filed down Broadway to Cortland street to the ferry. The officers were finely mounted, and the general appearance of the regiment elicited great praise from the spectators.

Upon the return of the regiment to Ulster county, on the 3d of August, after the expiration of its term of service, the military, the firemen, and a large number of citizens of Rondout and Kingston



turned out to receive them. They were shortly after mustered out of service, when Colonel Pratt offered the regiment for a period of three years to the Government. It was accepted, and was at once re-equipped and uniformed, and entered the United States service, being known as the Eightieth New York Volunteers, as well as by the title of Twentieth N. Y. S. Militia.

#### TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. MILITIA.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment was organized in the city of Albany and is in the Ninth brigade, Third division of the uniformed Militia of the State. The following were the field officers in 1861 :

Colonel—Michael K. Bryan.

Lieutenant-Colonel—James Swift.

Major—David Friedlander.

By Special Orders No. 52, of April 19th, 1861, Major-General Cooper was directed to detail the Twenty-fifth regiment for immediate service at Washington, to report to the President, and to serve until relieved by other regiments ; and on the 22d of April, in pursuance of further orders, the regiment proceeded by special train over the Hudson River railroad to New York. At the time of its departure from Albany, the regiment numbered over 500 men, which number was subsequently considerably increased by the addition of the Burgesses Corps, which joined the Twenty-fifth in Washington immediately after the 1st of May, being designated as company "R" of the regiment.

The scenes, attending the departure of the Twenty-fifth from the State Capital, were exciting. Long before the hour appointed for its march, in the vicinity of its armory, crowds of anxious spectators assembled to witness the leaving, and the friends and relatives of the soldiers, to say farewell. When the drums beat for the regiment to move, those collected about the armory moved with it, and the mass received constant additions, so that when the Twenty-fifth had reached the junction of Broadway and State street, the whole population of the city appeared to be in the streets, and from the Exchange, along Broadway to Steuben street, and down Maiden lane to the ferry, the crowd was so great that it was almost impossible to discern the moving column as it pursued its course to the boat. Public and private buildings were decorated with banners; and from innumerable windows and balconies, waved



small flags, or handkerchiefs, in token of warm approbation; and thousands of throats sent up such huzzas as had not been heard in the old Dutch town within the memory of the "most ancient inhabitant." The Mayor of the city, standing in front of Stanwix Hall, made a brief and appropriate address to the regiment as it halted on its march to the ferry, and bade them adieu, on the part of his fellow citizens, with wishes for a speedy and glorious return; and then, amid the booming of cannon and strains of martial music, the Twenty-fifth departed for Washington. Upon reaching the city of New York, the regiment embarked upon the steamer *Parkersburgh* and sailed for Annapolis, where they landed on the morning of the 26th of April, and the Colonel reported to General Butler, then in command of that post. On the morning of the 29th the regiment arrived in Washington, being the fifth regiment that reached the capital, at that critical period for its defense. Upon its arrival in Washington, it was quartered in a large building near the capitol, and there drilled by Colonel Bryan, and officers of the United States Army several times each day, until they became one of the best drilled Militia regiments in Washington. Immediately on its arrival the commanding officer reported directly to Lieutenant-General Scott, and was by him directed to report with command to Brigadier-General Mansfield, and the regiment remained under his orders 'till the 23d of May, when it was directed to cross the Long Bridge into Virginia. This direction was complied with on the same night, the Twenty-fifth being the second regiment that reached the Virginia side. The regiment marched directly to Arlington Heights, where it encamped on the morning of the 24th, and soon after commenced the erection of Fort Albany. The fort was built almost entirely by the men of the Twenty-fifth. They also cleared off some 20 acres of woodland in the vicinity of the fort.

The regiment, on its reaching Arlington, captured two of the rebel pickets, with their horses and equipments, who were among the first prisoners taken in Virginia after the commencement of the war. The fort built by the Twenty-fifth was named Fort Albany, in accordance with the decision of the regiment, to whom its naming was left by the military authorities at Washington, in compliance with the suggestion of Col. Bryan. At the time of the battle of Bull Run the regiment was occupying Fort Albany; and immediately upon the news of the disastrous result of the battle reaching Washington, Col. Bryan was placed in command



of that fort, as well as of several batteries and regiments stationed in the vicinity, with directions to make a determined stand in case of an advance on the part of the rebel army. Such an advance, however, did not occur, the knowledge of the existence of such works as Fort Albany about Washington contributing, undoubtedly, in a great measure, to deter the rebel leaders from undertaking a movement upon the Capital. Although the Twenty-fifth left the State on the 23d of April, it was not mustered into the service till the 4th of May. It remained in the fort of its erection during the remainder of its term, when it returned to Albany, where it was mustered out of service on the 4th of August. Three of the members of the regiment died in Washington from disease contracted in the service. At the time of the mustering out of the regiment it numbered, including officers and men, 575. Col. Bryan took the Twenty-fifth to the field again in 1862, and subsequently raised the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment of volunteers, and was killed at Port Hudson. He was a brave and gallant officer.

#### TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. MILITIA.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment was organized in the city of Brooklyn, and is in the Fifth brigade, Second division of the State Militia organization.

It left the State on the 30th of April, 1861. The official report placed the number of men in the regiment at 563, but the local accounts, published at the time of its departure, put the figures much higher.

The following were the field officers:

Colonel—Michael Bennett.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Edward Burns.

Acting Lieutenant-Colonel—W. R. Brewster.

Colonel Bennett was prevented from going out with the regiment by severe injuries received by being thrown from a wagon, but was to join it immediately on his recovery; and, in the mean time, Lieut.-Col. Burns took the command of the regiment. The following extract, gives an account of the departure of the regiment.

"The Twenty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., composed of the best class of Germans, and commanded by Colonel Bennett, left Brooklyn, N. Y., for the seat of war April 30th. At 11 o'clock



the last farewell was said; the regiment formed, about eight hundred men, and, headed by Meyer's band and a corps of drummers and fifers, marched through Myrtle avenue and Fulton street to Fulton ferry, where they embarked on board the ferry boat *Nassau*, and were taken direct to the steamer *Star of the South*, then lying in the North river. The streets through which they marched were lined with enthusiastic citizens, to bid the troops "God speed," and from nearly every house waved the Stars and Stripes, and other inspiring signals. The troops were everywhere cordially received. At the foot of Fulton street a few brief farewells were said, and amid the firing of cannon and the cheers of the populace, the troops took their departure."

The Twenty-eighth served its term at and near Washington. It was encamped below Arlington Heights. Among the exciting incidents which occurred during its service, the following is mentioned of June 1st:

At night, word came into the camp of the Twenty eighth New York regiment that the two dragoons missing from company B, which made the sally on Fairfax Court-House this morning, were captured by the rebels, and were to be hung. Company B was immediately summoned from their quarters, and mounting, rode up to the Court-House, and having, by some means, ascertained the precise location of their comrades, made a dash through the village and recovered the two men, whom they brought back in triumph to the camp.

#### SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. MILITIA.

The Sixty-ninth regiment was organized in the city of New York, and is in the Fourth brigade, First division of the New York State Militia. It departed from the State on the 23d of April, 1861—Strength 1,050 men.

The following were the field officers :

Colonel—Michael Corcoran.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Robert Nugent.

Major—James Bagley.

The services which were rendered by the Sixty-ninth were of a most valuable character, and as a representative regiment of a large class of our metropolitan population, the promptness with which its ranks were filled, even to overflowing, and the alacrity with which the regiment moved to the scene of expected hostil-



ties, augured at the time most favorably for the success of the Union cause, and proved how deep seated in the hearts of all Northern citizens, whether native or adopted, was the love of the nation.

Some time before the Sixty-ninth offered its services, Colonel Corcoran had been summoned before a court-martial for disobedience of orders in not appearing with his command on the occasion of the reception of the Prince of Wales some months before, in the city of New York. His popularity with his countrymen, and especially with his regiment, rendered it important that he should take the command at once; and on the morning of April 20th, Governor Morgan received a request to "quash at once the court-martial on Col. Corcoran and restore him to his command." This was followed by this dispatch: "The Sixty-ninth Irish regiment is ready for service anywhere; can the court-martial be discontinued, and the regiment be ordered into service?" The Governor at once directed the discontinuance of the court, and that the charges against the Colonel be dismissed, that he be released from arrest and the court dissolved. He at once issued a call for volunteers. Up to Monday night 6,500 names had been enrolled in his regiment. On Tuesday morning the Sixty-ninth was ordered to assemble at the armory to receive their equipments. It was not until 2 o'clock in the afternoon that all the men were equipped, after which the companies were formed, and accompanied by the enthusiastic crowd, marched to Great Jones street, from which point the regiment was to start. For several hours there had been an assemblage of men, women and children in Broadway, mostly Irish, which had driven every vehicle from that thoroughfare. Several Irish civic societies, comprising about 2,000 persons, with waving banners, had formed in procession in Broadway, as an escort, and patiently waited for the regiment to move. About 3 o'clock the order to march was received, and the entire procession, civic and military, moved down Broadway. The march was a triumphant one, and Colonel Corcoran, who arose from a bed of sickness to accompany his regiment, had to be protected by the police from the friendly crowd which pressed upon him. After the presentation of a beautiful stand of national colors by Mrs. Judge Daly, the Sixty-ninth embarked at half-past six on board the *James Adger*, for Washington.



After its arrival at Washington, the Sixty-ninth was stationed at Georgetown college. Subsequently on the 30th of May, they removed to a new camp on Arlington Heights, where defensive works had been erected, when the raising of the stars and stripes and naming of the fort (Corcoran) were celebrated with appropriate ceremonies. "Near sunset, Colonel Corcoran having assembled all the troops, not on duty, numbering over thirteen hundred, introduced Colonel Hunter, of the Third cavalry, United States Army, who had just been assigned the command of the brigade of the Aqueduct, consisting of the Fifth, Twenty-eighth and Sixty-ninth New York militia regiments, and the detachments in the vicinity. Colonel Hunter was received with great enthusiasm, and Colonel Coreoran made some patriotic allusions to the flag, which were loudly cheered. Captain Meagher having been called upon, made a brief but high-toned and patriotic address, showing the devotion Irishmen should bear to that flag which brought succor to them in Ireland, and to which, upon landing in this country, they had sworn undivided allegiance."

At the time of the battle of Bull Run, the Sixty-ninth served in the Third brigade (Sherman's), First division (Tyler's). The regiment behaved with great gallantry. Its loss was 38 killed, 59 wounded, and 95 missing, making a total of 192. Among the captured was Colonel Corcoran. The Third brigade was composed of the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth New York Militia, the Thirteenth New York Volunteers, and the Second Wisconsin, with a company of artillery under Captain Ayres, and was in the hottest part of the fight, all suffering severely. Colonel Sherman's brigade, before going into action, made a junction with Hunter's division, and formed in the rear of Colonel Porter's brigade. It was just before making this junction that Lieutenant-Colonel Haggarty, of the Sixty-ninth, in attempting to intercept the retreat of a party of the enemy, was shot, and fell dead from his horse. The fight which followed was near the Stone Bridge, crossing Bull Run, at which the brigade first took its position. It crossed the stream, with the exception of Ayres' battery, at a ford which had been indicated to Colonel Sherman by observing, early in the day, a horseman of the enemy cross at the same point. The crossing was made in obedience to orders from the division commander that the brigade should go to the assistance of Colonel Hunter, then engaged with the enemy. Immediately after crossing, the brigade ascended the steep bluff opposite, with its infantry, meeting with



no opposition. Shortly after ascending the bluff, Colonel Sherman received orders from General McDowell to join in the pursuit of the enemy, who were falling back to the left of the road by which the army had approached from Sudley Springs. Colonel Sherman says: "Placing Colonel Quinby's regiment of rifles (Thirteenth New York Volunteers) in front in column by division, I directed the other regiments to follow in the order of the Wisconsin Second, New York Seventy-ninth, and New York Sixty-ninth. These regiments attacked the enemy successively, the Sixty-ninth being the last engaged." The part it took in the fight is thus described in the official report: After the Wisconsin regiment had been repulsed a second time "the New York Sixty-ninth had closed up and in like manner it was ordered to cross the brow of the hill and drive the enemy from cover. It was impossible to get a good view of the ground. In it there was one battery of artillery, which poured an incessant fire upon an advancing column, and the ground was irregular with small clusters of pines, affording shelter, of which the enemy took good advantage. The fire of rifles and musketry was very severe. The Seventy-ninth New York, headed by its Colonel (Cameron) charged across the hill, and for a short time the contest was severe. They rallied several times under fire, but finally broke and gained the brow of the hill. This left the field open to the New York Sixty-ninth, Colonel Corcoran, who in his turn led his regiment over the crest, and had in full open view the ground so severely contested. The firing was very severe, and the roar of cannon, musketry and rifles incessant. It was manifest the enemy were here in great force, far superior to us at that point. The Sixty-ninth held the ground for some time, but finally fell back in disorder." Colonel Corcoran was captured during the retreat. Colonel Sherman says: "On the ridge to the west we succeeded in partially re-forming the regiment, but it was manifest they would not stand, and I directed Colonel Corcoran to move along the ridge to the rear. General McDowell was there in person, and used all possible efforts to reassure the men. By the active exertions of Colonel Corcoran an irregular square was formed against the cavalry, which was then seen to issue from the position from which our men had been driven, and the retreat was commenced towards that ford of Bull Run by which the field of battle had been approached." Colonel Corcoran was missing immediately after the cavalry charge, near the building used as a hospital.



Shortly after the battle (on the 27th of July) the Sixty-ninth returned to New York and was mustered out of the service.

#### SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT N. Y. S. MILITIA.

The Seventy-first regiment, organized in the city of New York, is in the First brigade, First division, N. Y. S. Militia. It left the State on the 21st of April, 1861; strength 950 men.

The following were the field officers of the regiment:

Colonel—Abram S. Vosburgh, succeeded by Colonel Henry P. Martin.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Charles H. Smith.

Major—George A. Buckingham.

The Seventy-first went to Annapolis Junction, and thence to Washington, where they arrived on the 27th of April, and marched to the Navy Yard, where they were temporarily quartered upon a steamboat, and subsequently in barracks at the Navy Yard.

Colonel Vosburgh died at Washington, of pulmonary disease, on the 20th of May, and his remains were sent home for burial. The command of the regiment then devolved upon Colonel Henry P. Martin.

"The regiment left the Navy Yard on the 16th of July, and marched up the avenue, over the Long Bridge, to their camping grounds, within five miles of Fairfax, where they bivouacked for the night in the open field, together with Colonel Burnside's brigade, consisting of the First and Second Rhode Island infantry, Second Rhode Island battery, and Second New Hampshire volunteers." On the 17th proceeded on half a mile beyond Fairfax, and bivouacked on the old camp ground of the rebels. On the 18th the march was resumed and continued within a mile and a half of Centreville, where the regiment again bivouacked. They remained at this point until the morning of Sunday, the 21st, when at 2 a. m. the regiment marched for the battle-field, passing through Centreville just before sunrise. At the battle of Bull Run the Seventy-first served in the Second brigade (Burnside's) of the Second division (Hunter's). It was engaged in some severe fighting, and behaved with gallantry.

Colonel Burnside speaks of the services of the Seventy-first in his regular report, and subsequently in his supplementary report says: "I beg again to mention the bravery and steadiness manifested by Col. Martin and his entire regiment (Seventy-first), both



in the field and during the retreat." The loss of the regiment, including the killed, wounded and missing, amounted to 63.

The Seventy-first returned to New York on the 26th of July, and met with an enthusiastic reception.

In addition to the regiments heretofore enumerated, the Second, Ninth, Fourteenth and Seventy-ninth militia volunteered for the war, and were known respectively as the Eighty-second, Eighty-third, Eighty-fourth and Seventy-ninth New York Volunteers. An account of their services belongs properly to that of the State volunteer troops. The Second, Fourteenth, and Seventy-ninth participated in the battle of Bull Run. The Ninth at the time of the battle was at Harper's Ferry, under General Patterson. The Second fought in the Second brigade (Schenck's) of the First division (Tyler's.) Its loss, as reported a week after the battle, was 24 killed and 27 wounded. The Fourteenth was in the First brigade Second division. Its loss was 25 killed and 58 wounded, besides prisoners. The Seventy-ninth was in the Third brigade (Sherman's), First division. Its loss was 32 killed, 51 wounded and 115 missing. Among the killed was Colonel Cameron, the commanding officer.

With patriotic songs were sung, a military band gave forth inspiring music, the Home Government Abolitionists and a stirring address, and the eloquent utterances of orators peppered the scene, amid the cheers of people and representatives throughout the city, expression of fervent devotion to the Government and the Union, assumed every phase that enthusiasm could suggest, and the excitement became intense, and martial music resounded everywhere.

Unfurling the National standard being accepted as a significant evidence of patriotism, it floated from all public buildings, masonic, hotels and vessels in harbor, and at length the roofs and windows of stores, schools and private dwellings, and even the steeples of churches bristled with flag staffs, and the breeze of each successive day delved with a hundred new banners.

After the first burst of enthusiasm, the work of practical preparation began.

Through all its early trials the city had been the grand arsenal and entrepot of war. In the military history of the State, they had always clustered around Albany a peculiar interest. Here



## COUNTIES OF THE STATE.

### ACTION OF THE COUNTIES FROM THE OPENING OF THE WAR TO THE FIRST BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

The following sketches are from reports to this office. They show the effect produced by the news of the attack on Fort Sumter, in the several localities, and the response made to the first call of the President for seventy-five thousand men. The reports from the counties not this year presented, will be published hereafter with comprehensive statistical information.

#### ALBANY COUNTY.

The news of the first hostile demonstration made by the so-called Southern Confederacy, created a profound sensation in the city and county of Albany. Partizan zeal was forgotten, and the people unanimously resolved upon a vigorous support of the Government. Both Houses of the Legislature, as they adjourned, joined in the popular demonstrations of enthusiasm. In Senate and Assembly, the scenes were very extraordinary and exciting. American flags were displayed, patriotic songs were sung, a military band gave forth inspiring music. In the House, Governor Morgan delivered a stirring address, and the eloquent utterances of members prolonged the scene, amid the cheers of people and representatives. Throughout the city, expression of fervent devotion to the Government and the Union, assumed every phase that enthusiasm could suggest, and the excitement became intense, and martial music resounded everywhere.

Unfurling the National standard being accepted as a significant evidence of patriotism, it floated from all public buildings, armories, hotels and vessels in harbor, and at length the roofs and windows of stores, schools and private dwellings, and even the steeples of churches bristled with flag staffs, and the breeze of each successive day dallied with a hundred new banners.

After the first burst of enthusiasm, the work of practical patriotism began.

Through all its early annals the city had been the grand arsenal and entrepot of war. In the military history of the State, there had always clustered around Albany a peculiar interest. Here



were mustered the battalions of Amherst and Abercrombie, and the elements of formidable armies, whose exploits are the schoolboy's story, and Greenbush and Bath were the ancient seats of barracks and stockades, and the depositories of arms and men.

The martial ardor animating the American people, never faltered here for want of scope and encouragement, and the call of country and duty have ever met with a prompt and chivalrous response. The bravery of native and adopted Albanians, is identified with American glory. Few battlefields that their blood has not baptized; few that their bones have not whitened. Niagara and Lundy's Lane, Queenstown Heights and Sackett's Harbor, attest their valor. From the days of the old Dutch church, whose threshold is yet visible in State street, to the present era of general advancement, the whole local part of this quaint old town teems with exciting incidents, and is uniformly graced and adorned by sterling patriotism.

Animated by such a past, the people sturdily and thoughtfully prepared for the business of war. Recruiting offices were forthwith opened in advantageous localities by William G. Weed, Capt. Michael Cassidy, John McDuffie, John Lawless, J. O. Moore, Thos. W. Stevens, Major Chas. Townsend, E. K. Pruyn, J. H. Ten Eyck, jr., Captain H. S. Hurlbut, J. H. Chase, J. W. Blanchard, M. H. Donovan, W. R. Seymour, and others, and volunteers were rapidly enlisted. Throughout the city the formation of companies was so rapid, that the requisite authorizations could not be prepared with adequate speed; the Adjutant-General's office being thronged with military from all parts of the State. The roll of drums and strains of martial music, gave a war-like appearance to the entire town. The alacrity of naturalized citizens and foreign residents to enlist, was here as everywhere else, noticeable. The Twenty-fifth regiment, largely composed of adopted citizens, unanimously tendered their services. One company of this regiment, the artillery, had taken part in the wars of 1812 and 1847. Another company, the Emmet Guards, was the first in the whole State to volunteer at the breaking out of the Mexican war.

The honor of being in advance of Albanian volunteers this time, however, belongs to Captain John Lawless' company of new men, which between 8 and 9 on the evening of April 15, preceded by a martial corps and accompanied by an immense concourse, marched to the Capitol and offered themselves in behalf of the Union—



though Captain William G. Weed claims to have received the first volunteer commission in the State.

The Burgesses corps, an independent organization, prepared to join the Twenty-fifth, and were ultimately represented at Washington by a splendidly equipped body of stalwart men, with an outfit costing \$7,000, subscribed by the members of the corps, without a dollar's expense to either State or National Governments.

The common council entertained a recommendation that \$30,000 be appropriated for the families of volunteers, and an instalment of \$5,000 was forthwith set apart for this object. They also tendered the Industrial School building, a large and commodious edifice, with ample grounds attached, for the purpose of lodging the troops gathering at this depot. The east wing of the Albany Hospital, with its dispensary, was devoted by its directors to the use of the State medical department. Numerous banks and corporations passed resolutions maintaining the salaries of their officials while in service. A body of influential citizens assumed the duty of raising additional funds for families of soldiers. Large contributions of provisions and clothing for the immediate necessities of recently enlisted men flowed in from all quarters of the city. The medical men, with prompt unanimity, placed themselves at the disposal of the State authorities. The clergy likewise tendered their services, besides making their potent influence felt in the encouragement of enlistments. The Sisters of Charity signified their desire to attend the hospital, and their valuable aid was willingly accepted. The artists met and resolved to contribute paintings and sculpture for the volunteer fund. The project originating with Mr. E. D. Palmer, the distinguished sculptor, was promptly acted upon in New York city, and over \$4,000 realized. For that sale but three pictures were expressly prepared. At Albany every offering was so prepared. The amount realized was \$1,000.

The ladies of the city, with a spontaneous impulse, originated a relief association, which from first to last, has merited the gratitude of soldier and historian. During the first period of excitement and unforeseen necessity, their influence and labors dispensed to camp and barracks and hospital a myriad of comforts and blessings. Not a regiment, company or detachment quartered here but recognized and rejoiced in the hereditary and proverbial hospitality of old Albany and its inestimable women.

In addition to the general relief associations, numerous private



contributions to divers patriotic objects were solicited. Each ward and district had its special subscription list, and pistols, swords, clothes, horses and camp equipage drew constantly upon the sympathies and purses of the community. On the 22d of July \$18,350, it was officially reported, had been expended from the public sources, but an exhibition of the private munificence continually displayed would have greatly magnified, perhaps trebled the amount.

#### ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Upon the fall of Fort Sumter the people of this county were unanimous that the nation should be preserved and its power felt and respected. At this distance of time, one can scarcely realize the deep and earnest feeling then pervading; public meetings were held in all sections of the county—volunteers responded to the call for troops, and money was paid liberally and cheerfully to promote the cause.

Three companies were organized in the county—at Angelica, Cuba and Scio. The first was company I, Twenty-seventh regiment, under Captain C. C. Gardiner, who was efficient in procuring its organization and early departure for the front, and was afterwards Major of the regiment. This regiment participated in the first battle of Bull Run. Eugene Ferrin, a member of company I, a young man of great promise, was killed in this engagement, being the first living sacrifice offered by Allegany in the war. Several from the same company were taken prisoners and confined for a long time in the Libby prison.

The company from Cuba was under Captain Loydon, and entered the Twenty-third regiment, known as "Southern Tier Rifles." These two companies left the county in May, 1861, for Elmira, and soon after went to Washington. The company at Scio was unable to get in the regiments organized by the State authorities, and went into General Sickles' Excelsior brigade, and performed very efficient service. The citizens paid from two to three thousand dollars to organize and send forward these companies.

So fearful were many that they would not succeed in having a chance in the contest, that a special messenger was sent to Albany to get company I of the Twenty-seventh accepted under the State auspices for two years. Though but three companies were organized before the first battle of Bull Run, many enlisted from the county in neighboring counties.



## CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

In May, 1861, Cattaraugus county furnished two companies of infantry, consisting each of 87 men, upon the President's call for 75,000 men.

They left the county May 20th, for rendezvous at Elmira. They were thence ordered to New York city and assigned to the Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. V., commanded by Col. John H. McCunn. The Thirty-seventh regiment left New York city for the seat of war in the month of June. Upon reporting at Washington, the regiment was assigned to duty, and encamped near the Capitol, where it remained until July 21st, when it was assigned to Blenker's Provisional division. Ordered to the front to participate in the battle of Bull Run, then opening; reaching Fairfax Station that night, it was halted and remained at Fairfax until the morning of the 22d, and was then ordered to return to Alexandria, and assigned to garrison at Fort Ellsworth.

These companies were designated as "H" and "I" of the Thirty-seventh regiment; and were officered as follows :

Company H—Captain, Luke G. Harmon ; First Lieutenant, John R. McConnell ; Second Lieutenant, Patrick H. Jones.\*

Company I—Captain, William T. Clarke ; First Lieutenant, George W. Baillett ; Second Lieutenant, Constant S. Trevitt.

These companies served during two years, and furnished many gallant officers to regiments subsequently raised.

## CAYUGA COUNTY.

"Cayuga made prompt response to the call of the President, which followed the assault on Fort Sumter. Within one week from that call, four companies were raised at Auburn, and five more—two at Auburn and three in other towns of the county—were being raised. It is a noticeable fact, and it is due to the "Uniformed Militia" of New York to state, that of these nine companies six were raised and commanded by officers of the Forty-ninth Regiment, New York State Militia.

The companies of Captains T. J. Kennedy and J. T. Baker, were organized at Auburn on the 24th of April, and those of Captain Owen Gavigan and Captain Theo. H. Schenck, on the 25th. The four went forward to Elmira on the 26th. Captain Solomon Giles' company was organized at Weedsport, May 4th ; Captain

\* Lieut. Jones—afterwards Colonel of the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, and Brigadier General of volunteers.



J. H. Ammon's and Captain C. H. Stewart's at Auburn, May 6th; Captain N. T. Stevens' at Moravia, May 7th; Captain J. R. Angels' at Union Springs, May 10th, and all were forwarded to Elmira as fast as organized. To these nine companies from Cayuga was added one raised in Seneca county, and commanded by Capt. J. E. Ashcroft, and the ten constituted the Nineteenth Regiment, New York Volunteers, which was mustered into the service of the United States, May 22d.

The regiment left Elmira for Washington June 5th, remained in Camp of Instruction at Kalorama one month, and then went to the front at Martinsburg, Virginia.

In this regiment Cayuga county furnished six hundred and thirty-seven (637) of her young men toward the 75,000 called for by the President.

"The above is a very brief statement of actual results during three months. What was then done was but a beginning, a foretaste of the grand tribute of zeal and devotion, of men and of means, given by Cayuga county during the four years of war."

#### CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY,

With an earnest and intelligent population, and such men as Reuben E. Fenton, George W. Patterson, Judge R. P. Marvin, and many others of energy and talent that might be mentioned, and a patriotic and efficient press, was among the first to realize the dangers and necessities of the hour, and her young men rallied around the National standard in large numbers, and the determination and bravery they displayed in the service, gave them an honorable and enviable standing in the army. In the spring of 1861, when it was expected that the militia regiment of the county would be called out, a general muster of the men was had at Dunkirk, under the direction of the Colonel, and the subject was laid before them, with the dangers and hardships that must follow, but their love of country was equal to the occasion, and when the order was given for those who were willing to go, to step in advance of the line, every man and officer moved firm, and with one solid tread. While this was true of many other regiments, it is none the less worthy of mention. The men were dismissed with the direction to hold themselves in readiness to go on a moment's warning, but not to wait in listless suspense. In every town, the spirit they had manifested was caught up by others; drills were instituted, temporary companies formed, and the note of prepara-



tion rung throughout the entire county. The regiment was not called for, but five volunteer companies were formed, and joined the Sickles' brigade. Three from Dunkirk, under Captains Stevens, Barrett and Doyle; one from Jamestown, under Captain Brown, and one from Westfield, under Captain H. J. Bliss. The companies were uniformed by the contributions of the citizens, and every town was represented. While these were the only organized bodies sent out from the county prior to the Bull Run defeat, many volunteered into organizations in adjoining counties in this State, and in Pennsylvania.

Every captain of these companies lost his life in the service or died of wounds received. Captain Stevens became Colonel of the Seventy-third, and Capt. Brown, Colonel of the One hundredth regiment, and both fell while heroically leading on their men in battle.

This, in brief, is what Chautauqua county had done up to the time of the defeat of our forces at Bull Run. But the spirit of patriotism that had been awakened, was not quieted or dampened by disaster, and her quotas on subsequent calls were filled with a promptness that reflects credit upon the county, and her public men.

#### CHEMUNG COUNTY.

In the ardor and patriotism everywhere evinced throughout our State, Chemung county was actively interested. From its location as the gateway of the south, to the western portion of the State, Elmira was early designated as a military post and rendezvous for volunteers. Railway facilities were such that troops were rapidly concentrated at this point. Excited by the outrage upon our flag, and the presence of thousands of volunteers who thronged her streets, the citizens of Elmira were behind none in their efforts to furnish men and means to maintain the government of our country.

The quiet of a country village was quickly changed to a military camp, and day and night the tramp of men and din of preparation resounded through the streets; companies of volunteers from northern, central and western portions of the State were sent to this post, and the organization of a regiment was a matter of daily occurrence. Some of our best regiments were formed here, and many of the bravest Generals came to Elmira in command of companies.

General R. B. Van Valkenburgh had been placed in command



of this depot. Though aided by the citizens in every possible way, it was found impossible to prepare quarters in time to supply the rapidly arriving companies. In this exigency the churches and public halls were placed at the disposal of the Government, and for weeks the largest churches and halls were filled with volunteers awaiting orders to join the army of the Union.

The number of men volunteering from this county under the first call and during the first three months of the war, was, under the circumstances, proportionably large, but the exact numbers cannot now be stated; two full companies from Elmira went in the Twenty-third regiment, Colonel Hoffman. One company from Horseheads went in the Thirty-eighth regiment; other towns furnished parts of companies, and every regiment organized at Elmira had in its ranks some of our citizens, so that probably from this county enough to fill a regiment responded to this call of the President for men to defend the capital.

#### CHENANGO COUNTY.

When the first bugle note of war sounded from the battered walls of Sumter, the inhabitants of Chenango were plying their peaceful avocations, and enjoying that repose which had so long reigned throughout the land. On the evening of April 13th a telegram startled the town from its propriety, announcing that a United States fortress had been attacked by Americans, led by officers in the livery of our own army. In a few days after, the call of the President for "seventy-five thousand men" was received.

The people of Chenango, with commendable zeal, set at work to fit out a company for the war. Enthusiastic meetings were held in Norwich, the county seat. They were addressed by Hon. H. G. Prindle, E. H. Prindle, Esq., B. F. Rexford, Esq., Hon. Lewis Kingsley, J. F. Hubbard, jr., J. O. Martin, and the several clergymen. It was proposed to organize a company, and \$6,663 was subscribed to aid the families of those who should enlist. A recruiting office was opened, and in a few days fifty-four men were enrolled. A beautiful silk flag, inscribed "Chenango Volunteers," was presented them, the workmanship of the fair ladies of Norwich. A testament was also presented to each volunteer by the Sabbath schools of that village.

On the 29th day of April the company left Norwich, and it was expected that it would be assigned to the Fourteenth New York,



Colonel James McQuade. The company proceeded to Albany, and went into quarters at 797 Broadway. Twenty men additional were sent from Chenango, and the several towns of the county were also represented. A company organization was effected by Gen. Rathbone, on the 10th of May, and the following named officers were elected: Captain—James Tyrell; First Lieutenant—Joel O. Martin; Ensign—Elias P. Pellet.

Colonel McQuade's regiment in the meantime having been filled up, this company was assigned to the Seventeenth regiment, Col. Henry S. Lansing, and lettered "H." It joined the regiment on the 12th of May.

Company "H" always served with credit to itself and honor to Chenango. It was the first company sent from the county, and its members were among the first in Central New York to offer their services to the Government. Of its original officers, Lieutenant Martin was afterwards colonel of the veteran Seventeenth, and its ensign a captain in the One Hundred and Fourteenth. Among its heroic dead we now call to mind sergeant Thomas Clancy and private William H. Williams; the former killed at Fredericksburg, the latter at second Bull Run. In this last named engagement seven of company H were slain. The people of Oxford donated to this company eighty India-rubber blankets, a comfort then almost unknown to soldiers. Not exceeding twelve of the entire company returned to Norwich. It is worthy of note that when these men entered the army the pay of a soldier was eleven dollars per month and no bounty.

The ladies of Chenango immediately organized "soldier's aid societies" in the several towns, and continued them with great success until the close of the war.

About the 28th of May the same year, some seventy men, mostly Chenango men, enlisted for the Fifth Excelsior regiment (afterwards changed to the Seventy-fourth New York), but a small portion of these were ever mustered into service. Among those of this detachment who served with credit was Robert A. Stanton, afterwards captain, and for a long time ordnance officer of the reserve artillery of the army of the Potomac.

Other men from Chenango were enrolled and joined the several arms of the service; but no other organization was formed until the One Hundred and Fourteenth regiment was raised in the summer of 1862.



*for field service*

## COLUMBIA COUNTY.

The people of Columbia county, notwithstanding the threats of southern men had been thundering in all northern ears for so long a period, were yet taken by surprise with the news of the bombardment of Fort Sumter.

On Sunday, the 14th of April, the news passed on from mouth to mouth that the fort had fallen, that the old flag was dishonored by traitorous hands, and that exultant rebels had driven a handful of its brave defenders from their trust.

Next morning came the proclamation of President Lincoln, formally announcing the disaster and the remedy which he proposed to apply. The effect of this was magical. The feuds of generations were forgotten, and men previously separated by the widest antagonisms, stood shoulder to shoulder like brethren in defense of their country.

A meeting to respond to the President's proclamation was held at the Court House, in Hudson, but the thronging masses could not find accommodation within its walls, and an adjournment was made to the City Hall, which was at once packed to its utmost capacity.

Spirit-stirring addresses were made by the leading men of the county of all shades of political feeling. The late Lieutenant Van Ness Phillip, who had formerly been in the U. S. Navy, but who had retired to enjoy the sweets of domestic life, came forward to utter words of patriotism, which thrilled the hearts of the citizens like a trumpet, and ended with the announcement that an offer of his personal services was already on its way to the Navy Department.

Col. Cowles, who subsequently died so gallantly at Port Hudson, introduced a series of resolutions, which were adopted by the meeting with the loudest plaudits, in which they pledged themselves, without distinction of party, to expend their blood and treasure, without stint or measure, to the support of the government. The meeting concluded with the enrollment of the names of all present, who were ready to enlist as soon as the necessary papers could be received from the Governor, and a large sum was raised upon the spot for the benefit of the families of those who should volunteer in the service of their country.

At an adjourned meeting, the fund for the benefit of the families of volunteers, was largely increased. New names were enrolled



for field service, and the cheering intelligence was communicated that a company had been raised in Chatham.

During the ensuing week and before the month of April was closed, meetings of the most enthusiastic character were held in nearly every town in the county. New Lebanon raised \$5,000 for the families of volunteers. Kinderhook and Valatie raised a full company under the command of Capt. Bartholomew Vosburgh. Hudson enrolled a rifle company under the command of Capt. Wm. H. Seymour and Lieuts. L. W. Bradley and F. M. Butler.

On the 1st of May, a county meeting consisting of delegates from every town was held, to promote the enlistment of a complete regiment for the county.

On the 7th of May, the Hudson company of Captain Seymour, which was afterwards incorporated in the Fourteenth regiment, Colonel McQuade, as company K, paraded, preparatory to joining their regiment in the barracks at Albany, in front of the Reformed Dutch Church, to aid in the work of raising the flag upon the steeple. A large meeting was extemporised in the open air. Prayer was offered by the Rev. W. S. Leavitt, after which Rev. Dr. Demarest and Captain Seymour raised the Stars and Stripes to the top of the steeple, amid rapturous cheers by the volunteers and the multitude who had assembled to bid them a solemn yet joyful farewell. Patriotic addresses were delivered by Hons. Theodore Miller, Henry Hogeboom, J. S. Gould, and Rev. D. Demarest. Mr. Gould had just returned from the borders of Maryland, where he had seen the exodus of loyal men and women, driven from their homes by their ruthless rebel neighbors. His account produced a thrilling effect upon the audience, and brought home the actual guilt and barbarous spirit of the rebellion with a strength and clearness they had never felt before. The company then closed its ranks, and accompanied by loving friends and neighbors to the depot, left on the cars for Albany.

The committee appointed by the county meeting, held on the 1st day of May, busily employed themselves in raising a regiment, in which they were very successful, but they were soon after informed by the Adjutant General, that the quota of the State was full, and that no more men would be received.

The ladies in most of the towns, organized themselves into associations, for providing comforts for the soldiers in the field, and worked not only in these early days, but through the whole war,



with untiring assiduity, in providing food and clothing and luxuries for the hospitals.

#### CORTLAND COUNTY.

When the reports reached our county of the bombardment and capture of Fort Sumter, it produced a deep feeling of alarm and indignation among our citizens, of all classes and political parties. A public meeting of all loyal citizens of the county was called, and a large number from most of the towns convened at the Court House, in Cortland village, where earnest speeches and strong resolutions were presented, discussed and adopted, in favor of the position taken by the President and his advisers, to prosecute the war thus commenced. In this feeling there seemed to be but one opinion; all entered into the measures alike, forgetting every former partisan opinion.

Another public meeting was soon after held in the Congregational Church, Homer village. Here too, the same patriotic feeling was manifested, and stirring speeches, with loyal resolutions, were made and adopted.

Immediately after this, measures were commenced to raise a company of volunteers in Homer. A full company, commanded by Capt. Geo. W. Stone, was soon enlisted, and about the 10th of May, 1861, were mustered into the Twelfth regiment, commanded by Colonel Walrath, of Syracuse. This regiment was soon ordered to Washington, and were engaged in the first Bull Run battle, where some of our brave boys were killed and others wounded. Another company was raised in Cortlandville, commanded by Capt. Martin C. Clark, and were mustered into the Twenty third regiment, commanded by Colonel Hoffman, of Elmira, on the 12th of May, 1861. Both of these companies served two years; were in many hard fought battles, and were honorably discharged.

#### DUCHESS COUNTY.

The old county of Dutchess was fully represented in the field during the war. The first war meeting in Poughkeepsie, its capital, was on the evening of the 18th of April, when James Blanchard was called to the chair, and William Thompson was appointed secretary. Steps were taken for the formation of a military company. A call was made for recruits, and the first response was from a lad seventeen years of age, named John Sau-



ders, who served throughout the war, and came out of it with the commission of First Lieutenant and Adjutant of a New Jersey cavalry regiment, which performed active service with Colonel Grierson in Mississippi, Alabama and Northern Georgia. A company of volunteers was speedily organized, and left for the army on the 4th of May, in command of Captain Harrison Holliday, afterwards known in the army of the Potomac, as company E, Thirtieth regiment, N. Y. S. V.

There was another large meeting in Poughkeepsie on the 23d of April, over which the Hon. James Emott presided. Several Germans left the city in a body on the 24th, to join a German Turner's regiment in New York city. On the same day Col. Van Alen opened a recruiting office in Poughkeepsie, and this was the first step towards the organization of the famous corps known as the Van Alen (Third N. Y. V.) cavalry. On the 25th a meeting was held at the City Hall, over which the Mayor (Bowne) presided, when a subscription was opened for the benefit of the families of volunteers. In the course of a few days the citizens subscribed about \$10,000, and the city corporation appropriated the like amount. The whole county was now alive with enthusiasm. Large assemblies of the people were seen everywhere, listening to patriotic speeches—assisting in raising the national flag upon staff and mast-head and public buildings, and in taking measures to raise funds for the promotion of volunteering and the assistance of the families of volunteers. On the 28th of May the city authorities raised a very tall flag staff in the center of the town.

A considerable number of citizens of Dutchess left at about the middle of May, to join the Fifth New York regiment, Duryee's Zouaves, and were with it in the fight at Big Bethel, on the 10th of June following. At about the same time, a Women's Relief Association, auxiliary to the Central Association in New York, was organized in Poughkeepsie, and continued to work efficiently with auxiliary associations in other parts of the county throughout the war. In almost every household were seen the busy fingers of women and children preparing lint, bandages, havelocks and hospital clothing for the soldiers.

On the 10th of June a body of men left the county for Camp Scott, on Staten Island, under Captain Arthur Wilkinson, to join Sickles' brigade, then forming there; and a fortnight afterward Flockton's band, of Poughkeepsie, left to join the Thirtieth regiment, N. Y. S. V. Before the battle of Bull Run, on the 21st of



July, it is estimated that at least 300 citizens of Dutchess county had entered the military service in various corps.

#### ERIE COUNTY.

The response of Erie county to the first call of the President for volunteers, in April, 1861, was prompt and earnest; nevertheless its recruiting operations during the few months intervening between that date and the first battle of Bull Run, must be considered merely preliminary. These were mainly confined to the city of Buffalo, although systematic efforts in the same direction were made in some of the towns, with fair success. The want of reliable records renders it now difficult to furnish the exact number of men recruited in the county during the first three months of preparation for the great conflict. It is, perhaps, enough to say that the people of Erie met the obligations imposed upon them by the President's call like patriots and men, and earnestly addressed themselves to the discharge thereof. The only regiment which left the county up to the time of the first Bull Run was the Twenty-first New York Volunteers. This regiment was raised in Buffalo. Starting with four incomplete companies of the old Seventy-fourth (National Guard), its ranks were so rapidly filled up that, on the 11th of May, it proceeded to Elmira, 780 strong. The regiment was organized at that place May 13th, and mustered into the United States service May 20th. Its detailed record, so far as this Bureau is concerned, is still to be penned; but it will be, when written, one of which all who assisted in starting it for the field, or in maintaining its honor while there, will ever be proud.

#### ESSEX COUNTY.

An energetic, and it is believed the earliest response in Essex county to the first appeal of the President for volunteers, was made at a large and animated meeting held at Keeseville, in the town of Chesterfield. This meeting, like all others during the war, in the valley of the Ausable river, which for some distance is the boundary of the counties of Essex and Clinton, embraced residents of both counties. It is wholly impracticable to estimate with accuracy the number of recruits or volunteers which might be claimed by these counties respectively, particularly those enlisted in the early stages of the war, who to a great extent were derived from their floating population. The lamented Lieutenant-Colonel Gorton T. Thomas, who fell at the second Bull Run, presided at



the meeting referred to, and it is believed placed his name the first in that section of the State upon the roll of volunteers. The company he organized was formed about equally from Clinton and Essex, with a few hunters from Franklin county. In this company Gorton T. Thomas was elected captain and Oliver D. Peabody first lieutenant, both of Ausable, Clinton county, and Carlisle D. Beaumont, of Chesterfield, Essex county, second lieutenant. Another company (K) was raised in Moriah and other eastern towns, of which Miles P. S. Cadwell was captain, Edward F. Edgerly first lieutenant, and Clark W. Huntly second lieutenant. Another company (I) was organized in Schroon and other southern towns of Essex, and a part from Warren and possibly Hamilton counties. The officers of this company were Lyman Ormsby captain, J. R. Seaman first lieutenant, and Daniel Burgy second lieutenant. These companies were all at its organization embraced in the Twenty-second regiment New York Volunteers, of which Captain Thomas was elected Lieutenant-Colonel.

A company was raised in the town of Crown Point of two years' volunteers, numbering 108 men. They were uniformed before leaving for Albany, by private subscription, amounting to nearly \$2,000. The latter company was mustered into service on the 14th of June, 1861, as company H, Thirty-fourth regiment N. Y. S. V. Its officers were: captain—Leland L. Doolittle; first lieutenant—Hiram Buck, jr.; second lieutenant—John B. Wright. This company was in camp near Washington during the first battle of Bull Run.

Another company was recruited in Elizabethtown and other towns in that vicinity, of which Samuel C. Dwyer was captain, William H. Smith first lieutenant, and A. C. H. Livingstone second lieutenant. This company was attached as company K to the Thirty-eighth regiment, and was one of the last companies accepted under the first call. It fought at Bull Run and suffered severely.

Individuals from the northern towns of Essex enlisted in the Fifteenth regiment, and others, forming a considerable aggregate, entered other regiments, while several residents of the county enlisted in the regular service.

Large numbers of the youth of Essex (and the remark applies to every county lying on the border of Vermont), were allured by the extra pay of seven dollars per month into the regiments of that



State. It was estimated at the time that residents of Essex, whose names thus swelled the ranks of a sister State, were equal in numbers to those which enlisted in our own regiments. I am confident that such was the fact in my own locality.

From these statistics it is evident that Essex was second, in proportion to her population, to no part of the State in the energy and promptitude with which her people responded to the behests of patriotism. Subsequently, when counties began to claim credits on their quotas, it was felt that Essex had been prejudiced by this early zeal and alacrity, which had supplied troops far beyond her just proportion. Neither was this county surpassed in the fervor and enthusiasm with which the popular sentiment sustained the Government. Public meetings, with no party distinctions, were held in every section of the county, to promote enlistment by both influence and contributions. Females of every class united their labors to provide clothing and every requisite for the comfort and efficiency of the volunteers. Few families declined to impart from their household goods, when called on by the committees who traversed every district, materials to relieve the wants of the soldiers, which the Government at that time could not adequately supply. The national flag floated from almost every dwelling, and the sentiment was nearly universal among the people of Essex county that the military measures of the Government must be maintained and the Union preserved.

#### HERKIMER COUNTY.

On the outbreak of the war, the only military organization in the county of Herkimer, was the Thirty-eighth Regiment New York State Militia.

On the opening of hostilities, the officers of the above regiment commenced filling up their companies, and by the 1st of May, 1861, a number of companies were on their way to Albany to be mustered into service.

On the 15th of June, 1861, the Thirty-fourth Regiment New York State Volunteers, the first regiment from the county of Herkimer, was mustered into service, two of the field officers and several of the staff and line officers of the Thirty-eighth militia, taking corresponding places in the Thirty-fourth volunteers.

A large number of Herkimer county men also went into the Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth regiments New York volunteers. In all, about one thousand men went into the army from this county, before the first battle of Bull Run.



## LEWIS COUNTY.

The citizens of Lewis county felt a lively interest in the progress of events, which led to the fall of Sumter, but did not organize for action. On the 22d of April, the following call was published, over the signatures of sixty-nine prominent citizens, representing both parties, and residing in nearly every town:

"CITIZENS OF LEWIS COUNTY: Our beloved country is infested with armed and organized bands of traitors. Our forts have been seized, the treasury robbed, and loyal citizens killed in defending the flag of our Union! The Federal Capital is in danger. The President of the United States, and the Governor of the State of New York, call the citizen soldiery to the rescue! Meet with us at the TOWN HALL, in LOWVILLE, on SATURDAY, at one o'clock, p.m., to adopt measures for responding to those calls, and thereby testify in a substantial manner, to our Love of Country—our devotion to Civil Liberty."

This call was circulated by hand bill and in both county papers. On the same date (April 22), Horace R. Lahe, of Lowville, issued a call for volunteers by hand bill, and his efforts resulted in the formation of the company subsequently known as company I, Fourteenth New York volunteers. Captain Lahe went out and returned as the Captain of this company.

At about this time, Mr. Wm. N. Angle, Copenhagen, succeeded in forming the company afterwards company B, Thirty-fifth New York volunteers. Spirited meetings were held in Copenhagen, to promote this enterprise, which interested the towns of Denmark, Pinckney and Harrisburg.

The first of these meetings at Copenhagen was held on the evening of April 26th, at the Baptist Church, and was very enthusiastic. Thirty-five volunteers had, at its close, enrolled their names in Captain Angle's company, including those who had previously enlisted, and liberal subscriptions were pledged. It was estimated that these would amount to \$3,000.

The county meeting was held pursuant to notice on the 27th of April, and was well attended. Ziba Knox, Esq., was called to preside, and the proceedings were opened by a prayer. After short addresses made by several citizens, the following resolutions were adopted:

*"Resolved,* It is the sense of this meeting that the Federal Government should be sustained and defended as the common household of every American.



*Resolved*, It is the duty of the Government to keep open every communication to the National Capital at every cost, except the surrender of the Government itself.

*Resolved*, That the business of this meeting be carried out by two committees.

I. A general committee of three each, from Lowville, Martinsburg, Turin, Watson, New Bremen, Greig, West Turin and Leyden, to solicit subscriptions and funds; 1st, to pay the expenses of volunteers, between enrollment and mustering; 2d, to pay the expenses to muster into the service of this State or the United States; 3d, to relieve the families of such volunteers during the term of their enlistment.

II. An Executive committee of six, to secure such funds and assess such subscriptions *pro rata*, and to pay out the same.

The minimum allowance to a family of a volunteer was fixed at ten dollars a month, and the sum of \$1,410 was subscribed upon the spot.

The executive committee appointed at this meeting, consisted of Dewit C. West, Elaida S. Merrill, Rutson Rea, Diodate Pease, Edwin S. Cadwell and James H. Sheldon.

At a subsequent meeting of this committee, Mr. West was appointed chairman; James L. Leonard, treasurer, and Diodate Pease, secretary. They continued their existence through the first year of the war, and about forty per cent. of the subscriptions were called in and paid over to families, or otherwise spent in the recruiting service.

Village and neighborhood meetings were held throughout the county, at which liberty poles were raised, and subscriptions taken for the encouragement of volunteers and the relief of families.

At a period dating from about the 29th of April, the Hon. Henry E. Turner, then County Judge, announced his intention of raising a company of Flying Artillery, of one hundred men. This measure was abandoned, but with his aid, Mr. Charles E. Mink, engineer on the steamer "*L. R. Lyon*," began enlistments which resulted in part, in the formation of company H, First N. Y. Artillery, of which Mr. Turner became Lieutenant-Colonel. Colonel Guilford D. Bailey, of this regiment, who fell at Fair Oaks, was a native of Lewis county, which doubtless gave prestige to this effort.

Captain Angle's company left for Elmira on the 9th of May, and Captain Lahe's for Albany at about the same time. While remain-



ing in the county, such of the volunteers as had left home were liberally supported by the citizens.

In June, a company roll was opened by Philip W. Smith, at Lowville, and several volunteers were enlisted for a company at first intended for the Anderson Zouaves, but finally merged in company B, Fifty-ninth N. Y. Volunteers. To promote this enterprise, a public meeting was held on the 22d of June, at the Town Hall in Lowville, and a committee was appointed, consisting of F. B. Hough, S. Sylvester, C. G. Riggs, Edwin Woolworth and Thomas Baker, representing the town of Lowville and all south on the central tier of towns, who were authorized to call future meetings to promote enlistments, and raise means for supporting families. This measure was thought necessary, because the avails of the former meeting were applicable only to Captain Lahe's company.

This meeting was addressed by the Hon. Caleb Lyon, of Lyonsdale, Rev. Mr. Ball, Rev. S. H. Taft, Prof. Bennett, Rev. Mr. Ferris, Rev. W. H. Lockwood and others, and committees were appointed in the southern towns to raise subscriptions for Mr. Smith's company. Under this effort subsequent local meetings were held, and considerable sums raised.

The Rev. Jerome B. Taft, who had begun with Smith, subsequently started an independent company, of which the greater part were enlisted out of the county. It became company E, Fifty-ninth N. Y. Volunteers.

Mr. Newton Hall, of Leyden, began in June to enlist men for a cavalry company, and succeeded in forming what was afterwards known as company G, Third N. Y. Cavalry. He entered as Captain, and was promoted to Major in the last year of the war. His men were chiefly from the towns of Leyden and Greig.

In addition to these, a few men entered the Sixteenth regiment from the northern border of the county, and several, Captain Miller's company, (Co. F, Fourteenth N. Y. V.) from the southern towns. Enlistments were also made in the vicinity of Constableville, by Lieutenant Bell, who joined the Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers. A small party from Lowville and Denmark, who had proposed to join company H, First New York Artillery, after leaving for the rendezvous at Elmira, joined the Nineteenth New York Volunteers.

The 4<sup>t</sup> of July was celebrated in Lowville in 1861, with unusual interest, and the occasion was improved by soliciting aid in behalf of the organizations then forming. Dr. F. B. Hough acted



as President, and the oration by the Rev. J. W. Armstrong was widely published in pamphlet form. Orations by J. D. Hamilton and Cyrus W. Pratt, delivered the same day in Greig, were also published.

With the exception of the companies raised by Captains Anglo and Lahe, none had left the county at the date of the first battle of Bull Run.

#### MADISON COUNTY.

The news of the attack upon the National Government at Fort Sumter was received by the people of Madison county with an almost unanimous sentiment of indignation—and aroused the fixed purpose to aid the Government to put down the rebellion at all cost. The people of this county have been very little divided or disturbed by opposition to the Government, in any period of the war. It has been among the most unanimously loyal of the counties of the State.

Meetings of citizens began very early to be held in all the towns, and the enthusiasm of the people bore down and silenced all opposition.

At the call of the President for 75,000 men, a company (D) was formed at Hamilton, under Captain George Arrowsmith (afterward Colonel, and killed at Gettysburg), which joined the Twenty-sixth regiment under Colonel Christian, April 29th, 1861.

A company was also organized at Peterboro, composed in part of volunteers from Cazenovia, under Captain John G. Todd—attached to the Thirty-fifth regiment as company H. A company was organized at Canastota under Captain J. C. Irish, of 70 men, and attached to the Fifty-first regiment. A company was also organized at Oneida, by Capt. Earl Chapin, attached to the Fifty-first regiment.

Many companies were formed and equipped for drill and preparation, three at Hamilton, one at Madison, one at Oneida, one at Morrisville, and in other towns.

Sums from \$200 to \$1000, were raised for families of volunteers, in various towns. Ladies' aid societies were organized in many towns, which contributed blankets, water proofs, and other articles to the soldiers in camp.

Many of the towns contributed to the Forty-fourth or Ellsworth regiment from one to four men, with bounties of \$100 to \$400 each. The work of enlistment began with redoubled energy after the first battle of Bull Run.



As there was no regimental organization in the county, large numbers of individuals joined regiments forming in the cities, and it is impossible to state precisely, the number of volunteers, from the first call to the first battle of Bull Run.

#### MONROE COUNTY.

Monroe county and the city of Rochester responded to the Nation's call with promptness and ardor. The newspapers of Monday, the 15th of April, announced the fall of Fort Sumter, and the President's call for seventy-five thousand men. Within a week from that day, full a thousand volunteers had offered themselves in that county. The City Council unanimously pledged their entire support to the Nation's cause. They appropriated ten thousand dollars to defray immediate incidental expenses, and they also fitted up and set apart a building for barracks. A public meeting was held, and the utmost enthusiasm manifested. Spirited addresses were made, patriotic resolutions adopted, and a committee appointed to raise a fund for the relief of the families of volunteers. In a few days private subscriptions for this purpose were received, to the amount of forty thousand dollars and upwards. Prof. Isaac F. Quinby of the Rochester University (afterwards Brigadier-General), a graduate of West Point, entered at once upon the work of organizing a regiment. The several uniformed militia companies proffered themselves for immediate service, but were not accepted. The work of forming new companies of volunteers, went forward as rapidly as the various details would permit. The necessary delays at the head-quarters, at Albany and Washington, prevented the complete organization of the regiment for several weeks. Before the end of the month of April, intelligence was received that the Government could not receive any more companies from the county, than were already enrolled, and large numbers sought service elsewhere, or were disbanded. On the 3d of May, nine companies from Monroe county, left for the Elmira rendezvous, with every public demonstration of enthusiasm. A company from Livingston county was added at Elmira, and on the 8th of May, the organization of the regiment was officially completed, under the name of the Thirteenth New York Volunteers, with I. F. Quinby as Colonel. A beautiful and costly stand of colors was presented to it, by the ladies of the county—the work of their own hands—and on the 29th of May, in company with the Twelfth New York from Onon-



daga county, they departed for Washington. The regiment distinguished itself for gallantry in the first battle of Bull Run, and brought all their colors safely off from that disastrous field. The county of Monroe, throughout the war, promptly furnished all its quotas, under the several calls.

#### NIAGARA COUNTY.

When the people of our county were aroused by the threats of traitors, and particularly by the attack upon Sumter, they waited calmly though anxiously for the movements of the Government.

On the announcement of the President's call for 75,000 men, measures were at once adopted by the people of Niagara county to furnish their quota. Public meetings were called in most of the towns of the county, and were uniformly largely attended. The first meeting was held in Lockport on the 18th of April, 1861. This was followed on the 20th of April, by a subscription in Lockport, by which over \$8,000 in money was raised and disbursed to aid volunteers and in the support of their families. Very considerable amounts were also raised in other towns of the county.

On or as early as the 18th of April, Captain, afterwards Major Cook, opened his recruiting office in Lockport for a company of men. So prompt was the response from all parts of the county, that in two days he had men enough enrolled for two companies instead of one—140 men.

Within a few days five companies were organized in this county, under Captains Cook, Bush, Mapes and Paige, of Lockport, and Gould, of Niagara Falls, which, with two companies from Orleans county, under Captains Bowen of Medina, and Hardee of Albion, one from Genesee, under Captain Fenn, and two others which joined them at Albany, one being from Ontario, under Captain Fitzgerald, and one from Sullivan, under Captain Waller, composed the Twenty-eighth regiment, N. Y. S. V.

The regiment, or the part of it raised in this county, left on the 16th of May, 1861, for the rendezvous at Albany, in the presence of, and escorted to the railroad depot by, more thousands of people than ever before assembled in this county.

At Albany the organization of the regiment was perfected by appointing

As Colonel—Dudley Donnelly, of Lockport.

Adjutant—Charles J. Sprout, of Lockport.

Quartermaster—Christopher L. Skeels, of Lockport.

Chaplain—Rev. C. H. Platt, of Lockport.



The regiment remained in Albany under drill and awaiting equipments and orders until June 23d, when they left for Washington, and is believed by those who observed their subsequent course, entered upon a career of efficient and effective service to the country.

The regiment was badly cut up at the battle of Cedar Mountain; Colonel Donnelly was mortally wounded at the head of his regiment whilst leading them in a charge. Lieutenant-Colonel Brown lost an arm, rendering him unable again to take the active command; Major Cook was taken prisoner; Adjutant Sprout was killed. Many of the company officers or privates were killed or wounded. Colonel Donnelly, who was a good soldier and a capable and faithful officer, lingered a few days and died of his wound.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brown being laid aside by his wound, and Major Cook being a prisoner, the command devolved upon senior Captain Fitzgerald until Major Cook was exchanged, who then took command and led the regiment at the battle of Chancellorsville.

In June, 1863, the term for which the men enlisted having some months more than expired, the remains of the regiment were mustered out at Lockport.

#### NEW YORK CITY.

##### *The Union Defense Committee.*

By the action of the people of the city of New York in mass meeting assembled in Union Square, on Saturday, the 20th of April, 1861, a committee was appointed, consisting of twenty-six citizens, to whose numbers six others were subsequently added. The objects sought to be accomplished by this committee, were "to represent the citizens in the collection of funds, and the transaction of such other business in aid of the movements of the Government as the public interest may require."

"The duties of the Union Defense Committee were commenced at a time when all regular communications with the national capital had ceased of necessity—rail tracks and telegraph lines ceased to perform their functions, and for many days dispatches between the departments at Washington and the officers of the Government on this station, were borne by private dispatch agents of this committee."

In this critical condition of public affairs, the committee did not



hesitate to adopt, and to carry into active operation, measures that seemed to be called for by the exigencies of the country, and their first steps were to facilitate the equipment and outfit of regiments of volunteer militia and their dispatch to Washington for the protection of the capital.

The militia regiments, comprising an effective force of over 8,000 men, well equipped and fully armed were thrown into the field within twelve days from the date of the appeal made to the patriotism of the country for the defense of the Union. The active aid of the committee was given towards forwarding these troops.

"The *Quaker City*, a superior sea-going steamer, was chartered by the committee on the 25th of April. A sufficient armament was placed on board, and provisions made for all the requisite supplies for a cruise on the Atlantic coast, and for the support of the public works held by the Union forces on the Chesapeake Bay. The following list comprises the captures made by the *Quaker City* while engaged under charter:

May 14th—ship 'North Carolina.'

25th—bark 'Pioneer,' from Liverpool.

25th—bark 'Winifred,' from Rio, with copper.

30th—schooner 'Lynchburg,' from Rio.

June 4th—bark 'General Green,' from Cuba.

26th—bark 'Sallie Magu,' from Rio.

July 1st—schooner 'Sallie Mears,' from Trinidad.

10th—brig 'Amy Warwick,' from Rio.

"The net proceeds as prize money of the 'Amy Warwick,' was about \$130,000, and the *Quaker City* was subsequently purchased by the Government and is now a national vessel of war. Flag Officer Stringham, an efficient and able naval officer, has borne witness to the importance of the effort thus made to give efficiency to the blockade of southern ports.

"In the latter part of April, the steamer *Kill-von-Kull* was chartered and supplied with provisions and other means to aid in the essential duty of repairing the railroads and bridges destroyed by the rebels in Maryland at the time of the Baltimore insurrection. On the 9th of May railroad communication north of Baltimore was resumed, and shortly after, by the expert aid of volunteer soldiers, the line was re-opened to the capital."

The committee having been informed, on the 25th of April, that a deficiency of provisions and ammunition had been reported from Fort Monroe, and that urgent necessity existed for a supply



of both, immediate measures were adopted to charter the ocean steamer *Keedar* for the purpose of supplying that fortress and the neighboring army stations. The *Keedar* was loaded, armed, and left for Hampton Roads on the 27th, carrying, in addition to the greatly needed supplies, the Fifth regiment of New York volunteer militia, commanded by Colonel Schwarzwelder. In forty-eight hours the fortress was supplied with provisions and ammunition, and reinforced with troops, and its capture thus prevented.

The quota of New York, under the President's first call of the 15th of April, was seventeen regiments of 780 men each, and by the 7th of May eleven regiments had proceeded to Washington, of which eight had been materially aided by this committee. The rebellion assuming more fearful proportions, the President was authorized to accept the services of five hundred thousand volunteers, and by the end of July the quota of New York had reached the number of forty-six regiments, to twenty-six of which the committee had extended aid from the means placed at its disposal. At the close of the year 1861, the Empire State had increased her quota, including the three months' volunteers, to the aggregate of ninety-nine regiments of infantry, ten of cavalry, two of artillery, one of engineers, one battalion of cavalry, two of artillery, one rocket battalion, and nine batteries of artillery—making a total of 125 separate organizations, embracing 120,316 volunteer soldiers. Of this force, the Union Defense Committee assisted to place in the field 66 regiments.

The corporation of the city of New York, on the 25th of April, 1861, enacted an ordinance creating a fund of \$1,000,000, to be placed under the control of the Union Defense Committee, to be applied to two objects, namely: the outfit and equipment of volunteers, and for the aid or support of the families of the soldiers in the field. This ordinance contained a clause pledging the reimbursement for advances from the fund, to the redemption of the bonds issued to create it. Enlistments were greatly stimulated by the knowledge that a fund had been provided to supply the wants of families deprived temporarily of their natural protectors.

The means derived as above were applied strictly to the objects indicated in the ordinance, and on the 25th of October, 1861, were exhausted.

Upon the appointment of Mr. Dix, the first chairman of the committee, to the office of Major-General of New York State



Volunteers, Mr. Hamilton Fish was elected to succeed him, but General Dix consented to retain his membership on the committee. Upon the expiration of Mr. Fish's term of office, he was succeeded by Mr. Simeon Draper. Mr. Theodore Dehon, the first treasurer of the committee, relinquished his office at the close of April, 1861—the devotion with which he discharged his arduous duties, making serious inroads upon his health—and died in London, on the 24th of June following. The vacancy occasioned by his resignation, was supplied by the election of Mr. A. A. Low. Prosper M. Wetmore succeeded William M. Evarts in the office of Secretary, early in the history of the committee, and continued to discharge the severe labors that devolved upon it, with perseverance and energy to the close.

On the 30th of April, 1862, the committee decided to suspend its labors, and practically ceased to exist, after a useful and patriotic life of one year. Called together by the momentous crisis of the Republic, the committee toiled unremittingly, and gave unsparingly of time and treasure to the cause—contributing to preserve to us the Capital and Fort Monroe.

The following are the names of the gentlemen who composed the committee: John A. Dix, Simeon Draper, William M. Evarts, Theodore Dehon, Moses Taylor, Richard M. Blatchford, Edwards Pierrepont, Alexander T. Stewart, Samuel Sloan, John Jacob Astor, jr., John J. Cisco, James S. Wadsworth, Isaac Bell, James Boorman, Charles H. Marshall, Robert H. McCurdy, Moses H. Grinnell, Royal Phelps, William E. Dodge, Greene C. Bronson, Hamilton Fish, William F. Havemeyer, Charles H. Russell, James T. Brady, Rudolph A. Witthaus, Abiel A. Low, Prosper M. Wetmore, A. C. Richards, The Mayor of the city of New York, The Comptroller of the city of New York, The President of the Board of Aldermen, The President of the Board of Councilmen.

#### ONEIDA COUNTY.

Oneida county responded promptly to the President's first call for troops, and never flagged in her zeal during the war. On the evening of the day on which President Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand men appeared, the members of the Utica Citizen's Corps—an independent military organization—voted to tender their services to the Government. On this basis was recruited the first company which marched from Oneida county for the defense



of the Union. It became company A of the Fourteenth regiment, and its captain, James McQuade, was commissioned Colonel of the regiment. This was only one of several movements, nearly simultaneous. On the same stirring day W. H. Christian began the work of organizing a battalion, which expanded into the Twenty-sixth regiment of volunteers, and he became its Colonel. On the same day, also, several officers of the Forty-fifth regiment of New York militia, commenced to recruit in Utica, while Captain Skillin, at Rome, at once gave himself up to the service in which he afterwards (as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourteenth) fell a martyr. The flame spread into all the towns of the county. One of the companies earliest organized was recruited mainly in Vernon and Westmoreland, under Captain D. S. Jenney, and joining the Third regiment, was the first company from Oneida county to participate in actual battle.

All of these organizations were pressed forward at the same time. Company A, Fourteenth regiment, marched for the rendezvous at Albany on the 25th of April. On the 1st of May, two companies, A and B, of the Twenty-sixth, moved for Elmira. Other companies followed, from this and other counties, so that the Fourteenth was mustered into service on the 17th of May, and the Twenty-sixth four days later.

On the 20th of April a public meeting was held in Utica, at which resolutions were adopted to care for the families of all who should volunteer, and the sum of \$15,000 was subscribed for that purpose. Similar meetings were subsequently held at Rome, and other prominent villages.

Within a week after the call for troops was issued, volunteers crowded in to Utica in large numbers. The ladies with patriotic alacrity provided rations for them in great abundance. On the 3d of May, a ladies' society was established to furnish comforts for the soldiers. Commenced in enthusiasm at the first suggestion of needed help, this society never relaxed its labors until the war ended in victory.

On the 17th of June the Fourteenth proceeded to Washington, as did the Twenty-sixth on the succeeding day, and both were placed in the defenses in front of the National Capital. They continued in this duty when the disastrous advance was made, and by their discipline and bearing contributed in no small degree to restore confidence in the dark days which followed the panic at Bull Run.



The Third regiment, including Captain Jenney's Oneida company, had previously, on the 4th of June, been sent to Fortress Monroe, and bore its full share of the trials attending the preliminary skirmishes of the war in that quarter. It was conspicuous in the affair of June 10, at Great Bethel, where the Union troops began their discipline of fire, and the country received a lesson of the spirit to be encountered, and of the magnitude and desperation of the conflict.

#### ORLEANS COUNTY.

On receipt of the President's proclamation, calling for 75,000 men, a meeting was called at the Court House, in Albion, for the evening of the 18th of April. The meeting was largely attended by citizens, irrespective of party. A committee was appointed to organize companies of volunteers, and steps were taken to call a county meeting at Albion, on the 23d of April.

On the 23d, an immense gathering of the citizens of the county assembled at the Court House Park. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, of all parties, and was unanimous and enthusiastic in its patriotic spirit. Resolutions were adopted to stand by the Government and the Union at all hazards and at whatever cost of blood and treasure. More than \$20,000 were subscribed to a fund for the aid of volunteers and their families, and committees were appointed to collect and distribute the subscriptions, and to aid in organizing companies of volunteers for the service of the United States.

This was followed by a similar meeting at Medina, on Saturday of the same week, at which like steps were taken and nearly \$20,000 more were subscribed for the same purposes.

The organization of three companies of volunteers was at once commenced; the headquarters of two of which were at Albion, and of one at Medina. The first company at Albion, completed its organization by choosing David Hardie as Captain, and James O. Nickerson and Wm. M. Kenyon, as Lieutenants. The second company was organized by electing H. L. Achilles, Captain, and Lieutenants Coan and Harrington. The company at Medina completed its organization at about the same time under Edwin A. Bowen, as Captain, and Lieutenants Davis and Chaffe.

Captain Hardie's company left Albion for Albany on the 13th day of May. Captain Bowen's company rendezvoused at the same place, and both of these companies were incorporated into the



Twenty-eighth regiment, under Colonel Donnelly, of Niagara, and Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, of Orleans. Captain Achilles' company left on the 20th of May for Elmira, and was there incorporated into the Twenty-seventh regiment. Each of these companies was presented with a beautiful flag by the ladies of their respective vicinities; and their departure was hailed by large gatherings of the citizens of the county.

On the 5th of June, the ladies of Albion organized a ladies' volunteer association, for the aid of the soldiers and their families. Similar associations were organized at Medina, and in other parts of the county, and became the source of great assistance to the volunteers and their families.

A cavalry company was organized in June, in the eastern towns of this county and the western towns of Monroe county, under Judson A. Downs, of Murray, as Captain, and Lorenzo Ferry and Walter Perry, as Lieutenants.

The company of Captain Achilles was present and took part in the first battle of Bull Run, and suffered severely in that disastrous conflict. The Twenty-eighth regiment was then with General Patterson.

Numerous volunteers from Orleans county united, singly or in squads, with companies organizing elsewhere, and particularly at Rochester; and the citizens of the county, with a few exceptions, continued to exert themselves to maintain the government by every means in their power.

#### OSWEGO COUNTY.

Friday, April 12th, 1861, Fort Sumter was attacked. The telegraph brought the startling intelligence to Oswego city, on Sunday morning about eight o'clock. The news spread like wildfire, and by nine o'clock the streets were full, and crowds were gathered around the bulletin board.

The excitement became so great that the churches were nearly deserted by male worshipers in the morning, but in the evening they were thronged. In every pulpit the event of the day was the theme of the discourse. Just as the Rev. Dr. Ludlow's sermon closed, the National flag was unfurled from the organ loft over the congregation, and the people by one consent rose to their feet and sang "My country, 'tis of thee."

Five companies of the Forty-eighth Regiment, New York State Militia, were located in Oswego city. Col. Samuel R. Beardsley



was then commandant. The Governor of the State issued his proclamation for seventeen regiments on the first call of the President. One of these companies, the Oswego Guards, held a meeting with a view of offering their services to go forward to the defense of Washington. The offer was not accepted. Col. Robert M. Richardson of Syracuse, had been to Albany, and brought back to Oswego, enlistment papers, with authority to the citizens to commence recruiting. Capt. Timothy Sullivan was commissioned by the Governor as mustering officer, and proceeded around the county mustering in the rapidly formed companies, ordering them to Elmira. Of the Oswego Guards, three gentlemen raised companies, Edward M. Paine, Francis C. Miller and John D. O'Brian; out of the Washington Guards, another officer of our city companies, Archibald H. Preston, raised one company; and out of the Rifles Levi Beardsly raised another company.

Capt. Melzer Richards, raised one company in the town of Parish; Capt. William D. Furgason, raised one company in the town of Sandy Creek; Capt. Albert Taylor raised one company in the village of Fulton, and the towns of Volney and Granby; Capt. O. J. Jennings, raised another in the same towns. These, together with one company raised by Capt. Andrew J. Barney, of Ellis' village, Jefferson county, formed the Twenty-fourth Regiment, New York State Volunteers.

One company was raised in the village of Pulaski, by Captain Peckham, but after being mustered in, were taken to New York instead of Elmira, where the men were all stolen away from him. Hence the addition of the Jefferson county company, who were at that time to Elmira, to this regiment.

These companies commenced leaving Oswego for Elmira about the 18th of April, and the last company arrived there on the 4th of May, and immediately started, under Colonel Sullivan, for the seat of war.\* Capt. Dan. O'Brian commenced raising his company on Saturday afternoon, and the Monday following its ranks were full and men mustered. This, in the absence of bounties and the pay of only eleven dollars per month, shows the spirit which animated our people.

Out of sixty men composing the Oswego Guards, forty went to the war; and every man of them was promoted except three,

\* The regiment was lying at Arlington Mill, during the first fight at Bull Run, and were sent forward by Gen. Irvin McDowell, meeting and passing our returning troops from that disastrous field. Colonel Sullivan held his way, notwithstanding the warning of those he met, and encamped near the battle-field the same night.



two of whom, Sergeants Bell and Hand, were Color Sergeants, and were killed on Friday night August 29th, 1862, at the second Bull Run fight. General A. Bennett, late of Charleston, Col. Timothy Sullivan, Col. Samuel R. Beardsley, Col. Francis C. Miller and Colonel Duryea, of the Fifth Zouaves, were of the old Guards. Private Ratigan rose to a Captaincy ; first sergeant Bel-lender Hutchinson, also ; every surviving man save one, who went from that company, rose to a commission. The character of the men, the excellence of their discipline, their familiarity with their duties, were at once recognized and distinguished on the field.

No stronger argument can be adduced of the soundness and wisdom of Governor Fenton's recommendation in his late message of the utility of being well prepared against the day of necessity.

Out of a population of a little over 75,000 inhabitants, Oswego county sent about 12,500 to the war from first to last.

#### OTSEGO COUNTY.

As Cherry Valley is the oldest town in Otsego county, and distinguished for her suffering in the revolution, so she was the first to respond to the call for 75,000 men after the fall of Sumter. She raised a company and tendered its services, but it was not accepted owing to the organizations of what was known at Albany as skeleton regiments. The company, after being in barracks for some time, were disbanded, and several of the men enlisted in other organizations. Two of the young men active in raising this company, Olcott and Campbell, and who were the lieutenants, subsequently enlisted as privates in the Forty-fourth (Ellsworth), and by successive promotions became Colonels—the former of the famous One hundred and twenty-first New York, and the latter of the Twenty-third United States Colored troops, and a member of the Army Board at Washington. In the course of the summer of 1861, large numbers of young men enlisted both in the infantry and cavalry—especially in the Mix (3d) and Ira Harris (5th) cavalry. Eight or ten young men, representing some of the principal families in Cherry Valley and Cooperstown, enlisted as privates in the Forty-fourth. With one or two exceptions, all rose to be field or line officers, and all thus promoted, were either killed, wounded or prisoners in Southern prisons. The bodies of more than half of them were brought back for sepulture in their native valleys. In the fall and winter of 1861-'62, there was a recruiting station at Cherry Valley, and three companies were



raised for the Seventy-sixth New York—one company of Berdan's sharpshooters was also organized at Cherry Valley, and most of the men enlisted in that vicinity. The First and Second Lieutenants, both afterwards captured, and brothers, were killed in battle, and their remains lie in the Cherry Valley burying ground. Up to the time of the establishment of the senatorial or military districts, Otsego county had furnished about one thousand men. In 1862, Otsego and Herkimer raised the One hundred and twenty-first and One hundred and fifty-second, the former under the command of Colonel, now Major-General Upton, was known in the army of the Potomac as Upton's regulars, and was a regiment greatly distinguished in that grand army. It proved its gallantry and left its blood in profusion on almost every battle-field. Of the One hundred and twenty-first and One hundred and fifty-second, Otsego furnished nearly fifteen hundred men. Before the first draft she had sent about 2,500 men to the field, almost all of them native-born sons of the county. This was a large contribution from an agricultural county, with no cities and no floating population. She responded to all the orders for drafts.

#### PUTNAM COUNTY.

The President's call for 75,000 men found Putnam county without any military organization, and her geographical situation and the sparseness of her population, rendered the formation of such an organization at first, and the performance of its duties afterwards, more than ordinarily difficult, as she has no great business centres, and not even a single large village within her bounds. Notwithstanding these difficulties, she raised rather over one hundred men for response to this call, most of whom were the sons of farmers, several of whom were wounded at the first battle of Bull Run, and a number more dragged out lingering deaths in rebel prisons. Putnam's contribution to the first draft upon the National patriotism was not great, but she gave of her poverty, and it was of her best, and freely given. Hereafter we shall hope to have the details to make this statement more full and complete for the purposes of History.

#### QUEENS COUNTY.

The people of Queens county, in common with the other inhabitants of this noble State, were suddenly roused from their usual quiet and repose by the insult offered by the rebels to the flag of



the Union. And when the call for 75,000 men was made by the President, they promptly and with great unanimity responded to the call. Nor did this patriotic action on their part slacken or grow cold during any period of the long and stubborn struggle for the maintenance of the Government and the preservation of the Union. Neither men nor money were wanting, to make good the demands of war. And in every way and at all times that a generous and effective support could be given to the repeated appeals for men on the part of the Government, Queens county was ever found ready. With an agricultural population of 58,000, and an assessment roll of \$21,500,000, it had both the men and the means, with the loyalty to render them effective, in the common defense. In order to accomplish the work allotted to the share of its people, the county, the towns, and individuals freely contributed a portion of their wealth to place the soldiers promptly in the field. All seemed desirous to prevent a draft, and that united sentiment furnished the means to make good its demands. All were volunteers that went forth from the county to do battle for the country. By the aid of societies, in which the ladies of the county were ever foremost, liberal provision was made for the sick and wounded soldiers, and for the families of those who had gone from home at the call of their country. Large sums besides were collected and transmitted, in money and materials, to the great fairs held in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, for the use of the Sanitary Commission. And in most of the towns of the county, adequate provision was made at their annual town meetings for the wives and children of the soldiers. All that a free and prosperous community could do to support the Government in its vital conflict, and to assuage the hardships and sufferings of war, was done by the citizens of Queens county, thus furnishing to the general and noble record of this great and loyal State its full share and proportion of the men and the money required for the public defense, and the final and complete extinction of the rebellion. The amount contributed and paid for filling the quotas on all calls for troops during the war, by the county and towns of Queens, is \$1,731,109. The number of volunteers cannot just now be precisely given.

#### RENSSELAER COUNTY AND CITY OF TROY.

The citizens of Rensselaer county and of the city of Troy, were among the first to respond to the demands of patriotism when the



national flag was assailed at Sumter. The intelligence of the attack reached Troy on Saturday, April 13, and was published in the afternoon edition of the *Daily Times*. Great excitement prevailed—partizan feelings were hushed—the voices of all men united in condemnation of the outrage, and equally united in demanding that the insult should be avenged and the national Union preserved. On Sunday, allusions were made in the city pulpits to the traitorous act, and the aid of Heaven was invoked in the country's behalf. On Monday a call appeared, signed by men of all parties, for a meeting in the evening, to give expression to public feeling at the outrage. The largest hall in the city had been secured, but so general was the attendance that an adjournment had to be made to the great depot of the Union railroad company, where 5,000 people assembled. The Hon. John A. Griswold presided, assisted by many other prominent gentlemen as vice-presidents and secretaries. W. E. Kisselburgh reported a series of resolutions, condemning the outrage, and pledging the people of Troy to a united and efficient support of the Government in every measure, to preserve and protect its integrity and unity. Eloquent speeches were made by the president, and Hons. J. McConihe, jr., M. I. Townsend, Clarence Buel and George W. Demers, Esq. The meeting adjourned by forming in procession and marching to the residence of General John E. Wool, where the veteran hero delivered a brief patriotic and eloquent speech. On the 17th of April, the work of forming a Troy regiment was commenced, and in less than one month the Second regiment N. Y. S. V. was organized, with Colonel Joseph B. Carr—subsequently Maj. Gen. U. S. Volunteers at its head. It was one of the first full volunteer regiments to leave the State for the seat of hostilities. Subsequently, four companies for the Thirtieth regiment, Colonel Frisby, were raised in Troy and Lansingburgh. The ladies of Troy organized a society, and labored daily for three weeks to furnish the Second regiment with clothing and supplies. Big Bethel was fought June 9, and another season of excitement followed, the Second regiment having been engaged.

#### SCHENECTADY CITY AND COUNTY.

Three days after the call of President Lincoln of the 15th of April, 1861, for 75,000 troops, a notice appeared in the daily papers of this city for a meeting of citizens to take measures for organizing a military company, and the meeting was called for the



following evening. This notice was signed by William Seward Gridley. In pursuance of this notice a meeting was held on the evening of the 19th, when forty-seven men signed their names to an application to be organized into a company of volunteers. This application was on the next day presented to the Adjutant General, from whom the proper orders were obtained, and on the same day a company was duly organized and officers elected as follows: Captain—William Seward Gridley; first lieutenant—Daniel Daley; ensign—E. W. Groot. The following day they reported at Albany for duty. On the 11th of May the Eighteenth regiment N. Y. V. was organized, under the command of the lamented Colonel William A. Jackson, late of this city, when this company, until then called the "Seward Zouaves," was assigned to that regiment as company "A," with 74 men, besides the officers, 60 of whom were from Schenectady.

This company were at the first battle of Bull Run. They were distinguished in that as in several other engagements, for acts of gallantry. They served out their two years, and returned with great reduction of numbers. Captain Gridley had been promoted to a Majority, a deserved compliment.

A few days later, and about the first of May, another company was organized in this city. They reported and were mustered into service at Albany, on the 17th of May. This company was first commanded by Capt. Stephen Truax, First Lieutenant, William Horsfall, Ensign, John Vedder. This company mustered 86 men, 78 of whom stood inspection, and the company left Albany with the last mentioned number. They were also attached to the Eighteenth regiment as company E, and became a part of the grand army of the Potomac, and after the full term of two years service, serving in most of the battles of that army, returned with a loss of but two men. Ill health compelled the resignation of Captain Truax, after a few months of service, and Lieutenant William Horsfall was promoted to the command. He was a brave and noble officer. He led his men with distinguished gallantry in the various battles in the campaigns of that army. He was killed in the battle of South Mountain at the head of his company, while cheering them forward, and in obedience to an order to take one of ten rebel batteries. This battery was taken by his company. He fell, when within a few feet of the battery, after witnessing the success of his brave act.

A third company was also organized in this city, beginning



about the 26th of April, 1861. In this place they mustered in about 40 privates. They were then ordered to Albany, where they continued to recruit until they increased their numbers to 84 men. This company was officered by Captain B. M. Van Voast, First Lieutenant, Mans V. V. Smith, Second Lieutenant, E. B. Van Voast, and were attached to the Thirtieth regiment, under the command of Colonel Frisby, of Albany, as company C.

These three companies were all organized in this city, within about thirty days from the first proclamation of President Lincoln, after the attack on Sumter, and prior to the Bull Run battle; though large numbers of persons from this county attached themselves to other different organizations, corps, batteries, marine and navy service.

#### SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

The feeling in this county towards the support of the government in the conduct of the war, was stirred by individual exertions at once made to raise men.

Hiram A. Blodget, Captain of company D in the Fortieth regiment New York Militia, residing at Middleburgh, went to Albany about the 17th day of April, 1861, and procured enlistment papers from the Adjutant-General. He enlisted 28 men belonging to his own company, but as the number was not sufficient to form a company, according to the requirements of the Adjutant-General, and as the Thirty-eighth regiment of two years men called for by the President was all filled before he succeeded in enlisting the requisite number, six of his men went to the city of Albany and enlisted there; the balance of the men remained at Middleburgh, and finally enlisted in company I, Seventy-sixth regiment New York volunteers.

S. H. Mix, residing at Schoharie, in May, 1861, went to Washington to obtain permission to raise a regiment of cavalry, and after meeting with considerable opposition, as to the policy of raising any cavalry regiments, he finally succeeded in obtaining the authority of the President and Secretary of War, to recruit a regiment, with the understanding that it should be under the command of Colonel Van Alen, Mr. Mix to hold the position of Lieutenant-Colonel. The regiment (the celebrated 3d N. Y. Cavalry) was raised in no small part by the untiring exertions of Mr. Mix. The regiment was composed mainly of companies raised in different portions of the State, one of which was recruited, in whole or part, in Schoharie county.



## STEUBEN COUNTY.

To Steuben county the attack on Sumter proved, indeed, a rude awakening of long slumbering patriotism, and to honor the flag dishonored by treason was the generous impulse of almost every heart. But the call by the President for 75,000 militia, found us all unprepared. However, public meetings were at once called ; old drums, fifes and guns were got out ; cannon and church bells were brought into requisition ; speeches, full of eloquence and patriotism, set before the people their country's danger and their country's need. And the great work of enlisting, organizing, equipping, drilling and changing a mass of citizens into a military force, was pushed so earnestly that before May 15th, we had furnished for the Twenty-third regiment Captain Todd's company, organized at Corning ; Captain Schlick's company, organized at Bath ; Captain Doty's company, organized at Hornellsville ; and a brass band for the regiment, organized at Hornellsville. Also, May 15th, Lieutenant Erwin's company, organized in part, at Painted Post, left for New York and joined the Sickles' Brigade, (company K, Seventy-fourth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.) And the President's subsequent call for 42,000 men, to serve three years, having been received, books were opened for volunteers in almost every town ; and the good work went bravely on. Capt. Elwell's company, organized at Corning, joined the Thirty-fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., as company F, and arrived in Washington about the 15th day of July ; and although other organizations were as yet incomplete, they were more than commenced when the first Bull Run disaster stunned, and then nerved the people of the county to higher resolve and nobler action.

## SULLIVAN COUNTY.

The first military organization in Sullivan county, was a company of 93 men, recruited by John Waller, jr., and mustered into the State service on the 10th day of May, 1861, by Capt. J. Wood. On the 16th, orders were received for the company to proceed to Albany, and they left Monticello the same day at 11 A. M., stopping at Middletown, 25 miles distant, over night. Transportation to which place was paid by Mr. Waller, as well as subsistence to Albany. On the 17th they reached Albany, at about 4 P. M., and reported to the Adjutant General, and were assigned quarters on the first floor of a building on Broadway. About the 20th of May, they were assigned to the Twenty-eighth Regiment, New York



Volunteers, lettered H ; and on the 22d, mustered into the United service for two years ; June 1st, encamped at Camp Morgan, about three miles south of Albany.

Prior to recruiting of this company, quite a number of volunteers had joined other organizations, from Sullivan, though no organization had been attempted in this county ; nor did our citizens become earnestly engaged in enlisting men, until Colonel Van Wyck began to raise the Fifty-sixth regiment, or Tenth Legion, as it was popularly called, in the fall of 1861.

#### TIOGA COUNTY.

At the President's first call for troops, Tioga county responded with four companies of volunteers. Company H. (I, on the rolls at Albany), Captain Catlin, entered the Third Regiment, N. Y. S. V. ; company C, Captain Barstow, and company E, Captain Powers, entered the Twenty-third Regiment, N. Y. S. V. ; and company K, Captain Caryl, entered the Twenty-sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. V. These several companies served for two years.

On the 18th of April, 1861, a meeting of the citizens was called, at which Hon. N. W. Davis presided. At its conclusion volunteering commenced. L. W. Truesdale, now, (Jan. 1866), Captain in the Twenty-first N. Y. V. Cavalry, being the first man to volunteer.

On the 27th, this company, 75 strong, under command of Captain Catlin, left Owego for Albany to join the Third Regiment, and were mustered into the service on May 14th. It was with the regiment at Great Bethel and had one man wounded there, (George Boyce). On the 10th, Captain Barstow's company, enrolled in Owego, left that place for Elmira, with 77 men and officers. These two companies are known as the first and second Owego companies.

On May 16th, Captain Powers' company, enrolled at Waverly, were sworn into the service. It had 77 officers and men.

Captain Caryl's company, enrolled at Candor, numbered 65 officers and men. They left Candor for Elmira on May 12th, and were sworn into the service May 16th. On their arrival at Washington, went into camp with the regiment on Meridian Hill. July 20th, they broke camp and marched for Bull Run, but did not arrive in time to take part in the battle.

There were in company H, Third regiment, 16 men from the town of Tioga, 11 from the town of Richford ; and three from the



town of Berkshire. The rest were living at the time of volunteering in Owego.

The eastern and northern part of the county was more generally represented in company C, Twenty-third regiment, including the towns of Owego, Nichols, Tioga, Newark, Berkshire and Richford.

Barton was the only locality represented in company E, Twenty-third regiment, where it was wholly raised.

In company K, Twenty-sixth regiment, Candor and Spencer were the only towns represented.

Number of men sent into the field by Tioga County prior to the first battle of Bull Run—294.

#### ULSTER COUNTY.

The Twentieth regiment, N. Y. S. M. (for to that honored designation it clung, though ranked as the Eightieth regiment, N. Y. S. V. in the lists), at the outbreak of the rebellion was one of the few well organized and officered regiments in the State. It was the fifth from this State stepping forward to the defense of the capital. The regiment bore the synonym of the "Ulster Guard," and represented this county in the early months of the war. A brief reference to its services will mark the part taken by the county.

In April, 1861, the regiment proceeded to Washington with full ranks, led by Colonel George W. Pratt, its commandant for several years. In the three months service, for which it volunteered, the Twentieth did its full duty, being stationed successively at Annapolis and Baltimore, and was honorably recognized as one of the most efficient in the service.

The rebellion assuming the form of a persistent struggle, the Twentieth, on its return to Ulster in the summer of 1861, filled its ranks with volunteers for a three years service, and in September returned to the front under Colonel Pratt once more, and took a full share in all the perils and labors of the army of the Potomac, losing an unusual proportion of officers and men in the desperate conflicts on "the fighting line" of the front, its gallant Colonel falling at the encounter of second Bull Run, in General Pope's retreat.

The history of the Twentieth would epitomize the war; for it bore its full share of disaster as well as did more than its portion for the triumphs following the retreat of the Rapidan. Colonel Theodore B. Gates succeeded Colonel Pratt, and it was under his



command that the Twentieth fought during the three desperate days at Gettysburg, where the Union army achieved its leading triumph, and the prestige of Lee and the rebel cause was broken never to be retrieved. Following the Gettysburg campaign, at the expiration of its three years term, the Twentieth was again enrolled for three years or the war. Colonel Gates resigning, he was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob B. Hardenbergh.

In the subsequent campaigns on the Potomac, under the generalship of Burnside and his successors, until the triumphant advance to Richmond extinguished the rebellion for all time, the Twentieth was charged mainly with the provost duty of the army, and was always a reliable and hard tasked regiment, though in a sphere of duty not likely to include them in bulletins and dispatches. But when the final advance of Grant was made, the Twentieth once more was in "the fighting line" of the extreme front and on the fiery edge of battle; and after the downfall of the Confederacy and the surrender of Lee, this regiment was selected to hold and maintain order in Richmond—its Colonel, Hardenbergh, and Lieutenant-Colonel, John McEntee, with other officers, being charged with responsible duties under Major-General Terry.

Subsequently a portion of it was on duty at Norfolk, and it was not until January, 1866, that the Twentieth regiment, N. Y. S. M., united its scattered companies, and took up the line of march for home—the last regiment of the army of the Potomac to leave that field.

#### WARREN COUNTY.

The news of the outburst of "the great rebellion," in April, 1861, was borne through the rugged wilds and hills of Warren county with a celerity like that of the "fiery cross," which, in past generations, gathered the clans of Scotland to the call of their chieftains.

In less than three days after the fall of Sumter, applications were addressed to the Adjutant General's office, in Albany, for authority to procure enlistments.

On the morning of Thursday, the 18th of April, handbills were posted throughout the village, containing a call, signed by over forty of the leading citizens of the place, for "a meeting to sustain the Government." At this meeting, which was held the same evening, and which was largely attended, several spirited addresses were made. The national flag was brought in and displayed



amidst the wildest enthusiasm, and a series of patriotic resolutions adopted, from which the following extract is taken as a sample of their purport and spirit:

*"Resolved,* That the village of Glens Falls will not be behind any of her sister villages in contributing the men and the means necessary to defend the Government, and to maintain the permanency of our beloved institutions; and that, as our fathers who established the Union pledged 'their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors' to gain our independence, so will we pledge all we possess to cherish and protect the work of the illustrious men of the past, and to transmit unimpaired to our descendants the noble institutions given to us.

*"Resolved,* That to the end we are for maintaining this Union undivided, and, whatever may be the consequences, sacrifice of property or life itself—everything but loss of honor—we will stand by the 'stars and stripes' until the last faint echo in the expiring gale shall waft our dying prayer heavenward, in behalf of our country, its institutions, and humanity."

On the succeeding Saturday the first recruiting office was opened by Dr. A. W. Holden, and during the following week Capt. George Clendon, jr., was similarly authorized to raise another company, both which were designed to apply on the quota of New York to fill the first call for troops.

At this early period in the war, no other town in the county had as yet undertaken to raise a company. The hardy and adventurous youth and patriotic manhood of its northern towns were not, however, to be repressed. Day by day they poured in at the recruiting stations, and, in many instances, impatient of the tardy process of enlistment, pushed on to the cities and enlisted in companies and regiments already formed, and ready for departure to the scene of hostilities.

The two companies above mentioned were soon filled, and were accepted into the State service on the 6th and 7th of May following, and on the 9th were ordered into quarters—one into the barracks at Troy, the other at the Albany depot. The latter was at a later period sent to Troy, and the two afterwards joined together in the formation of the Twenty-second New York Volunteers. Companies G and I of the same command also received considerable accessions from Warren county.

Contemporaneously with the organization of these companies a relief fund was raised by voluntary subscriptions, in the town of



Queensbury alone, amounting to \$11,243, for the aid and support of the families of such members of these companies as were needy or destitute. Another fund, the amount of which is unknown, was applied to defray the expenses of subsistence during the progress of enlistment.

For the disbursement of the first named fund a committee was appointed, and assessments made from time to time, as occasion required. The total amount of collections from this source up to June, 1863, when these companies were finally mustered out of service, was \$3,260.47, which was apportioned among twenty-nine different families.

In all essentials of material aid, whether it be in men or money, or the equally grateful supports of patriotism and sympathy, Warren county has been in no way behind her more opulent and populous sister counties in her efforts to put down this most unholy rebellion.

#### WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Near the close of the period of the first three months of the war, the war committee of the county was appointed and got into working order for efficiently guiding the county in those important measures which the exigencies of the country demanded of us. Previous to our being thus organized for co-operating with and aiding the Government, four companies had been raised in May, 1861, for the Twenty-second regiment. These companies (B, D, G and H) were recruited in Whitehall, Cambridge, Fort Edward and Kingsbury, the neighboring towns furnishing many of their members. A full company was also enrolled for this regiment in Salem and Hebron; but one or more of those most active in getting it up not being able to obtain such offices in the regiment as they aspired to, caused it to be disbanded, whereupon several of the young men of these towns enlisted into the Cambridge company.

It also merits to be noticed that, in these first months of the war, many recruits from this county scattered themselves into various regiments of this and other States. A letter would be received from some familiar friend giving the information that he had enlisted into some regiment which was then being made up, and inviting the recipient to come and join him. Thus a number of our young men were drawn into the service, and became enrolled at different and distant points. Several entered regiments which



were being formed in the adjoining State of Vermont, and many others enlisted into the regiments of the Western States. It is currently reported and understood that the Western States furnished a larger number of troops in proportion to their population than we did here at the east. But it merits to be noticed that this disparity has been more apparent than real, many whose homes and legal residence was here at the east having enlisted themselves into western regiments, whilst very few from the west entered our eastern regiments. How this disproportion occurred is readily explained. From every town and every neighborhood here at the east one or more families have emigrated to some part of the western country, whereby every person among us has relatives or familiar acquaintances and friends who are thus located. It, moreover, is a new country, with more numerous and favorable openings for business than are presented here in the older States. In consequence of this, numbers of our young men are attracted, and are absent there, visiting among friends and looking for some employment more lucrative than they readily find here at home. When the war suddenly burst upon us, many who were thus absent and unemployed immediately enrolled themselves in western regiments, in company with their friends there. Others, too, repaired there purposely to go into the service with some old acquaintance and playmate of their boyhood. I now call to mind six residents of this town, and very likely these are not all, who in the first months of the war became enlisted into Illinois, Iowa and Missouri regiments. And the case was no doubt similar in the other towns of the county, and indeed of all this region. As this is a matter of some moment it may be well to illustrate it more plainly by briefly specifying one of the instances alluded to. E. F. Hill, a young man employed as a mercantile clerk and book-keeper, having a desirable position in company D, First regiment Illinois artillery, tendered to him by its captain, who was one of his most cherished friends, sped from the banks of the Hudson to those of the Mississippi, and enrolled his name at Cairo before the end of the month in which Sumter was bombarded. Reenlisting when his first term had expired, he was promoted to a lieutenancy and was in command of one section of the battery, at the siege of Vicksburg, when a bullet aimed by a sharpshooter passed through his head a little forward of the ears. Singularly surviving and recovering from this wound with only the partial loss of the sight and hearing of one side, he was admitted into the Veteran Reserve



corps, in which he still remains. Thus he has been in the service through the whole war, with no residence other than his paternal home in this town, and yet I suppose New York has no record, no knowledge of him.\* And when the full military statistics of each town in the State are gathered and the returns made to your Bureau, I doubt not they will show many hundreds of our young men as having served in western regiments, whereby it will be found there has been less disparity in the percentage of soldiers furnished from our population as compared with theirs than is at present supposed.

#### WAYNE COUNTY.

On the 19th of April, 1861, Hon. (now) Col. Joseph W. Corning, returned to his home in Palmyra, after having represented the 2d Assembly District of Wayne county, during the session of the Legislature of 1861.

On the morning of the 20th of April, the Stars and Stripes were thrown from the law office of Mr. Corning, and on the 23d, the minimum number then required, 38 men, were enrolled. On that day a copy of the roll was forwarded to the Adjutant-General for organization, but on the same day the Military Board issued an order, requiring the maximum number, 77, before organization. From this fact some of the original men were lost, as they would not delay, and went to Rochester or other places and enlisted in companies already organized. A public meeting of citizens of Palmyra was called, and a fund of \$7,000 pledged for the support of the families of volunteers. On the 3d day of May, 1861, the company was organized, 79 men strong, and officered as follows:

Captain—Joseph W. Corning.

First Lieutenant—Josiah J. White.

Second Lieutenant—Henry J. Draime.

By the delay of the inspector, the company waited six days for inspection; then a week more before quarters could be procured at Elmira. May 16th, the company left Palmyra 82 strong, amid an enthusiasm scarcely ever equaled in a country village. They

\* The Bureau was furnished in 1863 with a record of his services, and a photograph so taken as to show the remarkable wound received by him.

It may be added that a partial examination of the nativity of western volunteers reveals the fact that New York is the birthplace of no small percentage of them. The military reports of Iowa in 1862 give the names of 48,814 volunteers. Of these, 5,647, or more than 11 per cent., are New York men by birth. This proportion will probably hold good throughout the west.



were escorted to the railroad by the entire populace, and left amid mingled cheers and tears.

On the 21st of May the company was assigned as company B, Thirty-third Regiment, New York State Volunteers.

The regiment remained at Elmira until July 8th, 1861, when it left for Washington, and on the day of the first battle of Bull Run was stationed at Camp Granger, north of Washington.

The company was very materially advanced by the efforts of Colonel Corning. During the two years that company was in service, he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and each of the Lieutenants became Captains, successively. Captain White lost his health and was forced to abandon the service, but Captain Draime and Colonel Corning remained in service until the end of the war, coming home at different times and each taking part and materially assisting in raising and filling four regiments.

There was no effort in any other part of Wayne till some time after the company was raised at Palmyra, but during the same season a company was raised in the eastern part of the county, with headquarters at Lyons, which subsequently became a part of the Twenty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers.

#### WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

In the earliest stages of the rebellion Westchester county was represented in the Federal Army by several companies, and a large number of individual enlistments in various regiments of the State.

Before the first battle of Bull Run, it had four full companies attached to the Seventeenth Regiment, New York State Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Lansing. They were companies A, B, C and F, of which Charles H. Smith, of Yonkers; Nelson B. Bartram, of Portchester; John W. Lyon, of Morrisania; and Franklin J. Davis, of Sing Sing, were the respective Captains. A considerable number of its citizens enlisted in the remaining companies. The regiment in its organization was known as the "Westchester Chasseurs." Thomas F. Morris, of Yonkers, was its Lieutenant-Colonel.

It had also one full company attached to the Twenty-seventh regiment, commanded by Colonel Sloeum. This was company A, of which Wm. M. Blakeley, of Verplanck, was Captain. For its organization, much and especial credit is due to the Captain's father, Wm. Blakley, Sr., and Jos. J. Chambers, of Sing Sing. Of this regiment, Jos. J. Chambers was Lieutenant-Colonel, and J. P. Jenkins, of White Plains, Adjutant.



It had, also, one full company attached to the Thirty-second regiment, commanded by Colonel Matheson. This was company H, of which Wm. Chalmers, of Tarrytown, was Captain.

It had, also, one full company attached to the Thirty-eighth regiment, commanded by Colonel Ward. This was company E, of which Oliver A. Tilden was Captain, and who was subsequently killed at the battle of Chantilly. He was a gallant officer, and had participated in seven battles in Mexico. Westchester men were found in large numbers in the ranks of companies D, F, and G, of the Thirty-eighth.

Other enlistments from the county were chiefly in the Fifth N. Y. S. V., commanded by Colonel Duryee; Eighth N. Y. S. M.; Ninth N. Y. S. M.; Ninth N. Y. S. V., commanded by Colonel Hawkins; and Eleventh N. Y. S. V., commanded by Colonel Ellsworth.

In the first Bull Run battle, the Eighth militia and the Eleventh, Twenty-seventh and Thirty-eighth volunteers were actively engaged on the field. The Seventeenth then garrisoned Fort Ellsworth, and the Thirty-second was in reserve at Centreville.

As the Twenty-seventh was going into action, the opposing force displayed the old flag. Col. Slocum was distrustful, and directed Adjutant Jenkins to ascertain whether they were friends. With a havelock on the point of his sword as a flag of truce, the Adjutant rode towards the commanding officer to make the necessary inquiry, but before he reached him, the stars and stripes were displaced by the South Carolina banner—line of battle was formed, and fire opened on the Twenty-seventh, which was promptly and vigorously returned. The Adjutant thus unexpectedly placed between two fires had a miraculous escape. This deception so exasperated the regiment, that the men fought like heroes, and utterly routed their professed friends, but tricky foes.

Captain Brittan, of company G, in the Thirty-eighth regiment having been seriously injured, and Lieutenant Hamblin having been wounded and taken prisoner during the action, the command devolved upon Second Lieutenant Wright Banks, of Mount Pleasant. This officer, during the action, led the company, under a heavy and galling fire of musketry, to the rescue from the enemy of two pieces of artillery, which after an arduous struggle, were successfully carried from the field.



## YATES COUNTY.

The people of Yates county are almost entirely agricultural in their pursuits; staid, intelligent, sturdy farmers. They had watched the progress of secession with interest and anxiety, but without particular excitement. The feeling was quite general, that in some way an open rupture would be avoided. Intense excitement was manifested everywhere, in town, in county, among farmers, artizans, laborers, men, women and children; as without regard to occupation or sex, so without regard to party, the feeling of indignation was as general as it was intense, on the fall of Sumter. Impromptu public meetings were held in all parts of the county; flags were raised and speeches made. It was literally an uprising of the people.

The President's proclamation and call for 75,000 men followed the attack on Sumter, then the attention was turned to practical questions and real works.

The Republican County Central Committee, immediately on the news of the fall of Sumter, addressed a note to the Democratic County Committee, proposing to unite in a call for a mass meeting, irrespective of party, to deliberate upon and adopt measures, proper for a patriotic people in such an emergency. The Democratic committee cordially and promptly responded, and the respective chairmen, Hon. Daniel Morris and Hon. John L. Lewis, in behalf of their committees, united in a call for a mass meeting, to be held in Penn Yan on the 27th of April, 1861. Meantime recruiting stations were opened in Penn Yan and in Potter Centre, and perhaps in one or two other places in the county. In Penn Yan the recruiting was under the charge of Captain Letts, and Lieutenants Root and Long, and at Potter Centre, Doct. Chas. S. Hoyt was the active man. Without organization or particular knowledge of military, and without special authority, recruiting went on briskly under the impulse of patriotism, inspired by the passing events and threatened dangers to the country.

On the 27th of April, the people of Yates met pursuant to the call of the committees, and in the Court House yard was organized one of the largest public meetings ever held in the county; it was presided over by Hon. Morris Brown, assisted by eighteen vice-presidents. During the proceedings of the meeting, it was proposed that each for himself should then and there swear to support the Constitution and uphold the flag, and the vast assembly,



with uncovered heads and uplifted hands, repeated after Judge Briggs the solemn oath, a service most impressive.

The meeting passed a resolution to raise a fund of ten thousand dollars, to aid volunteers and their families, and some five thousand dollars were pledged on the spot. The "Keuka Rifles," the company then being raised, was on the ground, and during and after the proceedings, several enlisted. A committee of finance, to take charge of and disburse the fund of \$10,000, was appointed. A vigilance committee was also appointed.

The military company was soon filled up, and on the 18th of May, they left for Elmira, and from thence to the seat of war. They were escorted to the depot by the brass band and a large concourse of citizens; before they took the cars they were drawn up in line, and E. B. Jones presented each soldier with a Testament in behalf of the Yates County Bible Society, and D. A. Ogden, in a brief address in behalf of the finance committee announced, that for the Captain a sword had been ordered, and for the Lieutenants each a revolver by the committee, and that for the families left behind, provision would be made for their comfort, &c., and amid the huzzas and the tears of the people the first company of volunteers for the war left Yates county. This company was incorporated into the Thirty-third regiment, Col. R. F. Taylor, as company I, and rendered good service for two years.

In addition to this company, many others left the county and volunteered into regiments or companies, some at Elmira, some at Rochester, and some at other places, and probably as many as two companies enlisted and entered the field from Yates county.

The finance committee organized a system of relief for the families of volunteers, and gave monthly allowance in proportion to the size of family, which system was continued and payments made, until the county, through the Board of Supervisors, relieved them from duty.



## UNION SOLDIERS FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK, IN REBEL PRISONS.

The duty of procuring "A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE TREATMENT OF UNION SOLDIERS FROM THIS STATE, IN REBEL PRISONS, a record OF THE DEATHS IN SAID PRISONS, AND OTHER PERTINENT FACTS CONNECTED WITH SUCH PRISONS," could not fail to open a wide field of inquiry and information. This duty is imposed on the Bureau of Military Record, by chapter 598 laws of 1865. The task of exploring this field has been facilitated by the intelligence and zeal of returned soldiers, who, as prisoners of war, were witnesses and victims of a policy alike barbarous and unjust.

The story of abuse and cruelty—in its repulsive fullness—cannot, indeed, be written out. Its recital would be an endless repetition of harrowing descriptions, of degrading details concerning facts too deplorable for humanity to dwell upon. And yet it is necessary that the prison experience of our brave soldiers—dismal as it was, should have a proper record, and that the acts of treason in dungeon and stockade should be chronicled as faithfully as its acts in council or on the battle-field. Entire impartiality we may not attain, because the sense of outrage will always remain more or less intense, and the pulse of every sufferer must throb with the recollection, even after years elapse, of the uncalled for cruelty which was a feature of prison treatment throughout the South. But though the memory of wrong may color, at times, the impressions of soldiers who recall their miserable existence as prisoners of war, it cannot heighten or broaden the astounding *facts* which underlie all mere narration. The horrors of stockade and barrack incarceration, under rebel rule, the unmitigated rigors of forced marches, the robbery and insult of officers and privates, the systematized starvation, the denial of fuel in the midst of winter, of shelter against the elements, of even that common boon of nature—water, to quench the thirst or cleanse the body, the neglect of sick and dying, the deliberate murders of the "dead line," the malignant desecration of the dead—these appalling and indisputable FACTS require no embellishment of language or feeling to make them stand out terribly distinct before a Christian world.

Nevertheless, it will be the duty of impartial history to discriminate in its judgment upon the abuses of Southern prisons. While,



unhappily, the bulk of evidence and the multitude of witnesses, go far to substantiate the charge of *systematized* barbarism, in the operation of what would seem to have been a deliberate scheme against the lives of war prisoners, there is testimony also to the humanity of rebel authorities in some of the stockades and places of detention. While the enormities of such representative prisons as Andersonville, Salisbury and Belle Isle, cannot be palliated, there are extenuating circumstances to adduce for apparent mistreatment at some other points, and at others, still, we may find instances of care and protection extended to Federal prisoners, that present a pleasing contrast to the general neglect and cruelty. But, even when gratefully dwelling upon such cases in the wide desert of barbarity, we are forced to conclude that rebel kindness was but episodical, and rebel inhumanity a rule.

In generalizing this subject I must remark that the treatment of New York soldiers was not exceptional from that received by their loyal comrades of other States, who became subject to like men and measures as prisoners of war; and that, as a rule, this treatment was marked, under rebel authority or permission, with every abuse that irresponsible power could make possible in its dealings with helpless men. Even so early in the contest as the campaigns which embraced our Bull Run and Ball's Bluff disasters, a practice of ill usage seems to have been inaugurated toward officers and enlisted men of the Federal army, made captive by the fortune of war. From the beginning of hostilities to the close of October, 1861, there were two thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight enlisted men confined in the upper stories of the first rebel war prison, a tobacco warehouse in Richmond, Va. These men, after having been marched, with insufficient food, from points of their capture to the place of detention, and driven into the lofts of this tobacco warehouse (as one of our New York soldiers expresses it, "like a drove of hogs,") were obliged to make the filthy floor their bed, with no covering, scanty raiment, no protection from the cold of winter which entered freely through sashless windows, and no relief, in summer, from the constant accumulation of dirt and vermin. Here the lack of water, the malarious atmosphere of over-crowded quarters, and the pangs of hunger, made their life a torture by night and day. Food was at that time abundant in Virginia, and throughout the South, yet the Federal prisoners were allowed but half-rations, of the poorest quality, so that a process of starving prisoners may be said to have commenced from the



time that the first Union soldier fell into rebel hands. We have the intelligent testimony, under oath, of both officers and privates of our army, to facts of suffering, of every description, among the earlier prisoners in Richmond; facts which suggest a design on the part of rebel authorities to ordain or permit the enormities that subsequently destroyed our soldiers by tens of thousands at Andersonville and other abodes of misery.

The treatment of prisoners of war is a significant test of civilization in any people or nation. It is the one amenity that redeems a thousand violences engendered by belligerent relations, or it is the one cruelty that casts all others into the background. In proportion as we find a tribe or community advanced in human progress, we are prepared to expect a sympathy for the weak or defenseless; and it is only in barbarous or savage life that we look for the torture of unarmed men, or the abuse of non-combatants. Hence it is difficult to realize that a distinct and large portion of the American people should be chargeable with such enormities of prison maltreatment as have become matters of fact and history during four years of civil strife. And yet we are constrained, by positive evidence, to arraign the Government and citizens of rebel States on charges of cruelty such as disgrace civilization and belie Christianity.

From the beginning of the rebellion to its close no greater distinction is noticeable, between the two belligerent sections, than that manifested through the experience of war prisoners. Under rebel or "Confederate" authority, the experience (as rehearsed by Union soldiers) is replete with every detail of suffering that imagination can conceive—every circumstance of cruelty that irresponsible power could add to the burthen of captivity.

The charges brought by returned prisoners of war against their captors and the authorities who subsequently controlled them, are various, according to the locality of imprisonment, but very similar in important details. The commonest of these charges is

#### ROBBERY OF PRISONERS BY THEIR CAPTORS.

This practice was general. Prisoners, after surrender, were usually stripped and searched; their blankets, canteens, money and valuables being appropriated, and an exchange compelled of their good clothing, shoes and hats, for the ragged habiliments of rebel guards. Testimony upon this point is positive, from most of our prisoners who were taken east of the Mississippi river.



The practice of stripping and plunder was not so universal in Louisiana and Texas, although in many cases such robbery was committed by rebel guards, and permitted by their officers. The next complaint concerns,

#### MAL-TREATMENT ON THE MARCH.

This was of different degrees of barbarity. It comprised the forcing of jaded or wounded men to unnatural foot marches ; the deprivation of water and of food on the route ; the confinement of persons by night in pestiferous jails ; the packing of them by sixties and eighties in close and filthy box-cars on the railroads, or their exposure to cold and storm in shelterless flats ; the goading of feeble persons by blows of the sabre, bayonet stabs, and the dragging of them forward by lassées, tied to the saddle-bows of mounted guards. In the forced foot marches, great numbers of our disabled men succumbed to fatigue, low nourishment and exposure. Their graves are land-marks of the routes traveled in various southern States, by the dismal processions of captured Union men. Frozen to death in sleep, shot down or bayoneted by day, sinking under disease or from weakness, they fell by the way, and were buried in the roadside ditches. The narratives of prisoners are full of notings of such deaths upon the march.

#### TREATMENT BY OFFICIALS AND GUARDS.

While the general rule of neglect and indifference, as to the conduct of their subordinates, holds good with rebel authorities in nearly every prison, it must be remarked that much amelioration of suffering was due to the humanity of individual officials in many cases. The apathy to humanity of those in chief control, which permitted or countenanced the tyranny of prison keepers and guards, was sometimes the occasion of marked sympathy and kindness on the part of inferior officials and privates. Nor, indeed, was there wanting, here and there, in responsible position, a man who hesitated not to show real interest in the condition of prisoners. In fact, the difference of *men*, as has been remarked by prisoners, made difference in the treatment of those in their power. There were some earnest and humane men connected with rebel prisons and stockades as officers and guards, who, although politically in error, were neither brutes nor scoundrels. Where the influence or power of such men could be exerted, our soldiers experienced its beneficial operations, and they are gratefully mentioned by



returned prisoners. In some instances, likewise, there were favors received from Union men acting, from necessity, as rebel guards, who sought to do whatever was possible in their situation to mitigate the sufferings of Federal prisoners. But the power of good men was always limited, and their acts were vigilantly scrutinized by bitter enemies of the Union. A suspicion of sympathy with prisoners, or the most trivial act of lenity or kindness, was sufficient to draw observation upon a prison official or guard, and he was speedily reported to "headquarters" for rebuke, and perhaps removal. The residents of prison neighborhoods were generally the first to complain of kind treatment to the "Yankees," and the outside influence of such people has aggravated, without doubt, the intense abuse of many prisons.

But these abuses, in most cases, required no aggravation to make them deserve the name of "horrors." To the majority of jails, barracks and stockades, the assertion is applicable, that "prisoners of war were treated worse than convicts, shut up either in suffocating buildings, or in out-door enclosures, without even the shelter that is provided for the beasts of the fields." In these abodes of filth, malaria, and disease, our New York soldiers, accustomed to homes of comfort and decency, were, in common with their comrades from other States, subjected to the irresponsible cruelty of brutal and vicious guards, the despotic authority of prejudicial and arrogant commanders, and sometimes, to the wild license of reckless desperadoes among their own demoralized multitudes. At the will of their captors and enemies, they were stripped of every necessary; scourged as negro slaves; kicked as dogs; hung up by the thumbs; chained up to posts, or forced to drag cannon balls; compelled to stand bareheaded and barefooted for hours, under a torrid sun; obliged to mark time eight hours on a stretch; immured in under-ground dungeons; harried and mangled by blood-hounds; deprived of food for three days at a time; refused water during whole days and nights; shot at in their beds, or as they walked in their camps, or while dragging their feeble frames to the sinks, or while seeking a breath of air or a cup of water; deprived of their limbs at the whim of incompetent surgeons, or murdered in hospital by vile drugs, or barbarous neglect. These dreadful *facts* of treatment must become matters of historic record, and be transmitted to posterity as the deeds which Treason and Rebellion could perpetrate, when inspired by the spirit of human slavery.



## TREATMENT IN PRISON HOSPITALS.

The hospital quarters connected with rebel prisons were destitute of proper accommodations, and of a slovenly character. Incompetent persons were usually charged with their superintendence and conduct, and if men of skill and experience were employed at rare intervals, they could command but few healing appliances. In Richmond, and at a few other points, scientific surgeons were sometimes detached for duty near Federal prisons, and from time to time attempts appear to have been made to provide distinct treatment of sick and wounded prisoners, outside of prison camps. But the best "Confederate" hospitals were over-crowded, and such wretched structures or quarters as were allotted to prisoners could scarcely benefit the inmates, where no separation of wards guarded from contagion, and no distinction was attempted between wounded and the chronically diseased. At some of the stockades, the hospital quarters were merely allotted grounds where disease could terminate in death more certainly. The extracts from diaries and accounts of returned prisoners, given in another portion of this report, testify to a total lack of system as connected with the medical treatment of our men by rebel authorities, and a lack of humanity or indifference to suffering on their part, which, combined with a want of medicines, rendered hospital treatment little more than a name, and the skill or humanity of the best disposed surgeons entirely inadequate to save their patients.

## TREATMENT OF THE DEAD.

Respect for the dead is looked for among all civilized people. It is a simple expression of piety which ought to distinguish the Christian from the barbarian or savage. But the record of prison treatment at the south is made blacker by the accounts of contumely inflicted on the poor dust of humanity—the desecration even of the inanimate remains of our soldiers, who died the victims of neglect and cruelty. In times of epidemic disease, where mortality is incessant, and death waits at every door, there is apology that no bell tolls and no funeral cortege moves. So, likewise, when fevers and acute disorders of all kinds were carrying off, scores and sometimes hundreds per diem, in such lazarus-houses as Andersonville and Salisbury and Florence prisons, we might find some palliation for rebel authorities if they simply hurried the burial of dead prisoners, omitting all marks of outward respect to the enemies of their cause and objects. But when we know



that they added insult and ignominy to indifference or carelessness; that they suffered the dead bodies of our poor soldiers to lie for whole days festering in the sun, or piled them, stark naked, in heaps, "as wood is corded," upon carts, and flung them like dead brutes into ditches, and covered them so scantily with earth that their arms and legs protruded; and when we remember that the human remains thus dealt with were those of brave soldiers, who had fallen into captivity by the fortune of battle, and had perished through the barbarity of the captors, we cannot dwell with calmness on the story of this latest outrage on the civilization of our age and nation. Our soldiers, in most of the burial trenches of prison grounds, lie by thousands in mouldering heaps. A head-board may indicate the spot where rests husband, son or brother; a number, entered in a hospital book, may be an index to the dead soldier, whose nude body was thrust, with scores of other atrophied forms, into a common receptacle, there to crumble into dust. The fond respect of friends may make a place of pilgrimage of those honored graves at Andersonville, and the visitor to that "city of the dead" may feel that he kneels upon a sod which covers the coffin of some friend beloved in life; but memory must go back, mournfully, to the deep, wide trenches, and behold the bodies of our dead soldiers massed shroudless together. It is a sad task to attempt an identification of the many unknown graves. Better that the bones of all be collected and placed, with fitting ceremonies, under a National monument, and that their ashes be embalmed by the tears of a great people, for whose union and freedom they died the death of martyrs.

#### STARVATION FROM INSUFFICIENT NUTRITION.

The supply of food in nearly every prison was inadequate to the support of healthy men, and the irregularity of its issue became one of the prime causes of disease. The deprivation of rations, sometimes during forty-eight hours, occasioned prostration of strength and morbid action of the bowels. Our soldiers, who had been accustomed to consume a sufficient portion of the generous rations furnished them by army regulation, and who had enjoyed an ample variety of well-cooked daily meat and vegetables, at regular intervals, were usually (unless wounded) in robust health at the time of capture. On the first marches as prisoners, and for a week sometimes, after close confinement, the precarious rations dealt out to them by rebel commissaries, failed to reduce



their vital forces; but after that interval, the enervating process began to depress both body and spirits. The digestive organs were the first to suffer seriously; for it is a fact well known to physiology, that irregular and insufficient nutriment deranges those organs to such an extent in most cases, as to stop digestion altogether. It is a great error to suppose that starvation can only result from total lack of food. Starvation is the effect of inadequate sustenance; and a partial but continuous deprivation of necessary nourishment will end in atrophy and dissolution as certainly as famine itself. Hence the paucity of daily supplies in food became a first assailant of our soldiers' health. The want of necessary stimulants and substance to replace the loss of heat, and to afford fuel for combustion in the system, causes a consumption of the healthy tissues, and a decomposition of muscle and flesh to supply the demand; and so the body preys upon itself daily, and must inevitably consume its own vitality, sooner or later, even if no other ills attack the frame. No one can believe that a soldier would starve, so long as he could have access to bread, however coarse, and a proper supply of water. The galley slaves of ancient Rome, who were required to toil in chains, and were shut up at night in underground cells (with merely an aperture in the roof to admit light and air), were fed only upon black bread and water, and the like food sustains millions of hard-working peasantry in modern days. Had the rebel authorities furnished regular and sufficient rations—even of corn bread alone—the robust organization of Union soldiers might have resisted the encroachments of other physical enemies, such as confinement and exposure. But it was the abrupt stoppage of necessary nutrition—resulting from insufficient rations, irregularly issued, that first sapped the vitality of prisoners, restricted or destroyed digestion, impoverished the system, and pre-induced chronic disease.

The daily bread ration of a union soldier in camp was twenty-two ounces of hard tack or twenty ounces of soft wheat bread or corn meal; the daily meat ration, twenty ounces of beef or twelve ounces of bacon. Added to these substantial supplies, were beans, rice, sugar, coffee or tea, salt, molasses, potatoes (five ounces per man), and desiccated vegetables for soups, the whole supply amounting (according to Hammond's Hygiene) to fifty-two ounces and a half of solid food *per diem*. Deprived suddenly of such redundant variety and quantity, the war-prisoner found him-



self restricted to a tea-cupful of sour meal, a handful of black and wormy peas, and a morsel of pork, one-eighth of a pound in weight. This ration was to sustain him on a day's march. The next day might pass without issue of food until evening, when the demands of hunger would cause him to devour it all, without satisfaction of appetite. The consequence of this indulgence might be another day's, perhaps two days' march, without further nourishment. Although gradually sinking in strength, he might not experience the sure effects of prostration until after arrival at his destined prison house. Thrust into close confinement, and compelled to exist on half a pound of meal *per diem*, without meat, or with meat but once a week, the prisoner soon succumbed to gradual fanine. Derangement of the bowels speedily manifested itself by the usual symptoms of diarrhoea, dysentery, scurvy, headache, vertigo, convulsions, and, in many cases, febrile attacks, gangrene and delirium. All these consequences would be resultant from deprivation, irregularity or insufficiency of nutrition. Gradual decay and dissolution could not fail to ensue, from this cause alone, without further aids to the final catastrophe.

The testimony of various prisoners regarding the insufficiency of food is very similar. "There was no name for our hunger," said a prisoner at Belle Isle, private William D. Foote (Ninth New York cavalry.) "When a bone would be thrown away by some, it would be taken up after, by others, and boiled to get something out of it. All who were there failed in strength and flesh, as I did, from starvation, I think."

A Libby prisoner says: "My health was good when captured, and in prison I could have eaten up my rations and my partner's, and not had enough at that. I lost flesh, afterwards, and threw up the black bread."

A Belle Isle prisoner says: "I lost my strength, I think, for the want of food; it was a month and a half that we had no meat; most of the men complained of being hungry; they appeared ravenous when the rations were brought in."

A prisoner from Danville testified: "I took the small pox first; was there about a week before I took it; felt pretty well before; did not get enough to eat before; hungry all the time."

A Belle Isle prisoner said: "I could not sleep from hunger; all complained; I lost flesh and strength, and so did the others, from want of food."



Another says: "When the hungry feeling came, I got so weak I could not walk."

Private Charles H. Allen (Sixteenth N. Y. V.), a Belle Isle prisoner, said: "I was hungry, pretty nearly starved to death all the time. I relished the bread at first; then I lost my relish for it."

A Richmond prisoner says, of his ration: "It did not satisfy hunger; my appetite was never satisfied; my health declined rapidly. The rebel guards got the same kind of bread; a great deal more, and enough to satisfy any man's hunger."

Private Daniel McMann (Forty-third N. Y. V.) testified: "I suffered from hunger at Belle Isle; got the measles and diarrhoea. My strength did not keep up till I got the diarrhoea. I saw a man kill a dog and eat part of it, and he sold the rest of it; I got some."

Private Walter S. Smith (Forty-eighth N. Y. V.) testified: "Our bread ration was about eight inches by four and a half, by an inch and a half or more thick; meat ration four or five times a week, as big as my three fingers each time, for three or four months; after that, got none except once in a while. I got a chronic diarrhoea; kept my strength pretty well till then, but lost flesh before. Our rations were not sufficient to keep down hunger."

A Danville prisoner says: "My ration was not sufficient to satisfy hunger. The way it affected me was to make me so weak I would become blind; if I'd get up to move I would become blind, and everything would get dark, and I would fall from weakness. My strength kept declining all the time before I got the diarrhoea. I had no disease I know of but weakness, swelling of the legs, with purple, inflamed and yellow spots; my skin cracked, and water ran out of my legs."

Another prisoner says: "Rations not sufficient to satisfy hunger; waked up one night and found myself gnawing my coat sleeve; used to dream of having something good to eat."

Another says: "We did not get enough to eat—twelve ounces of corn bread and two spoonfuls of beans, almost rotten; I was hungry all the time; I could not sleep for hunger; got sick in my bowels."

Captain A. R. Calhoun (a Kentuckian) says, concerning officers' rations in Libby prison: "There was a pint of black peas issued to each man every week, and a little vinegar; these peas were full of bugs, every ration; they called them bugs, but they were little white maggots in a chrysalis state. We pounded the peas, so as to



wash them and let the bugs flow to the surface. This was inadequate to satisfy hunger, and for two months, while in prison, I had a burning sensation in my intestines. I used to dream of food, and foolishly would blame myself for not having eaten more while at home. The subject of food engrossed my entire thoughts. I had a general failing of strength. A man had a piece of ham, which I looked at for hours."

Surgeon N. D. Furguson (Eighth N. Y. Cav.), now a member of the legislature of New York, who was confined in Libby prison twelve days, testified before the Sanitary Commission at Washington, in 1864. "The food furnished us was insufficient for healthful support of life; daily rations were four inches by four inches by two of unbolted bread, which was coarse and sour about half the time; a ration of beans, worm eaten, once a day, about seven quarts to fifty-three or fifty-four men, or a gill to each man; no other food was furnished by the Confederates." Of the men in hospital No. 21, Richmond, Dr. Furguson says: "The condition of these men was such that any medical observer would impute it to insufficient stimulants and nutrition." Of our officers in Libby he remarked—"No one can appreciate without experience the condition of the officers in the prison during the twelve days of my stay; their faces were pinched with hunger; I have seen an officer standing by the window gnawing a bone like a dog; I asked him, 'What do you do it for;' his reply was, 'It will help to fill up.' They were constantly complaining of hunger; there was a sad and insatiable expression of the face impossible to describe."

Surgeon G. B. Parker, who was in charge of the U. S. A. General Hospital, at Annapolis, Md., testified in regard to rations: "I have seen a hundred of the Confederate prison rations served to the men; I do not consider the rations I have seen sufficient for the support of life for any long time; fourteen ounces of meat and ten ounces of bread will keep any man from starving; less than twelve ounces of bread and ten ounces of meat per diem would produce disease, and, if long continued, would fail to keep life up to the standard in a great majority of men. Lower than this would end in debility and decline."

Miss D. L. Dix, so widely known as a visiter and nurse in army hospitals, says: "I have repeatedly seen exchanged prisoners reduced to the lowest extremity through want of food; of more than four hundred landed at Baltimore, nearly, if not the entire number, were suffering from the effects of hunger. The cries of these



poor men for food were pitiful in the extreme. They would entreat for an apple or a bit of meat to look at."

Dr. Joseph B. Abbott, Special Relief Agent of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, declared: "I have been on the battle fields and in hospitals, and witnessed much suffering, but never did I experience so sad and deplorable a condition of human beings, as that of the paroled Union prisoners from Belle Isle and the rebel prisons of the South, enervated by starvation, with impaired minds, vision, powers of speech and hearing, occasioned by want of a sufficiency of wholesome food."

Private Henry Minor (Fifth N. Y. Cav.), says: "We all suffered the cruel act of starvation to such an extent that a great many of us will never recover."

A New York officer says of prison fare in Columbia, S. C.: "From the 3d of October, 1864 to the 14th of February, 1865, not an atom of meat or grease of any kind was issued us by the rebels."

H. B. Whitman (Co. H., Fourth N. Y. H. A.), classifies the average rations of three persons as follows: "At Belle Isle, one-half loaf corn bread and a very small piece of bacon per day; at Salisbury, one-half loaf corn bread daily, and meat about once in two weeks; at Florence, one pint of corn meal or cob meal, and once in a while a teaspoonful of salt—no meat." [A Confederate corn bread loaf averaged in weight about fifteen ounces—half a loaf per seven to seven and a half, allowing for waste.]

J. G. Seeley (One Hundred and Fortieth N. Y. V.), says: "At Danville hospital we had corn bread and soup; at Andersonville, raw meal and no wood to cook with; at Florence, plenty of wood, but only a pint of meal for twenty-four hours."

Edgar W. Irish: "We had not half enough in quantity at Andersonville."

Lieutenant Henry S. Adams, One Hundred and Seventeenth N. Y. V., says: "Of twenty-three rations, the average was two and a half ounces meat and corn bread; for the rest of the time at Danville nothing but a third of a pound of corn meal daily."

#### DELETERIOUS FOOD AND DRINK.

The effect of insufficient daily food being to dispose the human system to attacks of malarious forces, while its vital processes are already the prey of internal disorder, there needs but little aggravation of the main cause to develop diseases of malignant



type. In rebel prisons this aggravation came promptly in the shape of hurtful and poisonous ingredients of the scanty prison fare. The united testimony of prisoners shows that the quality of food furnished was inferior at all times, in most of the prisons, and that it was often of a character totally unfit for the human stomach.

Edgar Tone (Fifth corps), who was a prisoner at Libby, Belle Isle and Salisbury, says that the "meat almost always stunk," and "many a time (at Belle Isle) I have found the bottom of my cup covered with maggots from the meat, but that was much better than our rations at Salisbury, for these we could make out to live on, while at Salisbury thousands starved to death. At Salisbury we got a small piece of bread, ground cob and all, and so coarse that many a time I have found whole kernels of corn in my bread, and pieces of cob as large as kernels, and also pieces of husks."

Private W. D. Foote (Ninth N. Y. Cav.), testifies that at Belle Isle the "black bugs" in his bean soup "would float on the top," and that the "corn bread gave me pain in my bowels; I often got whole grains and husks in the bread."

Private Allen (Seventy-sixth N. Y. V.) said: "I think it was the beans and water which gave me the diarrhoea."

Private McMann (Forty-third N. Y. V.) said, of Belle Isle rations: "They were bad, and we could not eat them. A hungry man could not eat the meat and soup."

Col. Gilbert G. Prey (One Hundred and Fourth N. Y. Vols.), confined in different Southern prisons, says: "We had coarse corn bread, rotten bacon, sometimes good fresh beef, sometimes head and pluck uncleansed, all boiled together, with the oesophagus full of whatever the creature fed on last. When issued, it would give to some a piece of lung two inches square."

Geo. H. Garfield (Co. H, Seventh N. Y. Cav.) says, of the Andersonville rations: "In the month of August they commenced issuing a very poor quality of cattle peas. The peas were wormy and dirty. In this month the men were dying at the rate of one hundred a day, the total mortality in thirty days being between twenty-eight and twenty-nine hundred."

John Avery (Co. D, One Hundred and Forty-sixth N. Y. V.) sums up his average experience of rations as "eight ounces cob and corn meal, one gill 'nigger peas,' one ounce stinking meat."



Edwin Richmond (Lyons, N. Y.) says: "Tongue cannot tell the fare."

W. L. Conklin (Eighth N. Y. Cav.) describes his fare as "corn cobs ground and tainted beef."

Wm. J. Auwock (Seventy-sixth N. Y. V.): "Corn, cobs and all, a little stinking bacon, and a few wormy beans."

Sergeant Watkins Williams (Ninety-fourth N. Y. V.): "Corn cobs mixed with water."

John E. Booth (Eighty-fifth N. Y. V.) says: "Our fare was very disgusting; the bacon was alive with maggots."

There is no need to multiply the statements of prisoners regarding the quality of food furnished to them. The same story is told by all who were confined in stockades and tobacco warehouses at various points of Virginia, Georgia and the Carolinas. It must be recollected, also, that the putrid meat, coarse bread or raw meal, and vermiculous peas or rice, were doled out to men whose stomachs had become weakened, like their entire frames, by the systematic starving which resulted from half rations, irregularly dealt out. The digestive processes had ceased to act, as in the healthful human system; the food swallowed, or forced into the stomach, could no longer assimilate and nourish, but was often like a foreign substance in the viscera; and, although hunger might wax ravenous, and the most disgusting substances be devoured, the wretched invalid grew fainter and more afflicted with disease, until death relieved his sufferings, or an iron constitution prolonged existence until the period of exchange.

We need go no further to account for the frightful mortality among prisoners incarcerated in Southern corrals. The quality of bread alone or of the raw meal which prisoners were constrained to eat, with no culinary preparation beyond an admixture with water, was such as to aggravate at once the visceral disorder. Prof. Dunglison says that "corn bread, with those unaccustomed to its use, is apt to produce diarrhoea, in consequence, probably, of the husk, which is more or less mixed." But the Professor understood by "husk" merely the common "bran;" he had no idea of such bread as our soldiers consumed in Southern prisons, ground, as they tell us, "cob and all," and often with fragments of husk in it as large as "a man's two fingers." Add to this that the meal was sour, that no salt was used in making, that the bread (when furnished) was ill-baked and heavy, and that no corrective was



accessible but water, and it may be conceived that the corn ration was sufficient, of itself, to provoke or dispose to disease.

But the noxious quality of this bread was aided in its effects by the rancidity and rottenness of meats unfit to be brought even to the proximity of human senses. We have the testimony of thousands to the fact that such meat was furnished, not occasionally, but as a rule, when animal food was allowed at all. The soups converted from such flesh, with other disgusting compounds, was repulsive to the palate, and positively, often inducing nausea, and generally causing derangement of the bowels. Impurities of the worst description, intermixed with animalculæ, gravel, sand, and other filthy ingredients, were common to this vile liquid, for which the mildest name bestowed by prisoners was "slops."

Such was the character of food furnished by Confederate authorities to their prisoners and victims, the Union soldiers. Nature, by her bounteous interposition, might have alleviated the effects of even such fare, had she been permitted to supply the element of good water in sufficient quantities, but even this was forbidden in many cases; and the terrible record of Andersonville prison-life tells what intolerable sufferings arose from the necessity of using, as a beverage, the water of unwholesome wells and swamps. In this stockade, we are told by Lieut. Kellogg, "the great mass of the prisoners had to depend for their supply, on the little brook which ran through the prison, and which, a great part of the time was covered with floating grease and offal from the cook-house." And Prescott Tracy, of the Eighty-second New York Volunteers, says that this stream "runs, or rather creeps, through an artificial channel, varying from five to six feet in width, the water about ankle deep, and near the middle of the enclosure spreading out into a swamp of about six acres, filled with refuse wood, stumps, and debris of the camp. Before entering the enclosure, this stream, or more properly, sewer, passes through the camp of the guards, receiving from that source, and others further up, a large amount of the vilest material, even the contents of the sink. The water is of a dark color, and an ordinary glass would collect a thick sediment. This was our only drinking and cooking water. It was our custom to filter it, as best we could, through our remnants of haversacks, shirts, and blouses. Wells had been dug, but the water either proved so productive of diarrhœa, or so limited in quantity, that they were of no general use."

Such was the water in daily use at the Andersonville "prison-



ren." Can it be considered strange, that our poor soldiers, famishing on half and quarter rations, compelled to exist on the most deleterious food, and forced to drink this liquid filth, should perish by thousands from diseases that had no fitting name to describe their loathsomeness? And while our American soldiers were thus compelled by enemies, calling themselves also Americans, to drink of the fetid prison drain, it seems hardly creditable, that a pure mountain rivulet was gushing at a little distance beyond the stockade, and pouring a fresh and ample stream, called "Sweet Water creek!"

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS CONCERNING PRISON EXPERIENCE.

The following is a specimen of the blanks (filled up), which are returned by prisoners-of-war, for deposit in the Bureau of Military Record. It embodies an account of the experience of Edgar Love, (Frewsburgh, Chautauqua county, N. Y.), a soldier of the Fifth Army Corps:

Q. Were you ever a prisoner of war? A. Yes. I was a prisoner six months and nine days.

Q. Where captured? A. On the Weldon railroad, 19th day of August, 1864, about three miles from Petersburg.

Q. Where confined? A. In Libby Prison, August 22d and 23d; from thence sent to Belle Isle, where I remained until the 6th of October, when I was started for Salisbury, North Carolina, where I arrived the 8th of October, and remained until the 22d of February, 1865, when we had the form of a parole read to us, and were started for our lines.

Q. What marches did you make as a prisoner? A. On leaving prison, all of us that were able, marched from Salisbury to Greensboro, a distance of fifty-five miles or thereabout.

Q. What treatment on the march? From Salisbury to Greensboro, we were not kept very close by the guards, but were forbidden to get rails for fuel, and were not furnished with a quarter necessary to keep us comfortable. We picked up limbs and sticks in the woods where we encamped at night. It rained steadily during four days and nights. It was very cold, and we were obliged to take the railroad track, to save fording the streams, which had carried the bridges away. Arriving at Greensboro, we had new guards, who were mean and abusive, threatening to shoot for little or no excuse. Several of our men were shot before we reached our lines, for going to houses on the road, when the cars stopped. I



saw one man shot for leaving the train to go to a brook near by for water. The guard hallo'd—'Come back, you — Yank?' and the man stopped, but the guard fired, and our comrade fell, mortally wounded. I understood he died at Goldsboro.

Q. How many New York prisoners, and of what regiments, were imprisoned with you? A. Twenty two or three, I believe, from the One Hundred and Twelfth, and nineteen of my company, which was the Seventh Independent company, New York Sharp-shooters.

Q. Was any officer of your regiment or company captured or confined with you? A. Capt. C. Terry and Lieut. G. Worthe of my company, both paroled at Libby on account of sickness.

Q. What fare was provided for you? A. On Belle Isle we received some tents, after we had been there about ten days; our rations were a chunk of corn bread, and (some days) a small piece of meat, which almost always stunk; we had some bean soup as it was called (but the beans were very scarce), which was made with the same water the meat was cooked in, and many a time I have found the bottom of my cup covered with maggots from the meat; but this was much better than our rations afterwards at Salisbury, for we could make out to live at Belle Isle, while at Salisbury thousands starved to death; at the latter prison we got a small piece of bread, ground cobs and all, and coarse at that, for many a time I have found whole kernels of corn in my bread, and pieces of cob as large as kernels, and bits of husk; we had some rice and water called soup, which was very flat slops, without a particle of salt in it; a pint of this slop was allowed for a day's ration, when we got any at all, with once in a good while a very small ration of meat, about two average mouthfulls; the divisions drew only sixteen such rations of meat while I was in the hellish place, but the working squads and hospitals got a few more rations of meat than the rest of the camp did; we had to go quite a number of times till the third day, without getting rations, and once we went sixty-four hours without receiving anything to eat; we were kept until about the 1st of November without any tents; then they issued to us one Sibley and one regimental tent to each squad of a hundred men; it was not half shelter enough, for not more than fifty could squeeze into the two tents out of the rain, much less lie in them; the rest of us prisoners had to lie out on the ground, without any shelter and freeze; or else go into the ground and burrow, which the most did; my partner and I dug a hole in the ground



and lived in it all winter ; we had a case knife to dig up the dirt, and half a canteen to throw it out with ; we cut all the wood we had to burn with that case knife, which I kept and have got at present, and shall keep for the good it has done ; Louren Ward and I commenced our underground house the 7th of October, and it took us sixteen days hard and steady labor before we got it so that we could build a fire ; we afterwards did considerable work on it by odd spells ; a number of nights we worked all night long, bailing out water from it ; the guards only let two men go outside (when we drew wood at all) to bring in one load of fuel, and the load had to be divided among a squad of a hundred ; on a few occasions, in the coldest weather, they permitted four men to go out of each squad, to bring the wood in.

Q. What medical attendance and stores ? A. There were several hospitals ; I think six ; in Salisbury, where the sick had straw to lie on, part of the time, in the coldest weather, and they pretended to afford some medical attendance, but this amounted to nothing, for when they gave medicine, it was nearly all the same kind for all complaints ; it was as sure to kill as to cure, and most always acted in the former way.

Q. Did you ever escape, or make the attempt ? A. I never met with the opportunity of trying to make my escape.

Q. Did any other New York officer or soldier ? A. One Nicholas Holmes of my company, got out of the prison at Salisbury, Oct. 17, and effected his escape to our lines in East Tennessee.

Q. What was the treatment by authorities and guards ? A. Some of the guards at Salisbury were very insulting and cruel ; they shot many a man with no cause whatever ; the Forty-eighth North Carolina regiment, during the last two nights they guarded us, fired random shots in among us all night, killing four prisoners each night, and wounding several more ; this regiment was sent to Wilmington, in defense of that place, and became badly cut up, the most of them being taken prisoners and sent to Elmira, in this State ; after the North Carolina regiment left Salisbury, there was a regiment of very old men placed on duty to guard us ; the most of them were greyheaded ; they treated us kindly, and some were good loyal Union men, forced into rebel service ; they would help us as much as lay in their power ; Lieutenant Davis, of the One hundred and fifty-fifth New York Volunteers, was shot by one of the hell-hounds of the Forty-eighth, or Eighty-fourth



North Carolina regiment. (I am not positive which of these numbers is correct.)

Q. State about your own health? A. Quite good generally for that placee, except when the diarrhœa run me down to nothing but a mere skeleton.

Q. What in regard to the burial of the dead? A. The rebels dug a long trench, about three feet deep and six in width, and laid the bodies crosswise of the ditch. There was one ditch I saw in which they put two tiers of dead men, with a little covering of dirt over them. Perhaps there were other ditches filled in the same way, but this I speak of was where our men were dying very fast, from fifty to sixty a day. One day there were sixty-nine drawn out of the prison. They piled on the cart a load of six or seven, and many a dead man I have seen stripped of every rag of clothing.

Q. Did any of the citizens assist you, and suffer for so doing? A. I was not aware of citizens helping any of our prisoners, but knew of an old grey-headed guard being punished for throwing over a small piece of tobacco to one of us, who asked him for some. The officer of the guard saw him and punished him.

Q. Did you keep a journal or diary, or did any of your comrades? A. I kept a journal except during the two last weeks I was in prison. Nicholas Holmes, Anson Pease, Henry Wood, James Patwine, George Russell and Charles Ford, of my company, all kept journals.

Q. Can such journals be obtained for preservation, or to be copied? A. I will send you a copy of mine, in my off-hand style, if you request, as soon as I have an opportunity.

Q. Did you or your comrades suffer any particular acts of cruelty? A. There were many acts would come under the head of cruelty—such as starving a part of the prisoners at Salisbury because tunneling was suspected and we refused to tell where the tunnel was. Many like instances I could relate.

Q. Did you ever meet with Southern loyalists or Union men? A. A good many in North Carolina, some of whom were forced to do guard duty over us.

Q. Do you know where your comrades who died in prison were buried? A. I know of no particular grave, for they were buried in trenches, which I saw at a distance.

Q. What about shooting cases? A. Besides the shooting in at random by the guards at Salisbury, there were many other cases



of shooting prisoners. One man not far from where I was, lay asleep, when a bullet came along, grazing his neck so as to start the red freely and disturb his slumbers. One day there was one of our colored soldiers walking along, about his own business, when one of the Eighty-fourth hell devils shot at him; but the darkey saw the motion, and started off on the run; so the bullet took effect on one of our men (who was sitting in the door of his mud shanty) penetrating his forehead and killing him instantly. Lieutenant Davis, of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth N. Y. V., had stopped under a tree that stood not far from the dead line, when he was shot, the guard shouting just after he had fired, "Get back there, you —— Yank." On Belle Isle there was hardly a night passed but one or more of us would be shot. One night a man got up and walked out of his tent, in his sleep, into the dead line ditch, which was not over a foot deep. He was shot, and lay there and groaned until he died, for the guard would not allow one of us to go near to do anything for the man. In Belle Isle there was a narrow lane leading from the main prison down to the river, where prisoners had to go for water and to the sinks. One evening, when the place was crowded, the sentinel who stood on a bridge over the lane or alley (which was boarded up higher than a man's head on both sides) fired down into the crowd, killing one of our sergeants and wounding another man through the leg. That guard was a boy not more than ten or twelve years old; I noticed that the musket he carried was taller than he was standing up. The rebel sergeant in charge of our washing squad at Salisbury, which washed inside the prison, told me and some others how they used to manage at Belle Isle about shooting prisoners. He used to do guard duty there, and he said that, when one of the prisoners would ask (on the sly, for it was against orders and must be done when no officers were in sight) if they could get some bread, the guards would agree to fetch some on a certain "relief" coming on in the night. The prisoner would keep awake, on the watch, and when the "relief" came on would go to get his bread, and throw the money to pay for it over the embankment to the guard. The guard would then lay the bread down near the path he was walking in, and, telling the prisoner to get it, would walk away. The prisoner would have to get into the dead line ditch and climb up on the embankment, and reach his hand over for the bread, when the guard would then shoot him dead, and pretend to the officers that the man had been trying to



escape by running his beat. After I heard this at Salisbury, I could account for so many being shot at night while I was on Belle Isle. This rebel sergeant told me the story of his own accord.

#### EXPOSURE, PUNISHMENTS AND ABUSE.

"At Florence, S. C., where we remained about six months, the rebels treated our prisoners very badly. Some, who tried to escape, were hung up by the thumbs a half hour on the stretch." Horatio Knight, One Hundred and Twenty-second N. Y. V.

"We were not allowed wood at night to keep us warm. I was in the old U. S. barracks at Savannah, Ga., and in the jail at Savannah and Charleston; at the stockade in Florence, and in the Fair Ground building used as a hospital at Goldsboro'; also in tobacco warehouse, opposite Castle Thunder, Richmond, and in Belle Isle. I lived, how I can not tell. Nothing but neglect from the officers in charge."—Clark E. Ayer, Thirty-fourth N. Y. Vols.

"My life was dismal. I was nearly naked. The first night after capture I was kept in a hog yard, without shelter, and had no shelter all the time I was a prisoner. I was at Camp Ford, in Texas. I saw several punished severely by making them stand in the hot sun on a stump, or stringing them up by the hands, with their feet set on pins about a foot high."—Henry T. Clark, One Hundred and Sixty-first N. Y. V.

"Being shot through both legs, I was confined in different hospitals. Guards were very abusive and insulting. It was the opinion of all that Fred. Calas (Sixtieth N. Y. V.) died for want of attention. The bandages from gangrened wounds were washed and used again. Dr. Upshur, Ass't Surgeon at Crampton hospital, Lynchburg, was removed for being kind to us."—Capt. Fred. Guyer, Ninth N. Y. V.

"I have seen many comrades suffer from acts of cruelty, such as kicking, striking and hanging up by the thumbs, for not falling into line at roll-call, when they were so weak from starvation that they could not stand up."—E. O. Welch, One Hundred and Eighteenth N. Y. V.

"My life in prison was a miserable extension of human existence. In most cases the treatment was barbarously inhuman. No meat, no water, no fuel."—Lieut. Henry L. Adams, One Hundred and Seventeenth N. Y. V.

"I was confined at Andersonville, Ga., Charleston, S. C., and Florence, S. C. Life miserable—like brutes; not as though we



were human beings. Richard Fosburg, a comrade of mine, was hung up by his thumbs till senseless. Numbers were put in dungeons, handcuffed, chained together, etc. The rebels had a citizen in the stocks nearly a week for aiding a prisoner to escape."—F. A. Spencer, Eighty-fifth Regt., N. Y. V.

"I was a prisoner six months, in four different prisons, viz: Libby, Belle Isle, Salisbury and Florence, and suffered immense hardship and abuse through the inhuman treatment of the rebels, being nothing but a living skeleton when I was re-captured at Wilmington, N. C., by our troops."—Henry B. Whitman, Fourth N. Y. H. A.

"In Belle Isle we had to stand the terrible heat of an August sun, with the thermometer 110 in the shade; but we had no shade, not even a bush. At Salisbury we had no shelter, except such as we could get by constructing mud huts. Some of my comrades were tied up by the thumbs, at Salisbury, for refusing to tell the keeper who were leaders in making a tunnel to escape."—D. J. Maltby, Thirty-fourth N. Y. V.

"At Andersonville we suffered from heat, and at Florence from cold, as many had no shelter of any kind."—Dowain Richards, One Hundred and Fortieth N. Y. V.

"They kept us without our food on account of tunnels having been dug for escape."—Sergeant William Y. Doty, Sixty-fifth N. Y. V.

"One of our regiment was tied up by his thumbs until he lost the use of his arms. Some were kept without rations, others put in the dungeon."—J. E. Booth, Eighty-fifth N. Y. V.

"I saw many instances of unwarrantable punishment inflicted and cruelties practiced, especially upon the sick and wounded."—Edgar W. Irish.

"Lived like dogs, and were treated worse than dogs without masters."—J. G. Seeley.

"I was wounded, when captured, and told the colonel of the Twentieth Ga. Regt. that I could not walk. He answered, '——— you, I'll make you walk. Guard, take charge of that Yankee, and if he falters or lies down, put a bayonet into him.'"—L. J. Connelly, Vet. Res. Corps.

"Our treatment was generally brutal and inhuman; but it varied according to the guards."—Wm. J. Yates, Eighth N. Y. Cav.

"The guards tied one prisoner on a wooden horse two hours, for attempting to escape."—Sergeant W. Williams, Ninety-fourth N. Y. V.



"Prisoners were hung up by the thumbs for stealing a little corn bread from the rebel quartermaster."—W. L. Conklin.

"I saw an officer bucked and gagged."—Lieut. Chas. P. Cramer, Twenty-first N. Y. Cav.

"I saw twenty-five men bucked and gagged. They were kept so seven hours. Three of them died that night. I was made a prisoner of war three several times. Was confined in Pemberton prison, Richmond."—John E. Starks, Fifth N. Y. Cav.

"I have been bucked and gagged for asking for a little water."—B. B. Tewksbury.

"I saw (July 18, 1863) Richard Turner, the prison inspector at Libby, strike an officer of a New York regiment, without provocation, a severe blow on the face. Knew of other acts of the same nature."—Major W. C. Wilson, One Hundred and Fourth N. Y. V.

"I saw Michael Murray hung by the thumbs one hour at Florence prison. Several others were hung up by the thumbs."—Asa S. Cline, Sixty-third N. Y. V.

"I was garroted and robbed, while in Salisbury prison, by the rebels."—Amos J. Brown, One Hundred and Twelfth N. Y. V.

"Our dead men were thrown into ditches together, with not covering of dirt enough. Their limbs would stick out. I was knocked down and kicked because I was not able to stand up long enough to be paraded. I was dragged, like a dog, to the gate, and thrown into a cart. The guards at Andersonville would throw corn bread on the dead line to induce starving prisoners to get it, and then shoot them down."—John H. Crosby, Eighty-fifth N. Y. V.

"We suffered greatly from exposure, lying out of doors more than half the time, or burrowing in holes. My hat, blanket and tent were taken away by the rebels. Men died, and could get no medicine or assistance from the doctor."—H. B. Whitman, Fourth N. Y. H. A.

"While a prisoner at Alexandria, La., I was bucked and gagged twice; once for twenty-four hours, and again for two hours. It was for expressing an opinion, and by order of Lieut. Buckbee, Seventeenth Texas regiment."—G. D. Francois, Ninetieth N. Y. V.

"I was stripped nearly naked, and made to march over frozen ground, barefoot, until my feet were so sore I could not stand. I was knocked down with a clubbed musket because I refused to give a rebel lieutenant my coat. I was shot at and wounded while surrendering."—Van Buren.



"Dick Turner did some things to which I cannot do full justice if I attempt to relate them. The treatment in prisons was generally insulting, over-bearing and cruel, though I met a few rebels who seemed not to have lost all humanity, but tried to treat us like gentlemen, if we were prisoners. These were usually subalterns and enlisted men."—Lieut. J. O. Rockwell, Ninety-seventh N. Y. V.

"James Akley, William Atwell, Frank Cosgrove, C. Morton, and eight others, ran away off of a parole. They were caught with hounds and put in a chain-gang, with iron bands riveted about their necks, and with sixty-four and twenty-four pound balls hung to them. They were kept in chains five weeks. One died, but they would not take his irons off."—Heman W. Elmer, Twelfth N. Y. Cav.

#### TESTIMONY CONCERNING SHOOTING.

Edwin Richmond: "The Sixty-fourth N. C. regiment (C. S.), shot a large number of prisoners; they shot us for sport, as they would cats or dogs; they said it was fun to shoot—Yanks."

Asa S. Clyne, Sixty-third N. Y. V.: "I saw a comrade shot at Florence for no cause whatever; he was at a distance from the stockade line, and died immediately; Lieutenant-Colonel Iverson (the commandant), on being told of this by a sergeant, replied—'The cursed Yankees don't die fast enough.'"

James D. Adams (Co. D, Seventy-sixth N. Y. V.): "I saw guards fire into crowds of prisoners, and have known many to be shot at Andersonville without the least cause or provocation."

Major W. C. Wilson (One Hundred and Fourth N. Y. V.): "Lieutenant Grierson, Forty-fifth N. Y. V., was shot by a guard for no good reason, July, 1864, at Macon; three officers were shot to death at Columbia, S. C., and several wounded."

B. P. Tewksbury (Third N. Y. Cav.): "I have seen a good many prisoners shot for only asking for something to eat."

John E. Starks (Fifth N. Y. Cav.): Four prisoners were shot through the windows while I was at Pemberton prison, Richmond.

Birdsell Carpenter (Schuyler county, N. Y.): "I saw a prisoner shot at Richmond for happening to look out of the window while the rebels were changing guard."

John Avery (company D, One Hundred and Forty-sixth N. Y. V.) "While I was at Andersonville, there were often four or five cases of shooting in a day; a man was shot dead while asleep in his tent;



a sergeant was killed while attempting to dip a cup of water under the dead line."

Lieutenant Homer D. Call (Seventy-sixth N. Y. V.): "G. Deresy (Captain Twenty-seventh Georgia Batt.), shot a Federal private, on the forward ear, while we were on the road from Augusta to Macon, Ga.; G. Belger (Confederate private), shot Captain Grierson, Forty-fifth N. Y. V., while the latter was washing at the spring, at Macon, Ga."

Lieutenant N. O. Allen (Twenty-eighth N. Y. V.): "Men who crowded on the dead line, at Belle Isle, were bayoneted."

H. B. Whitman (Fourth N. Y. H. A.): "I saw a man in Florence prison shot dead for asking a guard for a chew of tobacco; another for taking his blanket from a pole near the dead line, where it had hung during the day."

H. Edward Wadsworth (One Hundred and Forty-ninth N. Y. V.): "One was shot on the night of his arrival at Florence, for stepping on the dead line; such instances frequently occurred during my confinement."

Amos J. Brown (Chautauqua county, N. Y.): "The rebels appeared to take delight in shooting prisoners."

Henry L. Clark (One Hundred and Sixty-first N. Y. V.): "I saw six different men shot by the rebels inside the stockade, while standing around; not a word passed between the guards and prisoners; this was at Camp Ford, Texas."

Sergeant Watkins Williams (company D, Ninety-fourth N. Y. V.): "Shooting was frequent without provocation; Junior Reserves (rebels) always shot at us when we gathered about the fires."

Wm. J. Yates (company A, Eighth N. Y. Cav.): "A prisoner at Andersonville was shot while getting a piece of mouldy bread under the dead line; on one occasion three prisoners were shot by a single ball."

J. G. Seeley (One Hundred and Fortieth N. Y. V.): "I have seen as many as three shot in a single day at Andersonville."

Adam Frederick Hiller: "One man was shot while sleeping in his tent, by a sentry, who declared that he 'did it for fun,' and, in his inhuman glee, whistled and danced in his box."

John E. Booth, (company B, Eighty-fifth N. Y. V.): "Saw one man shot dead the morning after I was placed in prison at Andersonville; he was reaching under the dead line for some mouldy crackers."



Lieutenant E. O. Welsh (One Hundred and Eighteenth N. Y. V., confined as an enlisted man in Libby and Salisbury): "I have seen men shot by sentries on the stockade, without the least warning, and apparently only for the pleasure it afforded the rebels."

Adjutant A. R. Quaife (One Hundred and Fifty-second N. Y. V.): "Colonel Ralston, Twenty-fourth N. Y. cavalry, was killed in a general attempt to escape, at Danville, Va.; he was shot in the groin by a guard, after the attempt had been abandoned, and while the prisoners were returning up stairs."

Color Sergeant Isaac Spear (Fourteenth N. Y. Art.): "Two men were in the creek, washing, and they got in a fight, and one took the other by the neck and put him under the dead line; the guard shot him and the man laughed."

Lieutenant A. Cooper (Twelfth N. Y. Cav.), gives a full account of the attempted outbreak at Danville, which resulted in the death of Colonel Ralston: "Colonel W. C. Ralston Twenty-fourth N. Y. cavalry, seemed to be the favorite for the leadership, and at the solicitation of the officers, consented to conduct the affair, subject to General A. N. Duffie's approval. There were about four hundred officers in all, and we occupied the second and third floors of a large tobacco warehouse, the first floor being occupied by a guard of two men. Thirty of us were permitted to go below at a time, for the purpose of visiting the sinks, and from ten to twenty could leave the prison at a time, under guard, for the purpose of bringing water; on the 10th of December all was in readiness, and some men were sent below with pails, while General A. N. Duffie, Colonel W. C. Ralston, and Lieutenant McGraw, Twenty-fourth N. Y. Cavalry, went down and entered into conversation with the guard, whom (after he had called the Sergeant to let the men out for water) they quickly seized and disarmed, and when the Sergeant opened the door, a rush was made, but he was too quick for them, and shut the door, and locked it before any one could get out; an attempt was then made to batter down the door, but before this was done, the guard surrounded the building; a great rush was made to get down stairs, when General Duffie shouted, 'It is too late—go back;' all hurried back into the room; Colonel Ralston being the last to ascend the stairs, and when about half way up, he was shot through the bowels by the guard under the stairs, who had recovered his gun; Colonel Ralston was taken to the hospital, where he died on the 15th of the same month."



Mr. Charles H. Dunning, who was captured on the 26th of August, 1864, and confined at Belle Isle and Salisbury, relates the following incident as having occurred at the latter place: "I was standing by a tree one day, near the dead line, and saw a woman looking over the fence; she spoke to the guard, saying, 'I wish I could see a dead Yankee!' and the guard raised his gun and shot a man close by me; then she laughed; how I did want a gun! I should have shot *her*, if I was to be shot myself the next minute."

## SKETCHES OF WAR PRISONS.

### THE RICHMOND TOBACCO WAREHOUSES.

The most liberal rations issued to men incarcerated in the earlier prisons, tobacco-warehouses, consisted of a small piece of cold beef (or some rice in lieu of it) and five ounces of bread, at ten o'clock A. M., and at seven o'clock P. M., about a half pint of soup and five ounces of bread. The rice was often wormy, and the meat (cooked two days before consumption, and kept in a trough) was dirty, stale and hard, its juices having been extracted for the previous day's soup ration. So goaded by hunger were the prisoners here, that we are told by Lieutenant W. C. Harris (of Col. Baker's California regiment) "they have been known to hunt for a bone in the pile of filth, and gnaw eagerly upon it." The Federal officers were confined on another floor of the warehouse, and, having funds in their possession, were enabled to purchase additions to their daily rations; their condition was more endurable, as rank and station usually commanded some consideration on the part of rebel officers. They continued to get a sufficiency of food, such as was purchasable, and were able to send some surplus fragments to the destitute occupants of other floors. "Every day" said Lieutenant Harris, "from early morning until late at night, emaciated soldiers may be seen waiting longingly for the surplus bread and meat from the officers' table. It is a scene of piteous sadness when a steward brings forth a pan of bread to distribute among them. As he appears, every soldier's eye glares with a hungry look, arms are reached forth beyond the sentry's musket, and each man jostles with his neighbor for a crust of bread, and crunches his share with eager, ravenous haste."



In this primary prison-house of the south, seven Federal soldiers were shot dead by sentinels for inadvertently approaching the windows. There was but one hydrant for the use of five hundred and fifty men, and every day they were kept hours waiting in here before they could obtain water. The same buckets used in the distribution of meat and soup, were furnished to them for the washing of their bodies and clothes. One small stove was placed in a room eighty feet long by fifty wide, with open windows, and the men were often forced to walk half the night, to reanimate their chilled frames. The dirt, bones and other refuse matter, accumulated in disgusting piles in a corner.

Such was the condition of enlisted men in the first prison at Richmond. When the defeat of our forces at Manassas threw a large number of Federal officers and privates into rebel hands, there was no distinction made between them. Six hundred enlisted men were thrust with the officers into a warehouse—where (as Lieut. Harris writes), “sweltering under the heat of midsummer, with closed windows, and not sufficient room for them all to lie, wedge-packed, upon the floor, they remained suffering and without food for nearly twenty-four hours.”

There were some pretensions, at this time, to furnish medical treatment in hospitals adjacent to the prison warehouses. The hospital buildings contained three floors, each receiving eighty camp cots. Twelve nurses were allotted, eight during the day, and four at night; two sergeants having charge of the medicines, and alternating on post. The wards were kept in good order at that time, the attendants being prisoners of war themselves. Supplies of clothing and necessaries, were received from the Federal authorities, and distributed to our sick and wounded, and it is reported (unofficially) that the entire stock of lint and bandages in the hospital was sent in by Unionists of Richmond, after the battle of Manassas.

#### THE LIBBY PRISON.

The Libby Prison, at Richmond, comprised a row of brick buildings, which had formerly been used as tobacco warehouses. The structure was three stories in height, and overlooked the canal and James river. The buildings were made to communicate by doorways opened in their partition walls. Each loft or room was one hundred feet in length by forty in breadth. In six of these rooms there were confined at one time twelve hundred Fede-



ral officers of all ranks, from that of Brigadier-General to that of Second Lieutenant; allowing a space of about twenty superficial feet of floor to each man (ten feet by two), wherein to cook, eat, wash, sleep and exercise. In the quarters of these officers, there was a sufficiency of water, a tank for bathing purposes being placed on each of four rooms. Seventy-six windows in the six apartments admitted air, there being no glass or shutters in winter or summer. A sink was constructed outside the building, the upper portion of its sides being left open for ventilation.

Under the primary rules of Libby prison the occupants were allowed no furniture or bedding, but were obliged (as a prisoner expresses it) to "huddle upon their haunches like so many slaves on the middle passage." Subsequently they were permitted to construct chairs and stools for their own use out of barrels and boxes in which clothing had been brought from the North. Two stoves were allowed to a loft during the winter season, but the supply of wood was insufficient to warm an apartment which remained exposed to the cold from open windows.

The ration of daily food in the officers' quarter was a small loaf of corn meal, weighing about half a pound, and about two ounces of beef. The quality of the bread ration is suggested by the remark of an officer who said, "I would gladly have preferred the horse-feed in my father's stable." It is testified by prisoners that the quantity of daily food was at no period enough to support healthful life, and during the greater part of the period of incarceration the inmates of Libby were subjected to slow starvation, except in cases where "extra" food was sparsely admitted for purchase by those who could command the means to buy. During these terms of compulsory famine, it is proved that there was an abundance of superior provisions in the possession of rebel authorities, much of it having been received from the North and withheld from the prisoners for whose use it had been forwarded. On one occasion, as is related, the inmates of one of the rooms were enabled, by removing a plank in the flooring, to penetrate to a cellar under the building, wherein was stored supplies of the finest wheat flour, potatoes and turnips. During months the famishing inmates of Libby were aware that boxes of food and clothing from Northern friends, sent for their use, were piled in neighboring warehouses, to the number of three thousand, while a mere pretense of delivery was made of a single box, perhaps, daily. Often when permitted to buy necessary clothing or food, at exorbitant prices,



our officers found the purchased articles stamped with the mark of the United States Sanitary Commission, which had contributed them for the prisoners' relief.

The regulations, or rather caprices of rule in Libby prison, were tyrannical in the extreme. Dungeons were contrived beneath the buildings, fit only for dens of reptiles, and into these places our imprisoned soldiers were thrust, by order of the prison authorities, for the most trivial offenses or assumed offenses. The commander of the department, during the existence of these abuses, was Major General Winder. The commandant of the prison was Major Turner, and Richard Turner was prison inspector. The arbitrary will of these men was law without appeal.

Surgeon N. D. Furguson, Eighth N. Y. Cavalry, now (1866) a member of the New York State Legislature, was confined in Libby prison in May, 1863, and his testimony has been given at length before the Sanitary Commission. He suffered, though a non-combatant, the same treatment as was accorded to other officers. His daily rations consisted of four inches square of unbolted bread, generally coarse and sour, and a gill of worm-eaten beans. "No one," said the surgeon, "can appreciate without experience the condition of the officers in this prison. Their faces were pinched with hunger." "Nine ounces of such corn bread," says another officer, "and a cup of water per day, are poorer rations than those given to the vilest criminals in the meanest State prison in the Union, yet this was considered fit treatment by the hospitable chivalry of the South, to be extended to men taken in honorable warfare." "On entering Libby in November," says another, "it was thirty-six hours before we had any rations given us, and we would have suffered if the officers there (I mean our officers) had not shared with us. We had no clothing or bedding given to us; what we had was taken from us by our captors. It was very cold; the windows were broken at each end of the room. It was so filthy that our clothes and blankets soon became covered with vermin. The floors of the prison were washed late in the afternoon nearly every day, so that when we came to lie down it was very damp. We had nothing but our clothes and a blanket to lie on, the result being that nearly every man had a cough. We were wormed and dove-tailed together like fish in a basket. In the room were the sink and privy."

The above description can give but a faint idea of the condition of our soldiers, officers and enlisted men, in Libby Prison. The



details are harrowing, as furnished by individual narratives ; and yet, Libby Prison was not the worst of Southern places of incarceration. The privations, hardships, and cruelties endured within its walls were not aggravated, as at Andersonville, by the want of shelter against the elements, and by chronic disease and pestilence. Famine, cold, filth and vermin, were always present in Libby prison ; and the enlisted men suffered these to a dreadful extent. The dead-line numbered its victims as in other places, and the tyranny of officials embittered existence; but there were horrors to be recorded of more remote prisons, to which the experience of Libby was but a preface.

#### THE RICHMOND HOSPITALS.

In connection with the prisons in Richmond and on Belle Isle, there were prison hospitals established from the earliest period of the rebellion ; but in comparison with the generously provided hospitals attached to the United States prisons, for rebels captured in war, only a few of these really deserve the name of hospitals. Surgeon Furguson, spent four days in "Hospital No. 21," where *wounded* Union prisoners, (very few sick), were under treatment. "I was there," he says, "partly as a visitor, and also did partial duty as a surgeon in the ward, being too ill to do full duty. I had better rations in the hospital than in prison, for I had rye coffee and a little meat, say two ounces daily, of very poor bacon. The wounded men had the same ration of bread, no beans, two ounces of meat, rye coffee, occasionally a little sugar, and one gallon of milk, and one gallon of whiskey, divided among two hundred and sixty men ; or about a tablespoonful of whiskey and milk per man. They had no other stimulant or stimulation. The condition of these men was such that any medical observer would impute it to insufficient stimulation and nutrition. The condition of the wounds generally was very unhealthy, not tending to heal, pale and flabby, and the tissues lax, just such a condition as we expect to see where the patient is improperly nourished. The buildings in Richmond occupied for hospital purposes are well suited for such purposes, being large, convenient, and well ventilated. The wards are well supplied with water and tolerably clean. The bedding in Hospital No. 21, where the patients were confined by wounds, was very dirty; the covering was entirely old dirty quilts. The beds were offensive from the discharge from wounds and secretions of the body, and were utterly unfit to place a sick



or wounded man on. On the faces of the wounded there was an anxious, haggard expression, such as I have never seen before." According to the statement of a Union prisoner, Mr. Jones, who had been a hospital steward in the U. S. Army, and who acted as one of the apothecaries in the above mentioned hospital, 21, in Richmond, there were two thousand seven hundred of our soldiers admitted into that hospital during three months, January, February and March, and out of that number fourteen hundred and fifty died. They lacked medicines and all appliances needed for the sick. "The patients in hospital had one privilege over the war prisoners not in the hospital, being allowed, (if they could), to buy a loaf of bread for five or six dollars, Confederate money."

#### THE PRISON AT BELLE ISLE, VA.

Belle Isle is a small insulation on the James river, opposite Richmond. In time of peace, and during the vernal season, its name may properly describe it, for the place is not destitute of natural beauty. To Union war-prisoners, however, Belle Isle must always be a reminiscence of misery.

During the rebellion, Belle Isle was appropriated, or rather the barren portion of it was used as a place of confinement for the rank and file of Federal prisoners. There was no regular stockade, but an enclosure of about six acres, surrounded by an earth-bank, some three feet in height, having a ditch on either side. The space thus bounded was destitute of trees or verdure, the ground being low and sandy, exposed in winter to wind and storm, and in summer time scorched under the heat and glare of noonday, or dank with the malarious fogs of night. On the edge of the exterior ditch was a sentry line, which extended around the prison ground. On this line, guards walked their beats, at distances of forty feet from post to post, commanding the enclosure with their guns by day and night. A provision for shelter was attempted by the laying out of a sort of encampment, of ragged Sibley tents in rows, with streets or passage ways between; but these tents only sufficed to contain the first prisoners of war, and became totally inadequate for the protection of thousands who were afterwards brought to Belle Isle. This prison yard speedily became a torture-field and grave of Union soldiers, within sight of Richmond, and under the immediate notice of the self-styled Confederate Government.



## SUBSISTENCE AT BELLE ISLE.

The testimony of prisoners confined on Belle Isle continues the story of neglect and abuse, whose opening chapters relate to the "Libby" and other warehouse prisons in Richmond. EDGAR B. HAVENS, a New York soldier, who was a prisoner on the island five weeks, in the fall of 1864, says—"We had no shelter, no blankets; nothing but the broad sky above us. We received in the morning a piece of corn bread about two inches square, and two mouthfuls of bacon, sometimes so rotten it would hardly hold together. In the evening we got another ration of bread, of like size, and a gill of bean soup." Lieut. N. O. ALLEN (of the 28th N. Y. V.), who was at Belle Isle two years before, in the fall of 1862, says—"Our fare was a quarter of a loaf of corn bread a day, and one day a little soup, the next day a very little poor beef. I was sergeant of a squad of 100 men, my duty being to draw rations and serve them out."

No variety or even regulation of rations seems to have been known at Belle Isle. The prisoners (says the report of a Commission) were fed as the swine are fed. A chunk of corn bread, twelve or fourteen ounces in weight, half baked, full of cracks as if baked in the sun, musty in taste, containing whole grains of corn, fragments of cob, and pieces of husk; meat often tainted, and a mere mouthful; two or three spoonfuls of rotten beans; soup thin and briny, with worms floating on its surface; the whole ration never one-half the quantity necessary for a healthy man, and no two articles being given together." The prisoners at Belle Isle gnawed refuse bones or broke them in pieces to make soup. They begged for stale bread from the guards; they caught and ate rats; they devoured a dog which had strayed into the enclosure. It is unnecessary to dwell further upon what must have been the sufferings of our soldiers at Belle Isle, by reason of hunger alone.

## HOSPITAL TENTS ON BELLE ISLE.

The hospital tents were intended to "accommodate" the sick prisoners on the island, until they were removed to the Richmond hospitals, or released by death from their sufferings. They are described as "awful places for human beings to be placed in—without floors, a heap of straw for a bed, logs of wood for pillows." In these abodes of pestilence, numbers perished daily—"men died," said one witness, "with less attention than many a man pays to a favorite dog." Lieutenant Allen says "there was



no medical attendance; if a man fell sick he must lie upon the ground—nothing could be done." The sworn testimony taken by the Sanitary Commission, concerning Belle Isle, corroborates this statement. Men were without medical treatment until disease was so far advanced, that when taken away in ambulances to the hospital in squads of twenty, *one-half of them died within five hours*, some of them while their names were being taken." The hospital tents were always full of sick; the surplus sufferers were transferred to the prison hospitals of Richmond.

#### GENERAL CONDITION OF PRISONERS AT BELLE ISLE.

It has been mentioned that tents were arranged for the shelter of earlier prisoners. These tents were old and rotten at first, and were incapable of containing only a small portion of the prisoners, there being at some periods of the war as many as twelve thousand "turned into the enclosure, like so many cattle, to find what resting place they could." When crowded thus, the average space apportioned to each man, was from two feet by seven to three feet by nine. Most of these unfortunates were obliged to lie upon the ground, to be drenched by rain, and often frozen by the cold. During the severe winter months, while the mercury ranged below zero at Richmond, and ice formed on the James river, our gallant boys at Belle Isle endured the days and nights shelterless, unclothed, sick and disease-smitten. Some crawled for protection into the ditch, heaped against each other, and of those the "outer row" often froze to death during sleep; some dug holes in the sand, and burrowed in them; hundreds passed the cold nights in running to and fro, to keep their blood from coagulation. Every morning numbers were found frozen stiff in the embrace of death. "I saw men that had frozen to death in the night," says Walter Smith (48th N. Y. V.)—"I saw this seven or eight times." The hospital and death carts were constantly bearing out loads of dying and dead. The men lost strength, spirits, and sometimes reason. Blindness and dizziness made them faint on the least exertion. Diarrhea wasted them, scurvy ate into their bones, vermin tortured them, and they became mad with fevers.

A broad beach sloped to the water in front of the encampment, and the prisoners might have enjoyed cleanliness, if denied all other indulgences. But the rules permitted only about seventy-five men to bathe in one day, in squads of half a dozen at a time.



Hence, a man's "chance" to wash his person, when the person was least wounded, might come but once in six months. Their condition from filth became horrible. Being forbidden to approach the sinks at night, the densely populated quarters became loathsome with filth. "The wells were tainted," says one account, "the air was filled with disgusting odors." Such was the prison at Belle Isle.

#### THE PRISON AT DANVILLE, VA.

The prisons at Danville were tobacco-warehouses, and the following narrative by an intelligent New York soldier, Mr. Alfred S. Roe (Co. A, Ninth N. Y. H. A.), presents an unprejudiced view of life within them:

"It is impossible for me," says Mr. Roe, "to give such accounts of horror as we have been accustomed to hear from those who were so unfortunate as to be confined in the stockade of Andersonville; for, though we suffered much from hunger and thirst, and were scantily clad, yet we were supplied with a roof, which, in some degree, screened us from the inclemencies of the weather. At Danville there were four buildings used as prisons, respectively designated as Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 6; the other numbers, 2 and 5, being used to distinguish a commissary building and an unoccupied warehouse. These buildings were, as usual, old tobacco-warehouses. Four of them faced a square, where the rebels were accustomed to mount guard, and we were thus allowed the pleasure of seeing a little 'military.' When we entered this prison (July 22d, 1864), and for some three or four months subsequently, we were guarded by 'regular' C. S. troops, but these were afterwards sent to the front, and we remained guarded by 'home guards' from neighboring counties, whose treatment of us was much better than that of their predecessors. The officer first in command was one Maj. Morfit, who was succeeded by Capt. Richardson, who, in turn, was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Smith, who continued in command when we were paroled. The latter officer was kind, and did his best for us, but of the others the least said the better. When we entered this prison our rations were quite tolerable, consisting of corn bread and meat, the latter having been furnished by the U. S. Sanitary Commission; but after this supply was exhausted, we had very little meat, and from the middle of December, 1864, until the last of February, 1865, we had not a mouthful. Very many boxes sent to our men were detained



in Richmond until the news of the general exchange came, when they were forwarded, the contents, in most cases, being utterly worthless. Our sufferings during the winter were intense, we being obliged frequently to walk the building the entire night to keep the blood in circulation, and some had their feet and limbs badly frozen."

Mr. Roe was in Danville prison from July, 1864, to January, 1865. Col. Gilbert C. Prey, One Hundred and Fourth N. Y. V., who was likewise a Danville prisoner, was placed on parole February 11th, 1865, for the purpose of issuing clothing and blankets to Union prisoners of war then confined at Danville. Two other field officers were likewise paroled, at the time, to assist Colonel Prey in the issue. "On receiving the issue of clothing," says Col. Prey, "and proving it correct by examining the packages, I found there was but about one-quarter enough to supply the number of prisoners reported to us as being in the several prisons at Danville, and that there were no shoes, stockings, drawers or overcoats. Accompanying the invoice was a letter from Brig. Gen. John Hays, U. S. Vols. (who had charge of the reception and issue of clothing, etc., to the prisons in Virginia and North Carolina), in which I was requested to inform him, at Richmond, of deficiencies, and he would forward the articles immediately. I submitted to my associates a proposition to visit our different prisons, examine the situation of the men, and conclude what more we needed to make them comfortable. They agreed with the idea, and we started on what was to me a very sad visit. There were Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 6. No. 3 was occupied by our officers, and we knew all in regard to that one. The prison buildings were all about the same size, brick structures, forty by eighty feet, three stories high, with the first story used only as a way or passage to the yard, which latter was about twenty feet long by the width of the building, contained the sinks, and was a place of reception for the sweepings of the room.

"In the buildings occupied by our enlisted men the first story was also used for the sick, who were not near enough death to be removed to the hospital. This room possessed an advantage over the others in one respect, having more fresh air, as there was no glass in its windows and but a poor apology for a southern coal stove. The coal used was so bad that half of it came out, after burning, nothing but hot stone, and it gave so little heat that a person might stand all day within two feet of the stove without



any discomfort from heat. Of course this was just the room for our sick, no other place being so efficient in filling the grave-yards or reducing Union ranks. Too many of our noble men, battling for the old Stars and Stripes, could live, month after month and year after year, on a bit of coarse corn bread a day—and something must be done to *purge* them.

"The week during which we issued clothing was a very cold week. One-half the men shivered so that they could not write their names. I was so cold myself (being thinly clad) that, with all the exercise to which I could force myself in handling and issuing clothing, I shook, as with the ague, from morning till night. There was snow on the ground all this week. We were obliged to issue in the first story, although we had been promised every facility in rebel power for comfort and convenience as well as dispatch. We visited the second and third stories, and I have not the force of language to describe, nor approximate a description, of the suffering we witnessed.

"On arriving at the head of the stairway of each room, a person could just discern the men in that portion of the apartment; but in looking toward the other end you could barely see men moving about at the center. It was like peering into a dense fog, so thick were the clouds of smoke. In passing up one side of the room we came to the lower half of one of the coal stoves mentioned above. This lower half was a cylinder about a foot and a half in height and fifteen or twenty inches in diameter. The upper half, of similar size but tunnel shaped at the top, received a pipe in its center. The lower half stood on the floor, some ten feet from the wall, and contained just about fire enough to make smoke—hardly sufficient to heat a pint of water in a tin cup, which some poor fellows were trying to accomplish, making bellows of their lungs until almost exhausted. Arriving at the extremity of the room, we found two fire-places, which had been constructed by the men themselves. They had dug bricks out of the chimney and built hearths, which now contained about as much fire as there was in the stove. Asking them if this was all the fuel they had, they replied, 'sometimes we have none.'

"The only way you could distinguish these men from negroes was to look under their clothing. They were, without exception, covered with a black scale. So thoroughly were neck, face and hands coated that they fairly shone. No soap was furnished to prisoners. I paid five dollars for a pound of what was called



'soap,' but you might as well attempt to clean yourself with a piece of tallow.

"We found six to ten poor fellows sitting on the floor in a circle, their feet huddled together in the center, and covered with a piece of cloth to keep them warm. That piece of blanket was all the cover they had. Other groups of three, four and five lay close together, covered with a single blanket, and shivering as though they would fall to pieces. Many were destitute of shirt, and with but rags of coat and pants on. Very few had shoes. A person must have seen in order to realize their situation. Will it be credited that, after the U. S. clothing was issued to these wretched men, some of the officers of the rebel guards took advantage of their hungry condition, and succeeded in purchasing new blankets from the men in exchange for something to eat. In reporting this fact to rebel headquarters, the only answer I received was: 'They are not allowed to do it.'"

#### THE PRISON AT ANDERSONVILLE, GA.

The prison stockade at Andersonville, was located at a railroad station, in Sumter county, Ga., about sixty-five miles southwest of Macon, and fifty from the Alabama border. There was no town in its vicinity, and the prison post and camp appears to have been the only settlement which could be called a "ville." Anderson station is known in history only through the horrible interest thrown around it by the cruelties perpetrated upon prisoners-of-war.

The country about Anderson station is covered with pine forests, and broken into uplands and depressions, the hilly portions being wooded and the valleys marshy. The hill sides are full of springs, which gush or trickle out at all points, and continue to form shallow streams between the elevated woodlands. The soil is of red clay, hard and tenacious in dry weather, but becoming muddy and loose under rain. The prison enclosure was first made in the forest land, the trees being cut down and the land cleared for occupation. The original space stockaded was less than seventeen acres, but as the number of prisoners increased, the area was enlarged by erecting an outer stockade, and removing a portion of the inner one. The first stockade was built in January, 1864, and the enlargement made during the year. When completed, it formed a quadrangular enclosure of twenty-five acres and a half, or about 1300 by 870 superficial feet; the ground being depressed in the



middle, and rising north and south in two rather abrupt hills, the northern hill longer and higher than the southern one. Between the two elevations crept a sluggish water-course, bordered by swampy land. This stream had its origin in springs that oozed from uplands west of the stockade, where were situated the camps of rebel guards. Within the prison ground, its channel was usually about ankle deep, and its width varying from five to six feet, the water spreading out and making a miry swamp of about six acres.

The stockade timber was of pine trees, twenty-five feet logs, eight inches in diameter, being planted five feet in the ground close together. There were three lines of stockading, two entirely surrounding the prison space, and one incomplete. Upon the inner stockade line or palisade wall, were erected fifty-two sentry boxes, and the guard set on these look-outs, consisted usually of about sixty-four men, eight on each end and twenty-four on each side of the parallelogram. Beyond the walls at about three hundred yards distance were fortifications on more elevated ground, overlooking and commanding the entire prison area. These forts, seven in number, were mounted with twenty-four twelve pound Napoleon Parrott guns. There were two gateways located on the western side, which were court yards or vestibules of the stockade, and enclosed spaces of thirty feet square each, with heavy doors at either end, working on the principle of canal locks.

Within the stockade line, about seventeen feet from it, ran the "dead line" around the whole enclosure. At its upper or eastern side, this "dead line" crossed the stream, just below the point of entry of the latter into the prison grounds, and before it reached the pestilential swamp. The water at this higher point was comparatively cleaner, and the prisoners sought to go as high as they dared to dip it, for drinking or washing. Hence, the number of deaths which occurred "under the dead line," the "dead line" being simply a line of small posts in the ground, with a strip of pine scantling originally nailed across their tops, but afterwards torn off for firewood.

Their destitution of all means of shelter impelled the prisoners to construct caves for lodging places, principally in the steep front of the northern hill. These caves were scooped out and arched like ovens, and made more or less habitable by being braced with sticks and pieces of board, and provided with rude flooring and ceiling. Some had fire-places and chimneys and porches built in



front of the entrance, to shed the wet. But the best constructed of these troglodytic dwellings were not proof against the heavy and continuous rains, which reduced the clay to slimy mud, washed away all embankments, and gullied the hill-sides, often making ravines ten or twelve feet deep. Under such rains, the stream became swollen into a torrent, the swamp grown to a lake, and the entire space between the two hills was submerged. Chimneys, eaves and porches were reduced to a mass of slippery mud, and sick prisoners were sometimes buried alive or drowned in their burrowing places.

"On entering the stockade prison," said private Prescott (82d Regt. N. Y. V.), who was appointed with three other prisoners on a deputation to represent their prison-comrades at Washington, in August, 1864—"We found it crowded with twenty-eight thousand of our fellow-soldiers. By *crowded*, I mean that it was difficult to move in any direction without jostling and being jostled. Twenty feet wide, and parallel to the fence is a light railing, forming the "dead line," beyond which the projection of a foot or finger is sure to bring the deadly bullet of the sentinel. Through the ground at nearly right angles with the longer sides, runs or rather creeps a stream through an artificial channel. Before entering the enclosure, the stream or more properly sewer passes through the camp of the guards, receiving from that source and others further up, a large amount of the vilest material, even the contents of the sink. The water is of a dark color, and an ordinary glass would collect a thick sediment. This was our only drinking and cooking water. It was our custom to filter it as best we could, through our remnants of havelocks, shirts and blouses. Wells had been dug, but their water either proved so productive of diarrhoea or so limited in quantity, that they were of no general use. The cook-house was situated on the stream just outside the stockade, and its refuse of decaying offal was thrown into the water, a greasy coating covering much of the surface. To these was added the large daily amount of base matter from the camp itself. One side of the swamp was naturally used as a sink, the men usually going out some distance in the water. Under the summer sun, this place early became corruption too vile for description, the men breeding disgusting life, so that the surface of the water moved as with a gentle breeze. New-comers on reaching this would exclaim, "Is this hell!" yet they soon would become callous and enter unmoved the horrible rottenness.



The rebel authorities never removed any filth. There was seldom any visitation by the officers in charge. On opening the camp in the winter, the first two thousand prisoners were allowed skillets for cooking, one to fifty men, but these were soon taken away. The cook-house went into operation about May 10th, prior to which we cooked our own rations. The cook-house did not prove at all adequate to the work (thirty thousand is a large town), so that a large proportion of us were still obliged to prepare our own food. In addition to the utter inability of many to do this, through debility and sickness, we never had a supply of wood. I have often seen men with a little bag of meal in hand, gathered from several rations, starving to death for want of wood, and in desperation they would mix the raw material with water, and try to eat it. The clothing of the men was miserable in the extreme. Very few had shoes of any kind; not two thousand had coats and pants, and these were late comers. More than one-half were indecently exposed, and many were naked. Our men, especially the mechanics, were tempted with the offer of liberty and large wages, to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, but it was very rare that their patriotism, even under such a fiery trial, ever gave way. I convey this message from one of my companions to his mother: "My treatment here is killing me, mother, but I die cheerfully for my country."

#### THE HOSPITALS AT ANDERSONVILLE.

The first "hospital" (so called) for prisoners, at Andersonville, consisted of an enclosure, marked by a board fence, guarded by sentinels. It contained a few scattered trees and fly tents. This was the ground on which thousands of our soldiers perished, for it was not until about three months before the prison was vacated that any buildings were erected for hospital purposes. These buildings, constituting the last hospital, which still exists outside of the main enclosure, comprised about twenty sheds, for the most part mere roofs, without sides, inside of a stockade. The area occupied was about 800 feet by 350. The entire hospital was in charge of Dr. White, who is described as a considerate surgeon, doing all in his power for the sick. He had twenty-five assistants, besides a detail to examine claimants for admission to the hospital. Mr. Tracy, of the Eighty-second N. Y. V. (quoted above), was ordered, while a prisoner, to act as clerk in the hospital, and from him we gather some interesting details. He says,



concerning the admission of patients: "The examination was made in a small stockade attached to the main one (at the prison entrance), to the inside door of which the sick came or were brought by their comrades, the number to be removed being limited. Lately, in consideration of the rapidly increasing sickness, it was extended to one hundred and fifty daily. That this was too small an allowance is shown by the fact that the deaths *within our stockade* were from thirty to forty a day. I have seen one hundred and fifty bodies waiting passage to the 'dead house,' to be buried with those who died in hospital. The average of deaths through the earlier months was thirty a day. At the time I left, the average was over one hundred and thirty, and one day the record showed one hundred and forty-six. The proportion of deaths from *starvation* (not including those consequent on diseases originating in the character and limited quantity of food, such as diarrhoea, dysentery, scurvy), I can not state; but to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, there were scores every month. We could, at any time, point out many for whom such a fate was inevitable, as they lay, or feebly walked, mere skeletons. For example, in some cases the inner edges of the two bones of the arms, between the elbow and wrist, with the intermediate blood vessels, were plainly visible when held toward the light. \* \* \* For a man to find, on waking, that his comrade was dead by his side, was an occurrence too common to be noted. I have seen death in almost all the forms of the hospital and battle field, but the daily scenes in Camp Sumter exceeded, in the extremity of misery, all my previous experience. The work of burial is performed by our own men, under guard and orders, twenty-five bodies being placed in a single pit, without head boards, and the sad duty performed with indecent haste. Sometimes our men were rewarded for this work with a few sticks of firewood, and I have known them to quarrel over a dead body for the 'job.' \* \* \* Dr. White is able to give the patients a diet but little better than the prison rations—a little flour porridge, arrow root, whiskey and wild or hog tomatoes. In the way of medicine I saw nothing but camphor, whiskey and a decoction of some kind of bark—white oak, I think. He often expressed his regret that he had not more medicines. The limiting, by military orders, under which the surgeon in charge was placed is shown by the following occurrence. A supposed private, wounded in the thigh, was under treatment in the hospital, when it was discovered that he was a major of a colored



regiment. The assistant surgeon, under whose immediate charge he was, proceeded at once not only to remove him, but to kick him out; and he was returned to the stockade to shift for himself as well as he might. Dr. White could not or did not attempt to restore him. \* \* \* After entering on my duties at the hospital, I was occasionally favored with double rations and some wild tomatoes. A few of our men had succeeded, in spite of the closest examination of clothes, in secreting some greenbacks, and with these were able to buy useful articles at exorbitant prices—a tea-cup of flour at one dollar; eggs, three to six dollars a dozen; salt, four dollars a pound; molasses, thirty dollars a gallon; ‘nigger’ beans (diet of the slaves and pigs, but highly relished by us), fifty cents a pint. These figures, multiplied by ten, will give very nearly the price in Confederate currency.”

The first hospital ground outside was enclosed about the first of June, 1864. It was located one hundred yards from the prison, contained about four acres, and the board fence around it was only six feet high. The ground was laid out in streets, a row of tents between every two streets. An avenue crossing the streets in the middle divided the wards into opposite blocks or rows of “tents.” Three sides of the board fence bordered on swamps. A “tent” was usually nothing but a piece of canvass spread over a pole, to make a sort of roof. Two or three had sides, but the rest were completely exposed to rain, sun and marsh-damps. The best hygienic feature of this hospital was a stream of water running through one end, in which those who could were permitted to bathe. This hospital could contain about a thousand, and was subsequently enlarged to receive twenty-five hundred patients. On one day, after the enlargement, seven hundred were admitted, about half of whom were able to walk, while the remainder were obliged to crawl on their hands and knees, being so scurvyed that they could not keep erect. Most of the “physicians,” to whose charge these poor men were consigned, were rebel conscripts, or detailed soldiers, allowed the “Confederate” pay of eleven dollars a month, with meal and bacon. The prison practice afforded them a “clinique” for improvement in surgery, and they had no lack of “subjects” for a “dissecting house,” which was erected outside, near an angle of the hospital fence. “They commenced their duties,” says Mr. Hiram Buckingham, a quartermaster sergeant, who was employed, while a prisoner, in the hospitals of Andersonville, “about eight in the morning, and finished about



one in the afternoon. The interest which they felt in their work was manifest in the manner of doing it. They would stand in the middle of the street, and, with folded arms, ask the patient how he felt, and then very indifferently tell the clerk to renew the prescription of a previous time. In justice to some, however, we must say they were kind to the sick, and did what they could for them, but were reluctant to go into the tents on account of the lice which were there in such quantities."

Mr. Buckingham speaks as follows of the first hospital: "Before the location of the outer hospital, there was a sort of hospital ward inside the prison ground. When I first went into the prison," says Hiram Buckingham, a quartermaster sergeant, "on the 1st of May, 1864, the hospital was inside the stockade, half of it on one side of the stream that ran in our midst, and half on the other side. The condition of things was horrible in the extreme. A single glimpse of things within was enough to make a man sick. He could not but turn away in loathing and disgust from the sight of so much wretchedness and misery—so much filth and pollution. Most of the inmates, at that time, were Belle Isle prisoners, who had endured all the hardships of the previous winter, and were worn and wasted by exposure and its consequent diseases. There were comparatively few of them then, scarcely over two hundred. \* \* \* A man never went in and came out alive, for usually he was so low upon his admission that there was almost nothing to hope for. \* \* \* This was the last resort, and to see a poor fellow brought in upon a blanket was to conclude that his race was almost run, his days well-nigh ended, and that there remained nothing for him but to breathe his life away in the midst of such misery as was inconceivable to any but those who walked the melancholy round themselves. The utter want of cleanliness, the pestilential air, the improper and miserable food, and scanty medicine, all combined to render the swift coming of death sure. \* \* \* The sink was dug within a single rod of these men. It was enough of itself to make a man sick."

The form necessary to go through with before a patient could be admitted into the hospital ground, is described by Mr. Buckingham as follows:

"Outside was built a board fence, the whole length of the stockade, and about three rods wide, where the doctors had the sick call. Here they had a little shed built to protect *themselves*



from the sun, and here over one thousand persons would come out daily, hoping to find some remedy for their sufferings. A third of them would be brought in blankets by their comrades, as no prescriptions were given unless they saw the patients. The number then sent to the hospital would correspond with the vacancies death had made in the previous twenty-four hours. These would have a piece of paper, with their number and name, put upon their clothes or in their pockets, and it was not a strange thing that they were left in the hot sun all day, without anything to eat or water to drink, and with a burning fever in their veins. Their sufferings, of course, were indescribable, and it was little that their comrades could do to help them. Some of the physicians were educated men, from whose hearts the law of human kindness was not wholly effaced, but some were unsifted, in every possible way, for the work assigned them. \* \* \* Every thing about us seemed marked by cruelty and heartlessness. One night, in the hospital, I was startled by the sound of a musket, and immediately after I recognized a human voice uttering the exclamation, in plaintive tones, 'Oh, I am shot!' I instantly arose and hastened to the spot whence the sound proceeded, and there found that one of the poor fellows in my ward had gone to the fire kept by the guard to warm himself. Some one from the outside passing by, called out gruffly to him, 'Get away from there!' and without giving him time to obey the heartless order, fired upon him, breaking his leg just above the knee. The following morning he was subjected to amputation, but never rallied from it. He lingered about three weeks and died. \* \* \* Some of the nurses were very kind, and did all in their power for the comfort of those upon whom they attended, but others would stand over dying men and search them for the valuable things they might have in their possession. \* \* \* The physicians had something of a variety of medicine's, but it was altogether insufficient in quantity. They obtained them from the laboratory at Macon, and a month's supply would last only about two days. There was no alternative then but to let disease go on its way unchecked, or to resort to the woods for such barks and roots as were known to be medicinal in their nature. For astringents, in cases of diarrhoea, we used white oak and sweet fern, and sumach berries for scurvy in the mouth; but it was not medicine, after all, that was so much needed as good wholesome food. \* \* \* The rations for twenty-four hours for these poor sick ones was a piece of corn bread



about two inches square, and two ounces of meat. In case of very severe sickness, they might have two gills of flour—enough for a biscuit—and this baked by the nurse of the ward, and sometimes they had a little rice, but so miserably cooked as to be almost loathsome. It was boiled in two large kettles, and filled up with cold water to make it hold out for the supply of those who needed it. \* \* \* The diseases were diarrhoea, scurvy, dropsy and typhoid fever. To think of these as they exist at the north, one has no idea of them whatever. The aggravated form they assumed *there*, with every possible thing to augment their power of working, is past all conception terrible. The intensity of suffering among victims of the first mentioned disease surpasses all description. I have known many of them to eat nothing for a week at a time, except a little flour paste, while all the while their evacuations were nothing but blood, and attended with the most excruciating pain. \* \* \* In dropsy the suffering was hardly less acute. I have seen the limbs of some of the patients so badly swollen they would burst, and, for the want of proper treatment, become filled with living things. One poor man, whose body was racked with pain by this disease, cried out in his agony for some one to kill him. Sometimes it would settle in the face, and they could not see at all, their disfigured countenances mutely challenging our sympathies. \* \* \* The horrors of scurvy none can know but those who have witnessed them. Sometimes it appeared in the limbs, and the chords were so drawn up the men could not walk. The flesh would become discolored as if they were beaten with clubs, and so soft, the impress of the fingers would remain upon it. Sometimes it was confined to the bones, and attended with the most intense pain; at others it would be in the mouth, and the gums would separate from the teeth, and the latter drop out altogether till not one was left in the jaw. I have seen hundreds of cases, in this disease, where the men have actually starved to death because they were unable to eat the coarse food that was furnished them. \* \* \* Gangrene set in, to fill up the measure of suffering. The blood of the men, generally, was in such an impure state that the least break of the skin would be almost sure to lead to a gangrenous sore, and many amputations were performed in consequence. Under the influence of a scorching sun the entire upper surface of the foot became blistered and broke, leaving the flesh exposed, and there being nothing to dress it with, gangrene was inevitable, and the loss of the joint or limb



must follow. The amputations averaged half a dozen a day, and I knew not a single instance of recovery from them. \* \* \* There were cases of extreme suffering, without number, caused by the use of bad vaccine matter. I remember the sad condition of a man who had it break out under his arm and eat into his vitals, and the opening was so large as almost to admit a man's hand. \* \* \* Some became victims to total blindness, occasioned, it may be, by constant exposure to the heat of the sun, and its action upon the nervous system."

While these diseases were raging, the condition of prisoners, in and out of hospital, became so frightful that the rebel surgeons, in reporting, were compelled to state *facts* as they were. "I find," said Surgeon Reeves, "the tents in bad condition, a great many leaking, and a great many of the patients lying on the ground and getting very wet when it rains. I would most respectfully recommend that straw of some kind be secured for bedding; also some arrangement to raise them from the ground. Without a change in this respect it will be impossible for me to practice with success." Surgeon Pelot said: "The corn bread received from the bakery, being made up without sifting, is wholly unfit for the sick, and often upon examination, the inner portion is found to be perfectly raw. The beef received by the patients does not amount to over two ounces per day; and, for the past three or four days, no flour has been issued to the sick. The bread cannot be eaten by many, for to do so would be to increase the disease of the bowels, and it is therefore thrown away." Dr. Thornbury declared: "We have men in this ward who are a living, moving mass of putrefaction, and can not possibly be cured of their wounds unless we can make them more comfortable."

#### THE PRISON AT SALISBURY, N. C.

The stockade at Salisbury appears to have rivaled that of Andersonville in the history of rebel ill-treatment and the record of prison sufferings attached to it. The story of exposure, sickness and death, is the same in detail as regards both of these places. The hospital house was originally a cotton factory, a building about ninety by thirty feet inside the stockade, into which the prisoners were seldom admitted until ready to die.

The mass of prisoners were confined in the yard or pen, as in other prison grounds, and a pretense of shelter was furnished by



the issue of three Sibley tents to 100 men. Not more than one-third of the prisoners were sheltered by tents; the bulk of them built mud hovels and fire-places, or burrowed in the ground; some crawled under the hospital buildings.

The prisoners were organized in divisions of a thousand each, these subdivided into squads of one hundred each. The rations were delivered to these divisions irregularly, the supply generally insufficient, being issued about once in ten days. The sufferings at this prison is described by returned prisoners as extreme. One account says it "was unspeakable." "What we got for one day's rations was not enough for one good meal; sometimes we went a day without rations, at one time *fifty-six hours*, with only a cup of rice soup to a man." "I have seen men pick up bones out of human excrement, clean them and crack them for the grease inside; I have seen them pick up corn and eat it raw."

The water from the wells, three or four in number, was scarce and unwholesome. The principal supply of water was from a brook outside the prison-yard, brought in barrels, one barrel being allowed to each squad, which did not afford enough for daily drinking, and was wholly inadequate for washing purposes.

In reference to shelter it is testified that, besides the few Sibley tents, there was no other protection against the weather than what the men provided for themselves; the burrowing holes "were four feet deep, excavated round, and they could sit down in them, but could not stand up; these had fire-places to them, with holes punched for chimneys. They built a little porch over the mouths of the holes to turn the rain, but in a hard rain some of these would come in, as they were built of mud."

In a period of five months from the close of September, 1864, to the close of February, 1865, we have the sworn testimony of prisoners employed in hospital service at Salisbury prison, that fifty-one hundred prisoners died, mainly from want, hunger and exposure, out of the ten thousand confined at that time. During this period, no clothing whatever was issued by the rebel authorities. Very few of the prisoners possessed blankets, all were thinly clad, and they were left without shelter of any kind, except such as could be obtained by digging holes in the ground and burrowing in them to escape the cold. The weather was severe, with hard frosts and heavy rains. The rations of food were insufficient to sustain health. The daily allowance to a man never exceeded one-half pound of corn or sorghum bread, or one pint of



corn meal, ground with the cob, and one-half pint of very thin soup, without seasoning. Twice in a month the heads, livers and tripe, and inferior extremities of beef cattle were served out, raw and bloody, in morsels, each about the size of a man's two fingers. No other meat of any kind was allowed to the prisoners. Sometimes, but never in connection with the above issue of beef, sorghum was given, two or three spoonfuls to the man. This distribution was made about once in the week. No salt was ever furnished. At least one day in each week was compulsory fast day, no ration of any kind being given to the prisoners. On Thanksgiving and Christmas days, of 1864, no food was served, the reason assigned being that as Yankees were feasting at home, the Yankee prisoners should fast. During the greater part of the term above stated, the water for drinking was supplied in scanty quantities, and was very nauseous and impure. Wells and cisterns had been sunk, but the drainings from the prison-yard, and filth from the sinks, were washed into these reservoirs, rendering the water disgusting. It was impossible to procure a sufficiency for bath, washing and drinking, and the majority of the prisoners were unable to cleanse their persons, and became so blackened with dirt and smoke as to be undistinguishable (except by the hair) from negroes.

#### HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

There were eight hospitals in the yard, capable of containing about 550 patients, and always full. As large a number of sick could not be accommodated. Within these hospitals, the sick were stretched upon bare boards, and in one building, on a floor of earth. No bed, bedding or covering of any kind was provided. The ration to a patient was three-quarters of a pound of wheat bread, a little rice soup, daily, and a piece of meat about three inches by two once a week. Sometimes the sick were left two days without food.

#### THE REBEL SUPPLIES.

Major Wm. R. Tracey, who was attached to the Commissary-Department of General Stonewall's division, testified on the Geo trial at Raleigh, N. C., that he was with the command at Salisbury, on the 12th of April, 1865, and that they there captured 190,000 bushels of corn, 60,000 pounds of bacon, 100,000 pounds of salt, 20,000 pounds of sugar, 27,000 pounds of rice, 50,000 bushels of



wheat, 30,000 pounds of corn meal, and 100,000 pounds of flour, together with barrels of whiskey, boxes of wine, and a great quantity of hospital supplies, enough to last the sick for a long time. Within the hospital Major Tracey found a large supply of sugar, coffee and various other hospital stores.

#### THE PRISON AT FLORENCE, S. C.

The prison at Florence, Arlington Co., S. C., was a stockade like that of Andersonville, with a swamp in its center and a hill on either side. The enclosure was about fifteen acres, one-third of which was depressed and marshy. The palisade was constructed of rough trunks of trees, set side by side in the ground, and banked up by earth on the outer side, nearly to the tops of the timbers. This outer earthwork formed a sort of *parquette* or elevated platform, on which the guards were posted, walking their beats, and overlooking the stockade. At Andersonville, sentry boxes afforded the guards a command of the interior, but the south bank at Florence answered the same purpose. At Andersonville the "dead line" was marked by low posts and a railing, but at Florence it was defined only by a shallow ditch running around the interior almost.

The stockade at Andersonville was lengthwise, north and south, at Florence east and west. Andersonville boasted its inhuman master in the jailer, Wirz, but Florence had its overseer also, a Georgia Lieutenant named Barrett, of whom it is said "a greater wretch never lived." The stockade at Anderson was surrounded by forts and artillery, and that of Florence was likewise encircled by its two lines of breastworks, with a square platform at each corner on which to mount field pieces; a deep ditch running along the whole. Guards constantly traveled the raised banks, and gunners stood by the angle of guns, ready to discharge them into the stockade, to repress any outbreak. At the "great jail delivery" of Andersonville prison, some twelve thousand were removed to Florence.

Dowain Richards, a Federal private from New York State, after being confined at Andersonville nearly four months, was transferred to Florence stockade, in September, when the Andersonville camp was broken up. "The prisoners" he says "were sent to different places, and I went with eleven thousand to Florence. I had suffered with the chronic diarrhoea and the typhoid fever, at Andersonville, and at Florence was attacked again with the typhoid, and also with the dropsy, which very



nearly killed me, and would, had I not got away when I did, in February, 1865. At Florence we were treated in the same way as before, with the exception that we received no meat at all. Our rations were a pint of corn meal, a half pint of peas and sometimes a little rice."

#### THE PRISONS AT COLUMBIA, S. C.—CAMP SORGHUM.

This prison camp was located in an open field that was once used for growing corn, but had become overrun with scrub vegetation. A few dwarf pine trees afforded the only shade, and the shelter consisted of brush hovels constructed by the prisoners. The area within guard lines was about four acres. The treatment of Federal officers at this place was severe, and occasioned much suffering. The rations consisted of a pint of corn meal daily; less than a fourth of a pint of sorghum and a teaspoonful of salt.

#### ASYLUM PRISON.

The yard of the Insane Asylum, at Columbus, was enclosed on three sides by a brick wall, ten to twelve feet high, and the fourth wall was composed of boards, which separated the prison yard from the main building. The enclosure comprised about two acres. Sentry boxes were erected, at intervals, outside of the walls, commanding a view of the interior. The board fence, dividing the prison from the Asylum, was pierced with port holes, and in the space beyond it two pieces of artillery were mounted in readiness for service. It had been intended to provide thirty-two buildings, as barracks for the war prisoners, but only a portion of these were completed, and the residue of shelter was made up of old tents and pieces of canvas. These appliances being insufficient to protect the mass of prison inmates, a great number were compelled to burrow in the ground, or construct clay houses, in the form of Esquimaux huts, to shield their bodies against the storms and piercing cold. The fuel ration issued was scanty, and insufficient to allow of the comfort of a fire. Prisoners were often obliged to walk through the night hours to keep their blood from stagnation. The rations at this place were meagre, consisting of a pint of coarse corn meal and a gill of sour sorghum, daily, and two tablespoonfuls of rice and two of salt, for five days. During one hundred and thirty-three days at Columbia, the prisoners of war never received a particle of meat.



**JAIL YARD, CHARLESTON, S. C.**

The prison ground comprised about an acre, surrounding the city jail—a brick building, four stories high, with a frontage of six hundred feet and a depth of one hundred feet. It is a castellated structure, with an octagon wing and flanking towers. From the center of the octagon wing rises a strong tower or citadel, forty feet high. A number of negro soldiers, made prisoners of war at Fort Wagner, were incarcerated in this middle prison. The walls enclosing the edifice were twelve feet in height.

The shelter furnished to the Federal prisoners in this jail-yard consisted of A tents sufficient to cover about two-thirds of the number confined. The quarters were crowded and exposed to the sun. A single pump supplied water, and a noisome sink, used by the jail prisoners, occupied a corner of the close and stifling yard. This place of detention was used for officers, in transition from prison to prison.

**ROPER HOSPITAL, CHARLESTON.**

This edifice was four stories high, constructed of brick plastered to resemble brown stone. The main building was seventy-eight feet front by sixty feet deep, and wings extended east and west, three stories high, and each one hundred feet long, with a tower buttressing either end. The front grounds were laid out with shrubbery, but the rear was very filthy, the sinks exhaling noisome vapors. A well and some old cisterns furnished poor water, in insufficient quantities for the prisoners—who consisted of paroled Federal officers, *under fire* from the guns of General Gilmore. The shells from the United States fleet and batteries were constantly showered about this prison, but during all the time that the Federal officers were there confined, under fire, there was but one slight casualty, a flesh wound inflicted upon one of the prisoners by a fragment of shell, the shell itself descending through the roof and passing through the flooring of the building.

**THE PRISONS AT SAVANNAH, GA.—MARINE BARRACKS.**

This prison was a yard attached to the old United States Marine Hospital. It comprised about an acre and a half, and was enclosed on three sides by a wall eight feet high, composed of bricks, and surmounted by a four feet high fence. The fourth side was a frame wall of eight or ten foot boards. Sentry boxes were erected at intervals, as lookouts for the guards. The accommodations for



shelter were A tents, the ratio being sixteen to ninety-six men, pitched in regular streets, each tent having six occupants. To each squad of 100 a capacious iron pot was furnished, for washing purposes (this held sixteen gallons), together with eight tea cooking kettles, each holding twelve quarts, eleven baking skillets of iron, sixteen six-quart pans, four wooden pails, two axes and two buckets. The rations daily, for five days in the week, consisted of a pound of fresh beef, one quart of corn meal, one pint of rice, quarter-gill of vinegar, teaspoonful of salt, and one piece of hard soap. On two days of the week out of the seven, a half pound of bacon was given, per diem, instead of beef. The rations were of a good average quality, and it is stated by Lieutenant Abbott (1st N. Y. Drag.) that on one occasion, when the rice issued was musty, "upon its being shown to Colonel Wayne (the rebel commandant) he ordered it to be gathered up and returned to the commissary, with instructions to replace it by good rice." This was in July, 1864. The fuel furnished to the prisoners was drawn in daily, and issued, like the rations, in sufficient quantities for cooking purposes.

#### THE PRISONS AT MACON, GA.—CAMP OGLETHORPE.

This prison was a stockade, located within a mile of the city, on the east, on a place known as the Fair Ground. The wooden walls were of boards about twelve feet high, fitted together. The enclosure embraced three acres. A platform surrounded the wall, sufficiently high to enable the guard, when walking, to overlook the prison area. Sentinels were posted from ten to twelve yards apart, and at the northwest angle near the gate, two twelve-pounder brass pieces commanded the interior, while several other cannon were held in reserve on a neighboring eminence. The "dead line" at camp Oglethorpe, was marked by a line of stakes between three and four feet high, with a few strong pieces at intervals. The shelter in this stockade was never sufficient, but there were sheds erected from time to time, which afforded some protection against the elements. A dilapidated old building was assigned to the officers as their quarters, and for hospital purposes, and several roofs were raised, from eighty to one hundred feet long by twenty in width, which shed the rains to some extent. Tents were improvised with blankets, holes were dug, and the raised floors of the hospital building afforded burrowing-places underneath them, which were only inhabitable in dry weather.



#### GENERAL SUPPLIES.

The officers confined in the stockade were divided into squads of 100 each, with a chief (the senior officer) and a commissary. A general prison commissary was also designated, who received the rations in bulk, and issued them to the squad commissaries, who in turn, divided them to the messes. To each squad of 100 were allowed five iron skillets, with covers, fifteen skillets without covers, ten six-quart buckets or tin pails, five wooden buckets, and ten tin pans to mix meal in.

#### CAMP OGLETHORPE, GA.

The rations were issued once in five days, and consisted of seven pints of corn meal, one-half pint sorghum, one-seventh of a pound of bacon, two table spoonfuls of beans or rice, and a like quantity of salt. These articles were inferior in quality, and usually spoiled before issue. The water in this prison was supplied by a spring, centrally situated, and three wells with pumps. It was good and abundant. A brook traversed the grounds near the rear of camp, which afforded facilities for washing clothes and personal bathing. It was a regulation that the camp should be policed daily by rebel assistants, but the work was neglected and the prisoners performed most of the duty themselves. The prisoners were not rigidly supervised and were allowed to amuse themselves with ball-playing, ground-exercise and other recreations.

#### CAMP LAWTON PRISON, MILLEN, GA.

Camp Lawton, near Millen, was a prison enclosure of forty-four acres, located in the midst of extensive pine forests. Its geographical position was about eighty miles north of Savannah. When the first detachments of war prisoners reached this place, they found quantities of timber remaining on the ground, the residue of felled trees used in constructing the stockade. This timber, which they were not restricted from appropriating, furnished material for log houses, and they contrived to make themselves tolerably comfortable. As the population increased, however, by constant accessions, the shelter became inadequate, and new prisoners were left exposed to cold and storm, and with hardly sufficient fuel to cook their scanty rations. The country around remained dense with pine woods, yet many of the prisoners were obliged to lie upon the ground, with neither roof to protect nor fire to warm their shivering bodies. But in this prison there was no lack of water.



Private Thomas R. Aldrich (Co. B, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth N. Y. V.) was confined at Camp Lawton, in October and November, 1864, about six weeks. He says: "There we had more room than at Andersonville, good water, and plenty of wood. At that time I had no shirt, and my clothes were all poor; nor had any of the others hardly enough clothes to cover their nakedness. I saw five men frozen to death in one heap, one morning in November. One or two used to freeze every night. I was very sick almost all the time I was there."

#### PRISONS IN LOUISIANA—FRANKLIN HOSPITAL.

The prison hospital at this small town, upon the Teche River, was a building once used as a hotel; a quadrangular structure, enclosing a court yard. The few Federal prisoners detained there were strictly guarded, but well treated during their temporary sojourn. They were supplied with nourishing food, and attended by a colored servant, who brought their coffee in the morning and furnished two meals, well cooked, daily.

#### NEW IBERIA HOSPITAL.

A few Federal officers, prisoners of war, were received and treated in this town. The medical attendance was good, and nourishing food was supplied—with not a few luxuries contributed by sympathizing ladies who visited the hospital.

#### ALEXANDRIA, LA.

A building at Alexandria, La., was used as a prison for deserters. The lofts were seventy feet long by fifteen wide, and they were crowded temporarily with Federal prisoners. The "Yankees" were ill treated at Alexandria, by officers in command; one Lieut. Dean, of the "Crescent Regiment," being conspicuous for insolence.

#### PRISONS AT SHREVEPORT, LA.

At Shreveport there was a prison camp at the Four-Mile Spring (so called). Our soldiers and sailors were here turned into the woods to shift for themselves in the matter of procuring shelter.

There was a prison building, or barracks, in the town of Shreveport, on Texas street. It was an old warehouse, with a narrow yard, enclosed by a high wall. The yard is described as "a vast sink, full of abominations. The air which invaded the prison windows was loaded with noisome and poisonous exhalations. One



hundred and seventy men were forced in the crowded apartment, to mingle their food, drink and breaths in an atmosphere charged with noxious gases. At night the vapors were dense, impeding respiration and banishing sleep."

But offensive as the close prison-house in Shreveport must have been, the winter camp at Four-Mile Spring was no less miserable as an abode in the cold months. The Federal prisoners confined there were destitute of clothing, having while on their toilsome march "given away everything in exchange for food." Bare sustenance was furnished them, in rations of meal, with occasional beef or bacon. "Numbers were literally naked, save blanket rags fringing their loins." They were forced to drag fire-wood for miles, in order to cook and make shelter for themselves.

#### THE PRISONS IN TEXAS—HOUSTON CITY.

The war prisons in Houston were temporary places of confinement. There was a portion of a new Court House used as a lock-up, and some upper rooms of the jail received our officers. The first prisoners captured at Galveston were treated with lenity, the officers enjoying a privilege of going out on parole. Afterwards the treatment became more rigorous.

#### PENITENTIARY AT HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS.

The State Penitentiary, at Huntsville, was used as a place of detention for Federal officers during several months. In this prison 168 convicts were confined at hard labor, and our officers were, at first, placed in cells, like the convicts. These cells were each eight feet by five in dimensions. A yard. two hundred feet square, was assigned as a place of exercise. Colonel Caruthers, the superintendent, an old "Sam Houston man," did not keep the Federal officers in convict quarters long, but fitted up a large upper room, eighteen by twenty-five feet, in floor area, with cots and mattresses. This became the war prisoners' quarters during their stay at Huntsville. Their food was cooked in the prison, and served in regular meals. There were but few, if any, New Yorkers imprisoned at this place.

#### CAMP FORD, NEAR TYLER, SMITH COUNTY.

This stockade was situated about one hundred miles from Shreveport. The first prisoners taken by raiding forces of Texans were conveyed, *via* Red river and Shreveport, to this place. The "camp," consisting of the prison enclosure, and neighboring log-



houses used as head-quarters and quarters for the guard, was surrounded by prairies, interspersed with wooded hills. The north gate of the yard, or corral, opened on a broad, shrubby plain, where sheep and swine were herded, and the cattle grazed on scanty herbage. On the east were woodlands and cultivated grounds. A timbered hill bordered the west, and in the woods that covered it were camps of cavalry and conscripts, the reserve of rebel guards. The prison yard itself gradually sloped from the northern palisade down to the southern, and a brook of excellent water ran at the base of the declivity. Beyond the southern palisade the ground rose again to the commandant's quarters—two log houses—from which the prison enclosure could be overlooked. A gate opened through the western palisades, a few rods above the brook, or "spring," and just outside of this gate were built some cabins for the guard, and a sort of "lock-up," called by prisoners "the wolf-pen." There was no "dead-line" established, as in the prisons of Georgia; but, from time to time, according to caprice, an order was promulgated that prisoners should not approach the palisades at night. As a general thing, however, there was free movement of prisoners allowed within all parts of the stockade, and a crowd of prisoners were accustomed to congregate near the gates, seeking permission to go out for wood, roots, provisions, etc. The enclosure embraced about six acres, the stockade timbers being originally sixteen feet high, but afterwards cut in two to extend the corral, thus forming a wooden wall of about eight feet altitude. One-sixth of the area was allotted to the officers, who dwelt in commodious log-houses erected by themselves, or built "on contract" by "experts," or purchased from the original builders. Each cabin or hut was known as a "shebang," and sheltered a "mess" of from two to ten officers. Many of these "shebangs" were floored and provided with tables, chairs, bedsteads and shelves, constructed by their occupants. The buildings were laid out to form streets, right angled with a central thoroughfare called "Fifth avenue." At the lower end of this avenue was an open space, opposite the western gate, which was used as a market place. A shed of pine boughs was here erected, under which rations were distributed. The officers' quarters were compact and comfortable, with spacious chimney-places, on which immense fires roared during the winter months. In summer many of the streets were shaded with arbors extending from house to house; and under these canopies



the prisoners sat in their arm-chairs reading, carving, plaiting straw, playing chess or conversing. Music and dancing often enlivened the evenings. A gymnasium, erected by the younger officers, afforded exercise, and there were carpenters' benches, with several turning lathes and other mechanical contrivances used by the industrious. Chess sets by the score, and wooden pipes by the hundred were fashioned by the prisoners for their friends or for sale to the guards.

The wood used for fuel was drawn in and delivered by the guards to a commissary appointed from the prisoners. The rebel commissary delivered the rations daily to the prison commissaries, who were Federal officers, and the beef or bacon and corn meal were apportioned to messes in the ratio of their numbers. The meat and meal were delivered to the prison-weighers in bulk, the cattle having been butchered by men selected from the prisoners. Citizens were occasionally allowed to bring in wagons of bacon, sugar, flour, potatoes and other articles for traffic or sale; and a rebel sergeant, one Jones, acted as a sort of sutler-agent for the purchase of provisions outside.

Beside our officers' quarters, with its streets of log-huts, each a small community, every door-way shaded by a broad verandah, thick with evergreens, our prison habitations stretch on three sides, densely populated. Three upright sticks sustain a simple thatch of leaves; these poles, fixed slantwise, and overlaid with bark, compose an Indian lodge. Some house-holders are satisfied with blankets stretched across two saplings; others make a palisaded mansion eight feet square, with stakes inserted in the earth, like picket fences, and covered with a roof of twigs. Another's dwelling is of basket-work, wrought out of ashwood peelings; beyond this is a roof composed of oak slabs, slanting from a mud wall six feet high to the ground, and plastered with a layer of clay. Near the "spring" were caverns excavated in the clay bank, with steep steps of earth descending to the subterranean abodes. Two parallel rows of cave-houses were thus made. Such were the dwelling places of the enlisted men, who could not all be accommodated at first with log huts; but previous to the last "exchange" the most of these temporary domicils were replaced by timber shelters.

The rations at Camp Ford were usually sufficient in quantity, although there was complaint sometimes in this respect. Meat was issued daily, and corn meal, ground coarsely, which was



often sifted by the prisoners before cooking, at least by those who could make a sieve out of mosquito netting, or borrow the single real sieve, which belonged to Sergeant Jones, the rebel sutler.

#### HOSPITAL AT CAMP FORD.

There was no regular hospital built until more than a year after the first prisoners were placed in the stockade. During the first ten or twelve months, indeed, the number of prisoners did not exceed five hundred, and there were but two cases of mortality—one from the bite of a tarantula, and the other shot by a rebel guard. After the battles of the Red River and Arkansas, in the spring of 1864, nearly five thousand prisoners were confined in the stockade, and the sick became numerous. In June, 1864, an order from the post commandant permitted parties of the prisoners to volunteer in finishing a building outside the stockade for the reception of Federal sick. This structure was one story high, forty-eight feet long and eighteen feet wide. Lieutenant James DeLamater, of the Ninety-first N. Y. V., acted as hospital steward at the hospital quarters. The condition of prisoners in the crowded condition of the stockade, is presented by a report of F. W. Meagher, a rebel surgeon, to his chief, dated Tyler, Texas, June 14th, 1864: "In obedience to orders," he says, "I reported to the officer in command of the camp of Federal prisoners at this place (Col. Anderson), who immediately placed me on duty as surgeon in charge. I at once set about examining the sanitary condition of the stockade, and although my mind was prepared by representations to meet with abundant materials for disease, it fell far short of the reality. The enclosed ground is entirely too small for the number of men (over 4,500), and it would be impossible to make them healthy in such a crowded condition. The filth and offal have been deposited in the streets and between the quarters, from which horrible stench arises. A great number of the enlisted men have no quarters nor shelter, and have to sleep out on the ground, with not even a blanket to cover them. Some of the sick are thus situated, and I am making preparations to provide for their wants and to make them comfortable. We have a hospital in course of erection, and will need bedding very much. The popular prejudice is so strong against them that I can get no facilities from the people. I am ready to receive into hospital a few, if we had the articles, and they are not to be had here. No



regular register of cases of death has been kept until a recent period, but I visited the graveyard and counted twenty-five graves—a much smaller number than I was led to believe."

Such was the condition of Camp Ford in June, 1864. Subsequently the hospital was finished, and there were provisions made for sheltering the enlisted men in log houses. The location of the prison was a very healthy one. There was good air and abundance of water. The treatment of prisoners varied, according to the personal disposition of officials immediately in charge. Previous to the battles of the Red river there was little hardship experienced by prisoners, the officers being provided with good quarters, and the enlisted men having been removed to Shreveport ostensibly for exchange. With the increase of population suffering necessarily augmented, and more or less ill usage was borne by both officers and privates.

#### HOSPITAL AT HEMPSTEAD, NEAR CAMP FORD.

This was not a prison hospital; but after the transfer of prisoners of war from Camp Groce to Camp Ford, in 1863, two Federal privates, belonging to the Forty-second Mass. Vols., and two New Yorkers—an officer and a sailor—were removed for treatment to Hempstead, and placed under care of the rebel surgeons. The two enlisted men were in the last stages of dysentery, and died in the hospital. The officer continued under treatment of Dr. W. H. Gantt, a skillful practitioner, and was kindly cared for by the hospital attendants. There was lack of medicines and appliances for medical treatment, but contributions to the hospital stores were liberal on the part of the people. The New York sailor, who died at Hempstead hospital—a young man, who had served two years as a soldier, and one as a gunboat boy—was attended assiduously by the rebel nurses, and received every kindness from the surgeons. A like experience is related by the Federal officer, who remained in hospital nearly two months.

#### CAMP GROCE, NEAR HEMPSTEAD.

The prison at Camp Groce was near the Nawasata railroad line, and consisted of barracks or wooden sheds divided into several apartments, each sufficiently spacious to contain some sixty bunks, two tiers on a side. The officers' quarters were separated from those of the enlisted soldiers and sailors. "Camp Groce" itself



was composed of four stacks of barracks (including the prisoners' quarters), and some half a dozen separated sheds, used by rebel officers and as surgeons' quarters. Beyond these buildings, a tract of woody and swampy country stretched miles around, to the Braozs bottom-lands. The barracks were built on ground a little higher than the railroad grade, and behind the stack of sheds appropriated to prisoners, a slope, covered with shrubbery and stunted trees, conducted to a timber-belt that formed a prison-boundary at the rear. A stockade was commenced in the fall of 1863, previous to the transfer of prisoners to camp Ford. It remained unfinished, however, till a re-transfer of Federals from camp Ford to camp Groce, in the fall of 1864. The rebel guards occupied barracks nearly parallel with the prison-quarters. Two deep wells supplied the fort with water, for drinking and cooking purposes, and there was a brook in the neighborhood in which the prisoners were permitted to bathe.

During the earlier experience of prisoners confined at Camp Groce, the treatment was not irksome beyond the street surveillance by a guard. The Federals were permitted to visit the surrounding woods, to procure fuel and brush. Negroes and hucksters were allowed to sell provisions to them, and commissions were executed for the officers, whereby "ceteras" were obtained by purchase at Houston and Hempstead. But the location of the camp was an unhealthy one, and fevers, diarrhoea and pneumonia, became prevalent. A rebel surgeon was stationed here, and two Federal surgeons, held as prisoners, were permitted to quarter with him. One of the latter, Surgeon Cummings, of the Massachusetts Forty-second, died in September, and was buried with masonic honors, several of the rebel guards assisting at the funeral. Dr. Sherfy, a naval surgeon, took charge of the sick, and was indefatigable in his attention. In the first week of October, 1863, he reported one hundred prisoners on his sick list, out of a little over three hundred. In November, 1863, the prisoners at Camp Groce received orders of transfer to camp Ford, and were marched across the country, subject to great hardship and exposure on the route. The enlisted men (comprising two companies of the 161st and 75th N. Y. V.) were sent to Shreveport, and the officers assigned to the prison at camp Ford. In 1864, a portion of the prisoners at camp Ford were brought back to Camp Groce, and experienced a great deal of suffering and mortality.

In 1863 a grave yard was enclosed at Camp Groce, in which the



Federal dead, officers and privates, were interred by their comrades, with religious services. A head-board, on which were painted the names, regiments, &c., was placed at the head of each.

#### OTHER PRISONS.

There were various prison camps, depots and places of temporary detention or incarceration of prisoners-of-war throughout the Southern States, wherever military or provost-marshall rule extended. Every county jail or court house, was at some time doubtless, the prison of Union men, or of persons suspected of Union sympathies, under the "reign of terror," which was common under the rebel government. Many of these jails were used to confine prisoners *en route* to the main stockade, but there is little interest attached to such places.

#### DIARY OF A PRISONER AT ANDERSONVILLE.

June 3, 1864.—Crossed the Chickahominy river, five miles from Richmond; marched two miles further, and halted on a side hill, at the Provost Marshal's. Here the rebels took away our tents, blankets, knapsacks, pouches, canteens and overcoats; all good hats were taken from the wearers' heads. Arrived at Richmond about 4 o'clock p. m. The streets were crowded with women and children, to see the "Yanks." They thought they had now got all the Yankee army. Orders were given by the rebel officers that if one of us uttered a word he should be shot. I was put in the Libby prison, third floor. No rations having been given us that day, I had nothing to eat.

June 4.—Drew a piece of corn bread two inches square, a day's ration. Was told that the rebel guards would shoot us if we approached a window to get fresh air. It was not long before I found this to be true. A prisoner on the second floor, below us, was shot at, and the ball passing through our floor and ceiling, killed a prisoner on the fourth floor.

June 5.—Drew corn bread and a pint of beans, with bugs. All of us were searched, and our money was taken from us, together with jewelry, photographs, and anything else which could be found on our persons. I had a gold breast pin, but put it in a piece of corn bread, and they did not get it.

June 6.—Traded my breast pin for a large piece of soap, to wash my clothes. There was a prisoner on the second floor shot through the head this day for looking out of a window.



June 7.—Did not get rations until dark, and then only a small piece of bread.

June 8.—Got up at 3 o'clock in the morning and drew ration of corn bread. Was marched out of Libby and across the river to cars for Andersonville.

June 9.—Got to Danville, Va., and drew ration of corn bread; we were refused water.

June 10.—Stopped at Salesburgh and drew rations of bread. Here they changed cars, and we were marched through the town; women came out and spitefully tried to spit on the Yankee prisoners.

June 11.—Rode in shattered box cars, 72 men in a car. It rained all day through the broken roofs, and we were wet through. Stopped at Chester, S. C., and at Alexandria. Lay in the crowded cars all night, suffering very much for the want of water.

June 12.—Reached Augusta, Ga., in the morning. Lay in the cars all day. Drew rations of corn and meat.

June 13.—Rode all day and night without rations. The guards allowed us no water to drink.

June 14.—No rations this day; got water once.

June 15.—Reached Andersonville at 11 a. m., and were put in the stockade without rations.

June 16.—Drew one pint of corn, ground with cob and all. Had nothing to cook it in, or wood to make a fire. Traded some salt for wood to cook with, and gave some for the use of a dish.

June 17.—Made a dish to cook meal in, out of an old piece of tin that had come off the top of a car.

June 18.—Drew wood and had to cut it up with half of a case knife. Slept on the ground, with nothing to put over me, and nothing to shed the rain.

June 19.—Drew one pint of meal and two tablespoonfuls of beans, with worms thrown in.

June 20.—Drew one teaspoonful of salt, with meal ration.

June 21.—Drew meal and bacon; the bacon was alive with maggots. It has rained every day since I came here.

June 22.—There was a man shot through the head at the creek to-day, by the rebel guard, for stepping over the dead line to get some clearer water to drink.

June 23.—Went down to the creek to wash my clothes, but the water was so muddy and greasy that I could not; this is the water



we have to drink; the rebels do all their washing in it, above, and throw all the slops from their cook-house into it.

June 24.—Drew beef, and maggots thrown in, for one day. Some new prisoners arrived.

June 25.—Got no rations. There was a prisoner shot for lying down with his arm over the dead line.

June 26.—Made sacks out of my coat sleeves to draw my rations of meal in. Got one pint of meal.

June 27.—Dug a hole in the ground and put my coat over it for a shelter. The "raiders" knocked down some new prisoners, and robbed them of money and everything else they had.

June 28.—Finished my "tent." A prisoner was put in the stocks because he was sick and could not get out to roll call this morning.

June 29.—Went across the creek to see some of my comrades; found they had started a tunnel about ten feet deep in a well, and expected to get it finished in about two nights more.

June 30.—Washed my clothes. Wirz sent in some men to look for tunnels, and they found the one my comrades had dug, and filled it up.

July 1.—Part of the prisoners were moved into the new ground; an addition to the old stockade.

July 2.—Got no rations this day. The rebels put ball and chain on two prisoners who had been recaptured while attempting to get away.

July 3.—R. F. put his coat with mine, and this makes the "tent" large enough for a shelter for both. Drew two tablespoonfuls of rice; no salt.

July 4.—Rained very hard. Portions of the stockade were washed down, and some prisoners got out. It created quite an excitement among the rebels; they had their men all out in line of battle.

July 5.—Nothing but meal to-day. Rebs had their dogs out all day looking for escaped prisoners.

July 6.—Traded meal for wood. Two recaptured prisoners were brought in; ball and chain were put on them.

July 7.—Drew meal, bacon and maggots. A ball, fired by the guard at a prisoner who had stepped over the dead line, struck close beside my tent.

July 8.—Washed my clothes without any soap, and traded meal for piece of tobacco.

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the people. It is probably most likely that the slaves will prefer to stay at home.

The main problem does exist now, though, and it is a very difficult one. The slaves are leaving their homes to go to work in the cities, and they are leaving their families behind. This is a very difficult situation for them, and it is a very difficult situation for the government to deal with.

There are many reasons why this is happening. One reason is that there is a lack of jobs in the rural areas, and the people are forced to leave to find work elsewhere. Another reason is that there is a lack of opportunities for education and training in the rural areas, and the people are forced to leave to find work elsewhere. A third reason is that there is a lack of opportunities for health care and medical services in the rural areas, and the people are forced to leave to find work elsewhere.

There are also social and economic factors that contribute to this problem. One factor is the lack of basic necessities like food, water, and electricity. Another factor is the lack of basic infrastructure like roads, bridges, and schools. These factors make it difficult for people to live in rural areas and to work there.

There are also cultural and religious factors that contribute to this problem. One factor is the lack of basic religious institutions like churches and mosques. Another factor is the lack of basic cultural institutions like museums and libraries. These factors make it difficult for people to live in rural areas and to work there.

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July 9.—Drew meal and two spoonfuls of beans. Organized another police company to keep down the "raiders."

July 10.—Tried to get one of my comrades admitted into the hospital, as he could not live where he was much longer; they said he must live where he is, or die.

July 11.—Gallows fixed to hang six raiders for robbing and murdering their own comrades, in prison. At 4 p. m. they were hung. After they were dead we gave them to the rebels to bury.

July 12.—Went across the creek to see A. W. Allen, a comrade of mine, and to bid him farewell, as he was dying. He gave me his wife's likeness, and his last farewell, to carry to his wife and mother, and tell them how he suffered, if my life is spared to get home.

July 13.—Got my companion to help me carry A. W. Allen out to the gate, for the rebels to bury him.

July 14.—Got no rations. The guard shot a man to-day for trying to get a piece of wood on the dead line.

July 15.—Drew meal and beans. Traded meal for tobacco.

July 16.—Washed my clothes in the creek without soap. The Johnnies were in to-day looking for a tunnel, but could not find it.

July 17.—Rebels stopped our rations to force us to tell where a tunnel was.

July 18.—In the forenoon, a prisoner told where the tunnel was. He was caught by the other prisoners, and they shaved half of his head and whiskers, and stamped the letter T on his forehead and back, and marched him all through camp. Drew meal to-day, and six spoonfuls of molasses.

July 19.—The rebels had to take away the prisoner who told where the tunnel was, to keep him from being killed by other prisoners.

July 20.—Did not get any rations. There was a prisoner shot to-day by one of the rebel officers. His offense was—asking for rations.

July 21.—Drew meal and salt. Traded meal for wood.

July 22.—Went to see J. Dennison, a comrade of mine, who is very sick, and cooked his meal for him.

July 23.—At night went to prayer-meeting on the other side of the creek. Had a good meeting.

July 24.—Went down to creek to get some water, and saw a prisoner lying by the path dying. I could not find out who he was. No one there knew him. I took care of him till he died,



and then I got some of my companions to help me carry him out to the gate for burial. When we got to the gate, the guard told us to bury him around on the outside of the stockade, for there was a young lady there who had come thirty miles to see a "dead Yank." When we got to where she was, we set the stretcher down for her look at him. The guard ordered me to take his cap from over his face. "Oh!" says she "it is my own cousin," and fainted. They shoved us back into the stockade with a hurry to it.

July 25.—Traded meal for tobacco. It rained very hard.

July 26.—I had no wood to cook with. Went down to the creek and dug down in the mud for roots to cook my meal with.

July 27.—Very sick with the scurvy in the mouth.

July 28.—Traded all my ration for one potato, and ate it raw, for scurvy in the mouth.

July 29.—Drew beef, and had beef soup. It rained very hard.

July 30.—Felt a good deal better. The rebs put a prisoner in the stocks for not being out at roll call.

July 31.—Got no rations. Some new prisoners arrived from Grant's army.

Aug. 1.—Went across the creek to see if I knew any of the new prisoners. One of them was shot to-day for stepping on the dead line.

Aug. 2.—Went out to the doctor to get some medicine for E. Lareock, but the doctor said he had nothing for him.

Aug. 3.—Washed his clothes for him and fixed up my tent.

Aug. 4.—Did not get any rations. Went down to see my sick companion.

Aug. 5.—Drew rice and meal. The rebs brought in two prisoners who had attempted to escape.

Aug. 6.—Rained very hard. About three rods of stockade were washed down, and four prisoners got in the creek and swam out of prison. All the rebel guards were turned out to keep the "Yanks" in.

Aug. 7.—Drew rice and meal. Traded rice for salt.

Aug. 8.—Rebels brought in two of the prisoners who had escaped through the stockade break. Ball and chain for them.

Aug. 9.—Went across the creek to see G. Loomis. He was starving to death. Gave him a half pint of my meal.

Aug. 10.—Traded beans for tobacco. There was a prisoner shot to-day for trying to get a bone that lay on the dead line.



Aug. 11.—Very hard rain. No wood to cook with.

Aug. 12.—Did not get any rations. Helped to carry a prisoner who could not walk, out to the doctor's, to have him taken care of in the hospital, but they ordered us to bring him back to the stockade.

Aug. 13.—Drew meal and traded meal for wood.

Aug. 14.—We had a prayer-meeting in the evening this side of creek.

Aug. 15.—Washed my clothes. Some prisoners got out through a tunnel—one of them was shot when getting out.

Aug. 16.—Rebels came in and filled up the tunnel.

Aug. 17.—Drew rice and meal. Traded meal for pepper. A prisoner to-day went and lay down on the dead line for the guard to shoot him. Guard shot him through the head.

Aug. 18.—Went over to see Loomis. Coming back, saw a prisoner lying with his head in the mud, by the side of the creek, dead.

Aug. 19.—Traded meal for salt. Went down to the creek after water, and saw a prisoner picking up *beans that had been eaten once*, and eating them again.

August 20.—Drew half a pint of meal—half rations.

August 21.—Rebels brought in a prisoner who had escaped through a tunnel.

August 22.—Helped E. Lareock out to doctor's, but they would not give him any medicine or take him to hospital.

August 23.—Drew meal and salt. Cooked my companion's ration.

August 24.—Drew meal and molasses—four spoonfulls. Some new prisoners arrived.

August 25.—Traded meal for wood. A rebel catholic priest came into the stockade to see some of the catholics that were sick.

August 26.—Traded a pocket-book for some beans.

August 27.—Rebels put a prisoner in the stocks for talking saucily to a rebel officer. He died before they released him.

August 28.—Drew meal and bacon—the latter so rotten we could not carry it in our hands.

August 29.—Edward Lareock died this morning. He belonged to company M, Fourteenth N. Y. H. A. We carried him out for burial.

August 30.—Took care of a sick comrade.



August 31.—James Denison died. He belonged to company M, Fourteenth N. Y. H. A. Carried him out to the gate.

September 1.—Helped a comrade of mine out to doctor, and had to bring him back again.

September 2.—J. Loomis died. He belonged to company M, Fourteenth N. Y. H. A. Carried him out to the gate for burial.

September 3.—Did not get any rations. Report to-day that Sherman is within thirty miles of us.

September 4.—Wirz shot one of the prisoners this morning. They were crowding up to the gate and hallowing for rations. The man did not get back quick enough to suit Wirz, so he shot him.

September 5.—Traded meal for wood to cook with.

September 6.—Charles Carvine died. He belonged to company M, Fourteenth N. Y. H. A. Carried him out to the gate.

September 7.—Rebels commenced taking prisoners out of stockade, to transfer them to another prison. Expected to be taken, but was not.

September 9.—Lorenzo Shaier, Co. M, Fourteenth N. Y. H. A. died to-day, 4 p. m. I was marched out of the stockade ten rods, and took the cars for Charleston. Report is that we are to be paroled at that place.

September 10.—Rode all day and night. Drew rations at night. Suffered very much for the want of water.

September 11.—Got to Charleston, at 12 midnight. Marched a quarter of a mile to a field, and lay there the rest of the night.

September 12.—At Charleston, Abner Rouse, Co. M, Fourteenth N. Y. H. A. died to-day. Guards moved us about a quarter of a mile further, to a race-course. Drew a small ration of hard tack and beef.

September 13.—Rebels began taking some of our sickest men out to the hospital, a short distance from camp, on a rise of ground.

September 14.—F. Warrener died at hospital. P. M., drew rations, and started for Florence.

September 15.—Traded some brass buttons to guards for tobacco. Reached Florence at dark. Lay in the cars all night.

September 16.—Went into camp in an open field. Rebels set a guard line and a picket line, and placed artillery round the camp, to keep the Yankees in.

September 17.—Went without rations. It was very hot, and a



man could get water only by falling in line and waiting for his turn to come, as the rebels would not let more than three or four go with the guard at a time.

September 18.—Drew beans and meal. Had neither wood nor water to cook with.

September 19.—Prisoners commenced digging a well. Traded a tobacco box for tobacco.

September 20.—Rebels let about half the prisoners out after wood. A good many ran away. After this they would not let us go out for wood any more.

September 21.—Traded needles to a rebel guard for potatoes.

September 22.—Drew beef and meal. Obliged to eat it raw, for want of wood to cook with.

September 23.—Three prisoners started to run the guard just at dark. One was shot—the other two got clear.

September 24.—Traded some brass buttons to a rebel guard for tobacco.

September 25.—Very hard rain all day. Camp all afloat. We could not have laid down without being drowned.

September 26.—Went without rations. A great number died to-day from hunger, cold and wet.

September 27.—Drew rations of beans, meal and wood.

September 28.—Sold a jack-knife for five dollars in Confederate money. Foraged that knife from a rebel guard, coming from Charleston.

September 29.—Bought five dollars worth of potatoes, and sold them out again for more than I gave.

September 30.—Did not get any rations, and could not get any potatoes all this day.

October 1.—Bought some tobacco of rebels, and drew rations.

October 2.—We moved this morning into the new stockade, about half a mile from where we were encamped.

October 3.—Built a tent out of brush and got wood.

October 4.—Drew rice and meal, and bought some potatoes of a rebel guard.

October 5.—Had to use the water out of the swamp in the stockade.

October 6.—Prisoners organized a police company.

October 7.—Very hard rain all day. Did not get any rations.

October 8.—Drew a pint of meal. A prisoner was shot to-day for getting on the dead-line.



October 9.—The prison commander, Barnett, ordered Sergeant Bush to have a prisoner (who was sick, and had drawn rations in two detachments the same day) tied up to a post and given thirty lashes. (Three days after the prisoner died.)

October 10.—Bought some potatoes, and commenced digging a well to get drinking water.

October 11.—Did not get any rations. Barnett came in and raided on our sutler stands, taking away everything we had.

October 12.—Got rations, and finished our well.

October 13.—Traded with guard—buttons for tobacco.

October 14.—Drew beef and meal. No salt.

October 15.—Barnett came into camp and kicked a sick prisoner for lying in his path.

October 16.—Rebels took us across the creek to count us, to see if any had escaped.

October 17.—Drew rations of meal and beans—and worms.

October 18.—It rains very hard, and is very cold. A good many prisoners have been frozen to death.

October 19.—Drew a pint of meal, and six spoonfulls of molasses.

October 20.—Traded molasses for tobacco, and made a spoon.

October 21.—Traded buttons for tobacco, and gave my companion half.

October 22.—New prisoners came in from Charleston.

October 23.—R. Flure came to stay with me. He was very sick.

October 24.—Rebels took out some prisoners to take the oath of allegiance.

October 25.—It rains very hard and is very cold. I can not look about without seeing prisoners dying of hunger and cold.

October 26.—New prisoners came in. One of them got shot for stepping on the dead-line.

October 27.—From to-day we go three days without rations, because the prisoners have a tunnel dug, and the rebels cannot find it, or get any one to tell where it is.

October 28.—Very cold and windy. Suffer very much from cold and hunger.

October 29.—Not much stir in camp—the prisoners nearly all lying down.

October 30.—At noon got a half pint of meal and six spoonfulls of beans.

October 31.—Rebels took us across creek to count us again.



- November 1.—Went out after wood.
- November 2.—Rained very hard. Did not get any rations.
- November 3.—Barnett struck a prisoner over the head with a club for crowding up to the gate, and killed him.
- November 4.—Traded with a guard—buttons for tobacco.
- November 5.—Rebels tied a prisoner up to a post, and gave him twenty lashes.
- November 6.—A very heavy frost last night.
- November 7.—Got half pint of meal. No wood nor salt.
- November 8.—Traded buttons for tobacco with a prisoner.
- November 9.—Got molasses and meal. Traded molasses for salt, and dug roots out of swamp to cook with.
- November 10.—Dug a hole in the ground, and put brush over it, to keep myself from freezing to death.
- November 11.—Pitched our "tent," and drew wood.
- November 12.—Built a chimney with mud for our "tent."
- November 13.—Guard shot at a prisoner on the dead line, wounding him and killing another man.
- November 14.—It rained very hard to-day, and washed our tent down.
- November 15.—Very cold. Fixed our tent up.
- November 16.—Rebels took us across the creek to count us. We got no rations.
- November 17.—Drew half pint of meal, and wood for one day.
- November 18.—George Ralph went to the hospital. It is now in the stockade.
- November 19.—Drew rice and meal. Traded rice for salt.
- November 20.—Rebels sent some of the prisoners, who had taken the oath, back into the stockade.
- November 21.—Went up to hospital to see Ralph.
- November 22.—Wind blowing very hard. Had no wood. Barnett threatens to shoot prisoners who ask for wood again.
- November 23.—Very hard rain. No wood yet.
- November 24.—Banked up our tent, and drew wood for two days.
- November 25.—Traded buttons for salt. Drew half pint of meal.
- November 26.—Rebels took men out on oath.
- November 27.—Traded buttons for tobacco, and drew wood.
- November 28.—Molasses, salt and meal.
- November 29.—A prisoner shot for stepping on dead line.



November 30.—Rebels took out men on oath. Did not get rations to-day.

December 1.—Rained very hard. Drew half pint of meal.

December 2.—Very cold. No wood.

December 3.—Drew meal, molasses and wood.

December 4.—Went without rations. Prisoners are starving to death faster than usual.

December 5.—One thousand paroled and taken out of the stockade.

December 6.—Rebels took us across the creek to count us. Got no rations.

December 7.—Drew rice, meal and wood.

December 8.—Went up to hospital to see G. Ralph. He was just dying. Stayed with him until he was dead. In the afternoon a thousand more prisoners, and I am one. We are out of the stockade and in the fields.

December 9.—Drew rations of meal, and started for Charleston. Had to eat meal raw.

December 10.—Got on transports in Charleston harbor. When there, we appeared like children. Started for Annapolis.

My weight before being taken prisoner was one hundred and forty-two pounds. When I arrived at Annapolis my weight was fifty-five pounds. I have not recovered my health yet, and it is not probable that I ever shall. The above is my diary—a copy of just what was noted down while passing through rebel imprisonment.

SAMUEL HENDERSON.

A great many of our boys thought they wanted to ascertain the strength of our army, and so gave them a false report. While they were doing this, a company of cavalry came along (I should judge about sixty in all, said to belong to Hampton's legion.) These halted and "went through" all our knapsacks, being careful to take every blanket, warm clothes, knives, caps and what little clothing we had. We protested against this, but the officer over us (he was a Captain) said that as we were going to prison, we could not need anything, and that the cavalrymen were a provost-guard and he had no right to say anything to them.

"That was the last of my sleeping under a blanket for six months and twenty days, or under any other garment, but I was not the only one."

"A negro, from Gen. Wm. T. Sherman's brigade, was captured with us,



## EXTRACTS

### FROM PERSONAL ACCOUNTS BY PRISONERS OF WAR.

#### PERSONAL NARRATIVES.

The following narrative by Sergt. T. W. Remsen, (48th N. Y. V.), presents a graphic picture of prison life at Libby and at Belle Isle, and Salisbury, during the closing months of the rebellion.

"I have come to the conclusion to write my prison life out in my own way and style. To give the full particulars of every little incident (and yet a great many are worthy of notice,) would take a deal of time; therefore, I will only include those which are most particularly worthy, and ought to be memorialized for posterity. And I will venture, that thousands of our prisoners who withstood the hardships of those limbos on earth, will echo the same tale.

"After I was made prisoner, with about 250 others of the Tenth corps, the rebels took us to the head-quarters of Gen. Fields, who commanded a division in Longstreet's corps. Here they formed a solid square of us, and posted a heavy guard around us for the night. Next morning, about ten o'clock, they marched us out in line, making us leave our knapsacks and what few keepsakes we had with us. They counted us at the same time, and an officer with the rank of First Lieutenant, took down our names, regiment, division and corps. A great many of our boys thought they wanted to ascertain the strength of our army, and so gave them a false report. While they were doing this, a company of cavalry came along (I should judge about sixty in all, said to belong to Hampton's legion.) These halted, and "went through" all our knapsacks; being careful to take every blanket, with combs, knives, caps, and what little clothing we had. We protested against this, but the officer over us, who was a Captain, said that as we were going to prison, we would not need anything, and that the cavalrymen were a provost-guard and he had no right to say anything to them.

"That was the last of my sleeping under a blanket for six months and twenty days, or under any other garment, but I was not the only one.

"A negro, from Gen. Birney's brigade, was captured with us.



At 11 o'clock, A. M., he was taken out by a file of men into a corn-field near by, and shot. They took him into the cornfield, that we might not see the deed, but we heard the reports of their rifles and never saw the negro afterwards. One of my comrades, who, after this, was in prison with me, said that a rebel told him the negro was shot—not by any order from the officers, but because they could do as they pleased with him. At 12 M. we started for Richmond, and the heat became so intense, that a great many of our boys dropped along the road. I cannot say what became of them afterward, for I never had an opportunity to know. The guards would not allow us to have a swallow of water until we got to Richmond—a distance of seven miles. On arriving in town, they marched us through several of the principal streets, to exhibit us, I suppose, and we were called a great many hard names before we got to Libby, both by women and men. When we reached Libby, Dick Turner came out, and said to the officer who had charge of us—"You've got some more fresh fish for me!" Turner then took charge of us, and marched us into the lower room of Libby, in single file, and made us all stand up around the room. Then a rebel officer of the rank of First Lieutenant, marched in with two platoons of guards. Turner then ordered every one of us to strip—to take off our clothes, except shirts, and said that if any of us had any money about us, we must give it up, with the exception of Confederate money, and that when we should be paroled or exchanged, the money would be refunded; but that all who did not step up and give their money in, would have all confiscated when found. Very few handed their money in. All who had funds and suspected how they would be served, had secreted their money inside their buttons; but I saw the guards take four hundred and fifty dollars from one man, and a great deal from others. They even opened our mouths, and it never made any difference to those who handed in their money, from those who were found with it on their persons. I never saw one, or heard tell of one who ever got his money back.

"The next day at 11 o'clock A. M. we got our first meal in prison, making 48 hours from the time we were captured, that we did not get a mouthful. That day, the 18th of August, 1864, they captured some more of Gen. Birney's negroes, and brought one up to our room, and made him order us around; this suited us, and Turner after made the remark, that as we fought with "niggers," we were not too good to have one over us. A great many high



officials came to visit us daily in Libby, and I often heard them make the expression, intended for us to hear, that we were the lowest set of vagabonds on earth, as much as to say anything was good enough for us.

"Five days in Libby—two days without water, and they removed us to Belle Isle. For three days there we slept on the bare ground, nothing over or under us. Lieutenant Bossue commanded the prisoners on the island, with a sergeant, whose name I have forgotten, but who appeared to have more authority than the Lieutenant, as I have seen him knock men down in front of that officer, who said not the first word. Three weeks on Belle Isle, and our number of prisoners increased from one to six thousand. The wells in this "bull-pen" were all stagnated, and we requested the commanding officer to let us have shovels, that we might clean them out, but they were not granted, lest the boys might secrete some of the tools and dig out. Faithfully we worked day and night at those wells, with what few old cups and plates we had, to get good water, but we never succeeded during the three months I was there. So many prisoners at a time were allowed to go to the river for water and to the sink, for they were both together, and you wanted to shut both eyes to drink and dip at the same time.

"Our rations on Belle Isle consisted, very regularly, of a half pint of dirty bean soup, three mouthfuls of bacon or fresh beef, and a pound of corn bread, sometimes wheat, the latter generally sour. This we got usually all at once, about 3 o'clock p.m. Seven hundred men never got shelter while on the island, a period of from four to six weeks. One half of our tents did not turn the rain—the other half were very good. We always lay so close at night that it was almost impossible to turn over without getting up. The ground became so full of body vermin that, on a clear, sunshiny day you could pick them off the ground like small ants. We remained in this condition until the 4th of October, when, on account of our forces having captured Forts Harrison and Gilmore, the rebels thought that Yankees were getting a little too close to Richmond, and they commenced transferring us to Salisbury. I was in the first "batch" that went, consisting of 1,000. They put us in freight cars, and every car was from three to six inches deep with manure. One hundred were crowded on a car. Those who could not get inside were compelled to ride on top, and were stowed so close that it was impossible to lie down in any shape.



The cars moved very slowly, and we suffered in this way eighteen hours before we arrived at Danville, not being allowed to get off for anything. At Danville we were transferred to other cars, no better than the first, and were twelve hours in going from Danville to Greensboro, a distance of sixty miles, getting nothing to eat or drink. In fact, one pound of corn bread was all that some of us had received before starting, and some got nothing at all. At Greensboro we were removed from the cars, and camped for the night on a sort of green. We were not allowed a chip of wood to burn, and the ground was so wet that many of the boys were obliged to take off their shirts and wring them in the morning. At this place we became so hungry that some citizens took pity on us and told the post quartermaster to give us four crackers apiece, at their own expense. The names of these citizens I could not learn. Our guards then put us on wood cars, which were somewhat better to ride upon, and after another twenty-four hours' journey we arrived at Salisbury. The rain was pouring in torrents as we were marched into that dreadful slaughter pen.

"Six weeks, and long ones they were, we remained in this place before we got a shelter. During this period all the prisoners at Belle Isle were brought here, with others captured, making over 10,000 in all. Now came the "tug of war." We had no place to rest on but the bare ground, and winter had fairly set in. We were thinly clad, and about every third day, on the average, we received rice soup, and that oftentimes cold, it took so long to deal it out, and but half of our boys had tin or wooden cups, constructed by themselves, and so one half were obliged to wait until the other half were done. We received one A tent and one Sibley tent for every one hundred men, after being there six weeks, and half of us had to sleep under the canopy of the stars alone. As we saw no prospect of more tents, we went to burrowing in the ground, with no utensil to dig with but a piece of iron or stick found in the pen. But these underground beds only added another invention for death. The boys in them took severe colds, and died sooner than their comrades above ground.

"About the middle of December the chronic diarrhea was raging in full. Some had it so severely that they were unable to get to the sinks, and the consequence was that the whole camp ground became a sink. Then would I have given my right arm for a place as good as my father's hog-pen. To step amiss of the corruption



or filth in the night was impossible. According to my diary, 57 was the highest number of deaths in one day, and this was after a severe rain storm. I used to go down to the dead house every morning, when able, and took down in my book the number of corpses. When too sick to go myself, I always got reliable news from some of my comrades.

"On the 20th of December 900 of us were removed to Columbia, S. C., our room being filled with fresh victims. It was the intention to take us to Andersonville, but something was the matter with the Augusta railroad, and so we were detained at Columbia about four weeks, until it began to get dangerous about that place on account of General Sherman's movements. We were then conveyed on the cars to Brackville, S. C., and thence marched to Monk's Corner, on the Northeastern railroad, a distance of sixty miles. From this point we were carried on cars to Cheraw, S. C., and thence marched to Fayetteville, N. C. I may state that we stopped at Cheraw three days, and on the last day heard the booming of cannon, for Sherman was in our rear. This put a new spirit in us, and we devoured raw corn meal much better. As we crossed the Pe Dee river, after this, some of our boys escaped and crossed back again. Two of them were caught and shot. When we reached Fayetteville we were separated, half being taken on the cars to a place called Egypt, and two hundred, myself among them, being started for Raleigh, N. C.

"When seven miles out that night, our guards camped us in a thick pine forest. We had marched hard all day, and the guard (about 12 o'clock, midnight, I should judge) got asleep. Then I resolved to make my escape, and arousing two of my confidential fellow sufferers, I made known my object, and they agreed to run the risk and share my fate. We crawled on our hands and knees for five hundred yards before we dared to rise. We then marched the reverse of the way we had been going, and as fast as our strength would let us; but we had not progressed more than two hours before our strength failed us, and we lay down in a swamp all the next day.

"Three nights we traveled in this way, lying in the swamps in the day time. We had nothing to eat until the fourth night, when we heard cannonading within half a mile of us. About ten o'clock that night we succeeded in getting through the rebel lines, and so cautious were we that we got through the picket line of the Seventeenth U. S. army corps, and aroused up three men who were



sleeping away from their command, informing them who we were. They were surprised to think that we had got through the picket line, but no more so than we were.

"In the morning a cavalryman took us to General Howard's headquarters, and Colonel Wilson, the provost-marshall, told us to travel with headquarters until he could send us north; and we did so, having good times. When the army arrived at Goldsboro, we were sent to Morehead City, and thence to Annapolis, where, for the first time in seven months, we got washed up and in a suit of blue once more.

"I will say, in conclusion, that I was discharged by order of the Secretary of War discharging all prisoners of war. I was a veteran soldier, was promoted for meritorious deeds at Coal Harbor, and had I been with my regiment on escaping from prison, would have been commissioned. But I was not allowed to go to Raleigh, where the regiment then was. When taken prisoner, I lost my first discharge, which had inscribed on it two-thirds of the battles in which I had participated, approved by General Gilmore and the commanders of my regiment and company; and I would ask if I could get or procure a duplicate of the same, for I thought more of that than four months' pay. George Sullivan and Romanus Lake were the two who escaped with me."

The following is the narrative of Byron P. Humphrey:

"There are thousands who can tell or write their history of prison life better than I; but I will give you a few lines. I was captured on the Wilson raid and taken to Petersburg, where, with my comrades, I was confined in a tobacco warehouse—fourth story. Grant was shelling the city every day, and tore every building around our prison, and killed citizens and soldiers in the streets, but not a shell ever struck our prison. We were then taken to Richmond, walking two miles before we could take the cars, as Grant had range of the depot. The citizens of Richmond hooted at us and insulted us, crying 'Shoot the — raiders! never keep them as prisoners!' Our rations in Libby were better than in any prison afterwards, except Savannah, Ga. From Richmond we went to Georgia, by way of Danville, Va., Greensboro and Charlotte, N. C., and Columbia, S. C. We were one week going, and never got out of the cars but once (at Danville) until we reached Andersonville—the 21st day of July. Many of our boys were so stiff they could not walk; and one man had his leg



broken by letting it hang out of the cars, and striking a cattle guard.

"Capt. Wirz counted us off and marched us to the stockade. He knocked several down for not keeping up, and struck the boy who had his leg broken with the hilt of his pistol, stretching him senseless. I had a blanket, and was well off for clothes. I waited twelve hours for a man to die, so I could get his place to pitch my blanket upon for a tent. There were between 30,000 and 35,000 men then in the prison yard. The second day after my arrival we hung six of our own men. They called them 'raiders.' They were big and strong, and would knock the sick ones down and rob them of everything. At night you could hear men yelling murder, and crying for pity. No one dared to help them. So the boys formed themselves into a police force, tried twenty or thirty of the raiders, and hung six. One broke his rope and ran the length of the stockade, but was caught again and hanged with the rest. After that we had pretty good order, and a police force on duty day and night. When on duty they drew double rations.

"Men lay around, naked and insane, too weak to walk. They would creep down into the run and die there. I have seen one hundred and thirty bodies carried out in a day. It was a business for some to watch when men died, to get their clothes and the body to carry out, so as to bring back some wood.

"When they began to remove the prisoners, some were sent to Savannah and some to Charleston. I was taken to Savannah, and remained at that place until Sherman got pretty near, when we were run down the Atlantic and Gulf railroad to Blackshire station, the coldest night we had in the winter, and on flat cars. Several died. They gave us only a pint of raw shelled corn in thirty-six hours. We then went to Thomasville; then marched across the country to Albany, Ga.; then back to Andersonville. Wirz stamped, and swore he would shoot us for coming back again. On the march they gave us only two hard crackers and a quarter pound of bacon a day—sometimes no meat at all. The guard abused us, making us wade through water and mud when we might have kept dry. When a man dropped, they would stick him with their bayonets and kick him, until convinced that he could walk no further, and then cram him into a wagon. When we left Savannah we were taken first to Millen. The prison there was larger than the Andersonville pen, and more pleasant, with



trees and shrubbery and a nice stream of water. There were not more than five thousand of us there, and we had plenty of wood. In other respects our treatment was the same as at Andersonville, only a doctor never came in, except to examine the worst cases for exchange. The boys used to bribe this doctor by giving him money to put their names down as bad cases; so most all who went from Millen bought their way out. We left that place at twelve o'clock at night, being taken rather by surprise, and in a great hurry—Kilpatrick being within ten hours march of us. We were taken to Savannah; thence down to Thomasville; thence across the country to Albany, sixty miles, and then to Andersonville, where we remained all winter, living in the best way we could. Our rations were a pint of meal, corn and cob, a half pint of peas, and an ounce or two of bacon or salt beef, with sometimes a spoonful of molasses. A month before we left Andersonville the rebels commenced putting up sheds; and on the coldest days they would come in to recruit for their army. They took out two or three hundred men as recruits. I can not blame the poor fellows for going; they would have died, perhaps, and went to save their lives, that is all. We were paroled, and started for Florida, but when we got to Thomasville we were turned and marched back again to Andersonville. Some one countermanded the order, and we had marched one hundred and thirty miles for nothing. We stayed at Andersonville three weeks longer, and then we were run up to Macon, Ga., but never got off the cars. Then we were brought to Andersonville once more; then down to Thomasville again; thence to Florida, to Baldwin, where they turned us loose, to make our way to our own lines at Jacksonville, twenty-two miles distant. Many of the poor boys could not walk, but started to creep along. Our ambulances went out and brought these in. No tongue can tell the sufferings or relate all the incidents of Andersonville. You must have been there to realize the thing at all."

John Avery, One hundred and forty-sixth regiment, N. Y. V., was confined at Castle Thunder, Andersonville, Millen, Blackshire, and Thomasville. "The camp at Blackshire was composed of pine boughs, nearly dry. The evening before we were moved from this place, we received orders to prepare for the march. During the night, some forty or fifty of the prisoners dug holes under their camping places, secreted themselves in these, and pulled the boughs over, or were covered in that manner by their



comrades, in the hope of making an escape. At morning the rebel officers discovered the plan, and at once set fire to the brush, burning the whole camp. Very few of the buried prisoners escaped without being badly burned, and some must have died of their injuries. At Andersonville, I saw a soldier cross the dead line purposely to be shot, because he preferred to die rather than endure the miseries of prison life. He was shot dead. Another soldier, known to be insane, went over the line and was killed. During the summer, the number shot (killed and wounded) averaged four a day. We were often deprived of rations for forty-eight hours, as a punishment. I have been five days on a march, without receiving a morsel to eat. On the 4th of July, all prisoners were refused rations."

Major Henry Minor of the First Ira Harris Guards (5th N. Y. Cavalry), was captured while on a raid under General Wilson, in June, 1864. After the usual search and robbery, comprising a forced exchange of good clothing for rags, he was taken with his comrades to Weldon, N. C., thence to Raleigh, Salisbury and Charlotte, in the same State, and to Columbia, S. C. (where they were abused by rebel officers and "ladies,") and finally to Andersonville, Ga. In September, between fifteen and eighteen thousand of the Andersonville prisoners were transferred to Florence, S. C., and in that stockade Mr. Minor experienced as he tells us, "all the horrors of prison life." "We were stripped," he says, "of most of our clothing; the cold winter came on, and we almost perished with hunger and cold. The commander of this prison was a very humane man, but he was not there much of the time, so the command devolved on Lieutenant Barrett, who was more cruel and hard-hearted than any one of all the prison commanders." Mr. Minor was released in March, 1865, and "by this time," he says, "I had become so reduced in strength that I could but just arise from the ground. My strength and senses went together, so that *I did not know when I was exchanged*, and when I came to myself again, I was at Annapolis, Md."

John H. Crotty, Eighty-fifth New York Vols., was confined at Andersonville, Charleston and Florence. "When a comrade died, we carried him up to the gate. The rebels corded the bodies in a wagon as you would cord wood, carried them to the ditches and cast them in, throwing a little dirt over. After a rain you could see the arms and legs of our boys sticking out of the ground. When in Florence prison, on one occasion I had nothing to eat for three



days, I went up to the gate and asked Col. Iverson (of the 45th Georgia regiment) who commanded the post, "for God's sake, to give me something to eat, as I was starving to death." He replied, you Yankee son of a —! do you talk about starving to death? Just look at the fresh meat there!" And he pointed to about forty dead prisoners, lying near, waiting to be carried out for burial. This same commandant, came into the stockade about the 1st of December, and said—"there will not be a — ration dealt out until 1,000 men take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy!" We had nothing to eat for three days and a half after that, and then only a pint of corn meal each, ground cob and all. The guards at Andersonville, would throw corn bread into the stockade, outside the dead line, to entice poor starving prisoners to reach over for it, so that they (the guards) might get a shot at them. It was boasted that they thus obtained a thirty days furlough home. Col. Iverson, at Florence, once said to me—"How much do you weigh when you are well?" I told him "190 pounds." He said—"If you will take the oath, I will give you good medical care (I had the scurvy) and a suit of clothes, and you shall have three pounds of bacon, and a peck of corn meal over and above your rations." I told him "corn meal can't buy me."

Charles Victor Cowley, Seventy-sixth N. Y. V., was confined at Libby prison. He says: "After three days' hard marching we were driven into Libby prison, like a lot of cattle rather than human beings. There were so many of us on one floor that we could not all lie down at a time, unless we doubled up like swine. I was in Libby prison ten days, and thank God my stay was so short. One word about our prison keeper, Major Turner. I remember him well. He came into the prison on the morning we were to be paroled, and shouted: 'Fall in here you — of — and get ready for Yankee land. We have fed such vermin of — long enough! I will march you cursed Yanks to City Point by daylight, or have a shooting match!' We started about 4 o'clock P. M. to march thirty-two miles, with nothing to eat, some lame, and others maimed in various ways."

James O. Adams, Seventy-sixth N. Y. V., was confined at Andersonville, Savannah and Millen: "I arrived at Andersonville on the 26th of May, 1864. At that time there were but ten or twelve thousand there, but in July and August following our number was swelled to upward of 35,000, being packed as closely as could be.



Captain Wirz being asked to enlarge the prison, replied that 'the —— Yankees might do it or die, for he would not.' Lieutenant Davis, next in command to Wirz, was accustomed to come into the stockade, brandishing his revolver, knocking the helpless around, and swearing he would like to shoot every —— Yank.' In August and September the mortality was greatest among us—the prisoners dying by hundreds daily, while the living were reduced to skeletons, and made insane, idiotic or blind. Exposed to the scorching sun by day, and obliged to endure the chilly and often stormy nights quite naked, and without the least shelter, our sufferings were more than language can express. At Millen I became so reduced with scurvy, that I was taken to the hospital. In hospital we had a little better fare, but no medicines, and the surgeon in charge (Dr. Hamilton) declared that he could get none. He was a kind and generous man, and did all in his power to relieve the suffering."

Benjamin B. Tewksbury, Third N. Y. Cav., was confined at Richmond and Andersonville: "On the 3d of July, 1864, Davis came down, with his body guard, to question the prisoners. He then remarked that the 4th of July was set apart for fasting and prayer, and consequently the prisoners would have nothing to eat. This we found true, getting no rations until the 5th, and then about half a pound of corn meal ground with the cob, a spoonful of bean soup, and two ounces of wormy bacon. This continued to be our daily fare until the 17th of October, when we were transferred to the "bull-pen" at Andersonville, Ga. Here I experienced the cruelty of Wirz, being once nearly starved to death under him, getting nothing to eat for five days. I was compelled to pick up old bones and burn them for food, and catching a small mouse, was glad to eat it to keep me from famishing. At Andersonville I saw prisoners shot by the guards, and by Wirz, and saw hounds sent after escaped prisoners. A usual day's ration was a pint of meal or rice. In October I was taken to Charleston race course, and kept there till we all like to have starved on four spoonfuls, two of flour, one of salt, and four of sorghum. From this place I was taken to Florence stockade. As a general description of our treatment, I may say that we were whipped, placed in stocks, starved, shot, and outraged every way. I have seen men fall back from the stocks to the ground from weakness. Out of seventeen of my own company, fellow prisoners, only one lived to come back. At the time of my capture I weighed 190 pounds, and when



weighed at Annapolis, after being paroled, I weighed just 92 pounds, clothes and all. In prison we were destitute of everything. I had no cover but an old pair of trowsers for five months. The way we got most of our fuel was by volunteering to help out with the dead, and being then permitted to bring in a stick of wood. The bodies were piled in a wagon, thirty or more, all stark naked, and thrown into a long trench, fifty to a hundred in a pile. The mode of burial was the same at Andersonville and Florence. One day I ventured to ask the keeper if he would give me a small piece of sweet potato, and he at once cursed and kicked me. I could not speak loud for three weeks, and nearly died. I thought it a hard world to live in; and now I am left good for nothing all my life. Hundreds can say the same. I lost \$148 in greenbacks, all but a \$5 Oswego bill; and the rebels took all my clothing, leaving me to suffer as above. But I was not alone—only one of hundreds."

Dexter J. Malthy, Ninety-fourth N. Y. V., was three days in Libby, seven weeks at Belle Isle, and five months at Salisbury, N. C.: "On our way from prison to Yankee land, or "God's country," as the boys called it, we almost imagined we had been delivered from Hades. The fiends who guarded us; the more hateful officers who gave the cruel, brutal orders; the close, sickening imprisonment; the poisoned, miasmatic air; the horrible stench; exposure to cold, clad in rags, and covered with vermin, tormenting us awake and asleep; harrassed by pinching starvation; surrounded by wrecked and blighted humanity; with disease more loathsome than suppurating cancers; death, in grim and horrible form, ever staring us in the face; and, to make all worse, expectations of a long captivity; no friendly, cheering news; no welcome sound of mirth; nothing to break the unendurable monotony; nothing ever heard from friends far away; only the still, small voice of a kind and merciful God, bidding us look to Him in those dark hours—for He, and He alone, could comfort us in that drear, *living death*.

\* \* \* The worst I forbear, for it is too awful. It would shock the tender ears of those unacquainted with prison life. It dims the pages of history. \* \* \* My health was nearly ruined when I reached our lines, and I have been prostrated all summer."

Lieutenant Charles P. Cramer, Twenty-first N. Y. Cav., was confined at Columbia, S. C., and at Asylum prison, two miles from Columbia; also at Lynchburg and Danville, Va., Charlotte, Salisbury, Greenboro and Goldsboro, N. C. Since his release he has



published a sheet of graphic pencilings, illustrating the prisons and prison life. Lieutenant Cramer marched from Snicker's Gap to Staunton, Va., a distance of 200 miles, barefoot half of the way. He gives the following account of the murder of a New York officer in prison by the rebel guard: "I will make a statement in regard to the shooting of Lieutenant Turbayne. On the morning of the 1st of December, 1864, at Camp Sorghum, about 10 o'clock, the camp was startled by the report of a musket-shot. The news soon spread through camp that Lieutenant Turbayne, Sixty-sixth N. Y. V., had been shot—murdered by the guard, a Mr. Williams, of Nebury Court House, S. C. Turbayne was walking along a path that ran by the corner of a hut, near the dead line, *but inside of it*. Along this path the prisoners had walked hundreds of times without fear, for it was on our own ground. As Turbayne came along, this guard brought his piece to his shoulder, halted him, and ordered him back. He turned to go, and had walked a step or two when the villain shot him through the back, the ball passing through his lungs. He staggered a few steps, fell, and died within a few minutes. *Not only did Major Griswold refuse to investigate the matter, but, after the murderer had been released by the officer of the day, he sent him back on duty that afternoon, on the front line, and also into camp the next morning, surrounded by a body guard, for fear the officers would do violence to him*—an insult of the blackest dye. Major Griswold was the commanding officer of the prison."

George H. Casler, One Hundred and Twenty-second N. Y. V., was confined at Andersonville and Florence. He was marched from the battle-field of the Wilderness to Orange Court House, about twenty-six miles. He says: "The day being very warm I was sun-struck on the road, and was harshly abused by the guard. The officer in charge ordered the man to stab me with his bayonet, which he would not do, but kicked and pounded me with his gun, until, finding all efforts to start me fruitless, he watched me until I became conscious, and then made me resume my journey as best I could. \* \* \* Our rations at Andersonville consisted of one pint of meal, with a little meat, sometimes bread made of oat meal. At Florence we received the pint of meal, with once in a while a little sorghum. The meat rations were entirely stopped by order of General Winder. We had no medical attendance, except such as our own men furnished, by steeping roots, &c. I lived, while in prison, with no shelter but such as one blanket for four men



could give. During the winter a great many prisoners had their feet frozen, owing to the scarcity of wood and the destitution of shoes. Colonel Iverson, commandant of the prison at Florence, said that we were treated better than we deserved, and that he wished we would all die. He made his threats of starving us, so that we would be obliged to take the oath. \* \* \* My health grew very poor, from lack of food. I got so weak that I could not get up without help. \* \* \* The treatment of our dead was inhuman in the extreme. Bodies were left exposed to the sun for twenty-four hours, and then loaded, one on top of another, as many as a wagon would hold; all this done by negroes. \* \* \* At Andersonville men were shot while in their tents asleep. Many were killed while getting water. Some would chance to reach their cup a little too high up the stream, when the guard would fire into the crowd. They (the rebels) told us they got a furlough for shooting Yankees. Men were shot at Florence for speaking to the guard. If complaint were made, "Tis good enough for you! I wish every —— one of you was dead!" would be the reply. Lieutenant Barrett, a red-headed villain, had charge of the inside of that prison. He would kick and pound sick men for no cause; many times using his revolver because they could not move fast enough. A dungeon was made in one corner of the stockade at Florence, for the purpose of keeping men who had been guilty of the crime of attempting to escape. Many came out of this den with their feet frozen. Bread and water constituted the fare. Sergeant Bush was another character, who robbed our men of money at Florence. He would tie them up by the thumbs until they told where their money was. This Bush belonged to the Thirty-fifth Georgia regiment."

Watkin M. Williams, late sergeant of company D, Ninety-fourth N. Y. V., was captured on the skirmish line of the Weldon railroad, Va., on the 19th of August, 1864. He was in Libby prison four days, at Belle Isle six weeks, and at Salisbury four months and four days. "When captured," he says, "I was robbed of everything, including blanket and shirt. I drew no rations from Friday until Monday afternoon." Mr. Williams was at Salisbury on the 26th November, 1864, when an attempt was made to break prison. "We were fired upon," he says, "by artillery and musketry. On account of the plan not being clearly understood, it failed, with 90 prisoners killed and wounded. The wounded (with but few exceptions) died of gangrene." In regard



to the treatment of prisoners at Salisbury, Mr. Williams says, "he had no medicines, but liquorice water for coughs, and white oak bark used for all complaints. Between the 8th of October and the 22d of February, over 5,000 died out of 10,000. No correct account was kept of the deaths, but this is the least calculation. Over 300 remained behind when I left the prison; I being one of the least able to go. The 300 were not able to move. Our hospitals were small workshops, with not even straw for bedding. Patients were all on the bare floor. When the dead were carried out, they were stripped, piled into wagons, and buried without coffins. At first the rebels had three coffins in which they carried out the dead, to make us believe that they were all buried in coffins, but our suspicions being aroused, we *marked* the coffins, and saw them return; wherefore, we told the authorities they need no longer make pretensions of decent burial. The water in the prison was unfit to drink. All we had we obtained from wells dug by ourselves, there being no stream within a mile of us. We dipped it with cups, and were obliged to let it settle before it could be used. During six months we were without shelter. At length tents were served—two for one hundred men. They could accommodate about thirty. We were obliged to burrow under ground. Four of my regiment, attempting to escape in the proposed outbreak from Salisbury prison, were killed by the guards. One hundred and thirty-three of my regiment were imprisoned with me."

Major R. J. Myers, One hundred and eleventh N. Y. V., who was taken prisoner, at the surrender of Col. Miles of some 11,000 troops, with his post of Harper's Ferry, Sept. 15, 1862, and kept on parole until December of the same year, was subsequently captured a second time, while making a charge upon the enemy at the battle of the Southside railroad, April 2d, 1864. He says, "The enemy treated us very unlike prisoners of war. One man of my command, lay wounded in their hands, and because he refused to give up all his pocket trinkets, they cut his throat three times with a pocket knife, and left him to die. He was afterwards retaken by the First division Second army corps, and was sent to Hospital, where he survived three days. His name was Albert McCouley, of New York State.

Mr. Wm. J. Yates, company A, Eighth New York Cavalry, was captured on the 10th of October, 1863—was confined in different Richmond prisons, taken thence to Belle Isle, and subsequently



conveyed to Andersonville. He attempted escape five times, and in one attempt made his way nearly to Atlanta, when he was retaken and placed in the chain-gang. In September, having been sent to Savannah, he made a sixth effort for freedom, and remained secreted in the city until the arrival of Gen. Sherman's army. Mr. L. Robider, of Savannah, secreted two escaped prisoners for a long period, and a Mr. Thomas assisted them generously. Mr. Yates says—"Our fare was always hard, coarse and scanty, and our treatment brutal. One exception I may mention. Mr. L. Solomons, a government contractor in the rebel service, was accustomed to visit the stockade at Savannah, and to prisoners who were destitute of shelter, he distributed lumber for building, to protect them from the storm. He gave to various prisoners, to the amount of several thousand feet. This was the only sign of humanity I ever saw in a rebel official. The colored people, however, were always kind, and did everything in their power to assist us, as did some few foreigners in Savannah. I have witnessed a great deal of suffering. Enough, perhaps, has been related, but I would say, the half has never been told, nor can it be. I would accuse no man of exaggeration, let his story be what it may."

Mr. William J. Aumock, Co. K, Seventy-sixth N. Y. Vols., was captured at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5th, 1864. He says: "We were taken to Orange Court-House, and left lying on the ground all night, without food. In the morning they stripped us of tents, blankets, knives, etc., and then marched us to Gordonsville, where we were kept three days, under the hot sun, without shelter, and with nothing to eat beyond a little that some had in their haversacks when captured. Then stowing us in the cattle cars, eighty to a car, they took us to Lynchburg, and confined us there a week, with but little to eat. Thence we were taken to Danville, and kept another week there. Our boys were shot at by guards several times for approaching a window. One prisoner was knocked down with the butt of a gun. Some of us fell sick, as the building in which we were shut up had been infected by small pox all winter. From this place we were conveyed to Andersonville. There I found our boys dying at the rate of eighty to one hundred per diem. I had been in the stockade only about ten minutes, when I came within a hair's breadth of losing my life. I had gone to the brook, dipped up a cup of water, and was about to drink, when one of our boys sung out that the guard was going to shoot me. I just got back in time to



save my life. I afterwards saw a good many shot in the same place. One of my comrades was shot through the face; another through the hand. What I suffered in that Andersonville prison is more than pen can write. I crawled around there four or five weeks—could not walk a step. On the second of November I was transferred from Andersonville to Millen, and there stayed three weeks, till paroled, with ten thousand of the worst cases, to be sent to the Federal lines. I presume one-third of our number died on the march. On the 20th of November I was started for Annapolis hospital. I have not yet regained my health, and I do not think I ever shall."

E. D. Francois, Ninetieth N. Y. V., was taken prisoner at Bayou Tours, La., on the 19th of January, 1864. He relates his experience in Louisiana and Texas prisons:

"We marched the first day from  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , a. m., till 12 o'clock at night, through the swamps, crossing Bayou Chessarris. The next day we marched from 7 a. m., until 2 p. m., when we reached a small creek, where the rebels had a boat concealed. We all got into this small craft, but when a half mile down we could get no further, on account of low water. So we had to land and carry the boat about three miles, to Grand Lake. There we rested about four hours, and took the boat again. A little way out we met a negro in a row boat, and the rebels stopped him and took him for a pilot. This negro took us over Grand Lake to Lake Pelourde, and through Bayou Magazin to a big lake near Brashear City. We staid one night at a civilian's house, and started next morning through Grand Lake, our voyage taking two days and a half more, when we got into some other bayous and small lakes, and finally reached Vermillion Bayou, where we landed pretty near night-fall. We stopped at the house of a doctor, who treated us well. The sergeant who had captured us sent a dispatch from this place to Colonel Vincent of the Second Louisiana cavalry, at Vermillionville, and he sent down some horses for us. We were taken next day to Col. Vincent, who asked us questions, but got no information. The sergeant was then ordered to take charge of us, and we were taken to Gov. Mouton's plantation, where we remained for three days, and were then started for Alexandria. The first day we made St. Martinsville, and camped until morning; next day reached Opelousas, and on the third day went through Big Cane to Bayou Beeuff. Marching ten miles from this



place, we stopped in front of a house, and were presented to Brig. Gen. Shepard, of the C. S. A., just home on furlough from the Potomac. After a little talk of no account, we went on the tramp again until night, and on the fifth day of march arrived at Cheneyville, where we bivouacked. Next day we stopped at Governor Moore's plantation to breakfast, and reached Alexandria about one o'clock, p. m. We were taken to the court-house. A sergeant of the Eighteenth Louisiana regiment here called me a 'Yankee son of a ——,' and I called him a 'rebel son of a ——,' for which he got me bucked and gagged for two hours, which I didn't mind. Another time Lieut. Buckbee, of the C. S. A., came to converse about the war, and I told him what I thought about it. He ordered me to shut up. My reply was, if he did not want to hear me, he had no business to ask me any questions. He told me if I did not shut up he would buck and gag me. I told him he might buck and gag and be ——. Then he ordered me to be bucked and gagged for twenty-four hours, but that did not stop me from expressing my opinion. I stayed in Alexandria until the capture of Fort De Russey, on the Red river, when the rebels placed us on board a steamboat, and we went to Natchitoches, where we remained two days. We were then put on the steamboat *Countess* and carried to Shreveport, La., to a prison camp. After being there three days I attempted to escape with ten comrades. Traveling by night and resting by day, we made about eighty miles down the river, when one day a troop of cavalry passed us, and shortly afterwards three cavalry men with hounds. The hounds smelt us out, and began to bark, so we had to come out of our hiding place, and were taken back to Shreveport.

"But we did not remain long in Louisiana. Next day orders came from Col. Harrison, commanding prison post, to get us ready for the road, and we soon found ourselves on the way to Tyler, Texas. On this march, the third day out, one of the prisoners got under a bridge trying to escape, but one of the rebels discovered him, and, as he came out, struck him with the butt of his musket on the top of the head, almost killing him. On the fourth day out a young man named Archie, belonging to the gun-boat *Clifton*, was so tired he could not walk, so lay down. One of the rebel lieutenants came up and asked him what was the matter, and Archie told him. The officer said, 'I'll make you walk!' Then he took a rope from his saddle and tied it around the young



man's body, and dragged him until he fell exhausted. They then put him in the wagon. When we came to Tyler we were put in a stockade about four acres square, where we met a good many officers belonging to different regiments and gunboats. In this prison I remained until about the middle of July, 1864, when I was paroled for exchange. During four months I wore nothing but a pair of pants and an old straw hat.

OF THE BUREAU OF MILITARY RECORD.

New York City, February 1st, 1865.

Colonel—I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report of the Naval Division of the Bureau of Military Record, from its establishment to this date, a period of about eight months:

Chapter 398 of the Laws of 1863 provided by the Legislature, the Governor April 1st, gave to the Legislature of fifteen hundred dollars "to provide a record of all persons taken by enemies from this State in the naval service, now in possession of the war." This very properly came under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Military Record, and in pursuance of the same, General had the honor to receive from you the following resolution of incorporation of the Naval Division:

It requires little or no argument to show justly why this project was the action of the State, and not of the War Department. The deeds of our gallant navy have not been properly appreciated, particularly during the late war of suppression of the rebellion, and in the time of peace, and especially in our noble defenders, the navy is frequently but again so.

This involuntary partiality in favor of the army, and military events and heroes, and neglect of the navy, arises principally from the greater knowledge possessed by the former, for it is but natural for us to feel the deepest interest in that of which we are the most ignorant; and the truth, greater publicity and accessibility of our armies, the ready and rapid communication with them, and the large number of relatives and correspondents within their lines, have all tended to place the army much more prominently before the eyes of the public than its sister branch of the service.



In saying this I would not be understood as according to dispraise the deeds of our brave marines, or to take one word from the well-merited praise bestowed upon them. It is all due, and more, and a grateful privilege to pay tribute even such as those who in a spirit of patriotic enthusiasm have given their lives in the service of their country.

## REPORT

### OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NAVAL DIVISION OF THE BUREAU OF MILITARY RECORD.

NEW YORK CITY, *February 1st, 1866*

Colonel—I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report of the Naval Division of the Bureau of Military Record, from its establishment to this date,—a period of about eight months :

Chapter 598 of the Laws of 1865, approved by His Excellency the Governor April 28th, granted an appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars "to preserve a record of the part taken by seamen from this State in the naval service since the beginning of the war." This very properly came under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Military Record, and on the 22d of May, 1865, I had the honor to receive from you the appointment of "Superintendent of the Naval Division."

It requires little or no argument to show how eminently proper was this action of the State, and how great was the need of it. The deeds of our gallant navy have never been properly appreciated, particularly during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and in the meed of praise now awarded to our noble defenders, the navy is frequently lost sight of.

This involuntary partiality in favor of the army, and military events and heroes, and neglect of the navy, arises principally from the greater knowledge possessed regarding the former, for it is but natural for us to feel the deepest interest in that of which we are the most cognizant; and the much greater proximity and accessibility of our armies, the ready and rapid communication with them, and the large number of artists and correspondents within their lines, have all tended to place the army much more prominently before the eye of the public than its sister branch of the service.



In saying this I would not be understood as wishing to disparage the deeds of our brave armies, or to take one word from the well-merited praises bestowed upon them. It is all due, and more, and a grateful people can not do too much for those who, in a spirit of patriotism, self-abnegation and love of liberty, have preserved them from defeat, and the nation from destruction. But these naval heroes of ours went forth in the same cause, actuated by the same high motives, to meet equal dangers and death by the bullet and disease, within the narrow limits of the deck. They have waited as patiently, fought as bravely, won victories as valiantly, and faced death as nobly. And they have well earned and are fully entitled to the same meed of praise and reward. Not more, but the same—not above, but with the army; and, side by side, the names of FARRAGUT and GRANT, SHERMAN and PORTER, FOOTE and THOMAS, SHERIDAN and DUPONT, WADSWORTH and CRAVEN, should go down to posterity enshrined in history and a people's affection.

For these reasons it is no more than our duty, and an act of justice, to rescue from oblivion, while yet we may, the records of the lives, achievements and experiences of these heroic men, for the truth of history and the instruction of future generations. And it is a subject for congratulation that the Empire State, first to provide a repository for the records of her sons who have battled bravely for the Republic in the army, should also be first to recognize the valorous deeds of the navy, and provide for the collection and preservation of their records as well. It is, perhaps, a matter of regret that this action was not taken sooner, as, day by day, Time slowly draws the gathering darkness over the memories of the past, and the actors themselves, one by one, slip off the stage, or pass to other scenes beyond our reach. Even now, daily, strenuous exertion and untiring labor are requisite to collect for preservation important and priceless materials.

The importance of this Naval Division is appreciated by naval men and the people, and its establishment is regarded as an evidence that the navy is not and shall not be forgotten by the State and people, but that all are remembered who have deserved well of the Republic. In response to a letter to Vice-Admiral Farragut, informing him of this action of the State of his adoption, I received from him the following reply, evincing his deep interest in all that pertains to the interests and honor of his gallant com-



rades in arms, and his high appreciation of the National importance of this office. The Admiral writes as follows:

“NEW YORK CITY, January 16th, 1866.

“ My Dear Sir—I was much gratified at the receipt of your letter manifesting such a deep interest in the navy. This action of the State, in establishing a Naval Division of the Bureau of Military Record, thereby preserving to posterity and the future historian the records of the achievements of our navy in the suppression of the late most wicked rebellion, I regard of very great importance. It is eminently an act of justice alike to the Republic and the State, and to the brave men who have suffered and fought and bled to uphold our glorious Union in all its integrity.

“ The history of our navy, for the past five years, is unparalleled, for the reason of the inventions and improvements in ship-building, ordnance, and in almost every description of warlike implements, offensive and defensive—some so destructive and terrific in their character as well calculated to demoralize any but the stoutest hearts. Yet our brave sailors, faithful to their duty, have always met their foe, in whatever shape he appeared, fought and conquered, besides toiling through the war in its tedious blockade of more than three thousand miles, with a patient energy which I trust will ever recommend them to the high consideration of their country. It is, therefore, as I have said, eminently due, alike to the navy and the army, that the records of our great war, now happily a thing of the past, of our brave defenders and a people's patriotism, be collected and preserved in the vigilant custody of the State as the brightest jewels of her crown. I appreciate with you the great national and historical importance of the action of the State in creating the Naval Division of the Military Bureau, for it must necessarily include, in its record of the naval men from the Empire State, who have fought in every fight and on every vessel, a history of our entire navy and naval operations; and it is proper that it should be so, for while local and state pride is not only pardonable but proper, our naval men ~~in~~ particular are sons of the Republic more than citizens of the State. But I am glad that the noble State of New York, which has furnished a large and unequal proportion of our vessels and crews, has taken the initiative in this great work, which reflects honor upon its legislators as well as its citizen defenders.



"I shall be glad to afford you any assistance in your laudable undertaking, and I trust that my brother officers and men will take the same interest in it that I do.

"Wishing you every success in the objects and purposes of your office, I am, my dear sir,

"Very respectfully and truly yours,

"D. G. FARRAGUT,

"Vice-Admiral.

"To FRANK J. BRAMHALL, Esq., *Superintendent Naval Division, Bureau of Military Record, State of New York.*"

And the gallant Lieutenant Commander Blake, adds his testimony to the high appreciation of this act of justice and honor to brave men, in a letter from which I take the liberty of extracting the following :

"NAVIGATION OFFICE, NAVY YARD,  
PORTSMOUTH, N. H., December 26th, 1865. }

"Sir : As requested in your note of the fifteenth inst., I here-with enclose the blank form filled out, together with a brief sketch of my naval career.

"Though repudiating the doctrine of State Rights, as expounded at the South, I admit that our noble State has great claims upon her sons ; and this one I respond to with pleasure, especially at this time, when it appears as if the part taken by the navy is fast passing from the minds of the people.

"In rehearsing the history of our naval exploits during the four years of 'the great rebellion,' now happily closed, it will be found that the officers and men, representing the Empire State, in the naval service, have been in no respect behind their brethren of the army, in their readiness to relinquish the ties of kindred, and the comforts of home, or in patriotic devotion of life and health, to uphold the Union of the States, and the glory of the flag.

"And now that the great work is done, the nation saved from destruction, and the flag we love, from dishonor, we of the navy must not be expected to sing our own praises or record the history of our services, the sacrifices we have made, the sufferings we have endured, or the heroic deeds in the performance of which we have borne a part. That duty we leave to others, in the full confidence that a patriotic, brave and just people will do us ample justice, and in due time award to the officers and men of our gallant navy their due share of credit and of glory.



"It is, I assure you sir, a source of great satisfaction to us, that our noble State has been so prompt to recognize the efficient services of the navy in the war of the rebellion, by creating a Naval Division of the Bureau of Military Record, and assigning to it the duty of collecting and preserving the materials of its history, yet to be written.

"I shall be most happy to assist you in this great work in any way in my power.

"Thanking you for the complimentary manner in which you are pleased to speak of my services to the country,

"I am, respectfully

"Your obedient servant,

"HOMER C BLAKE,

"*Lieut. Com'r, U. S. N.*"

### THE WORK.

As I have previously stated, I received from you the appointment of Superintendent of this Division on the 22d of May, and immediately entered upon the discharge of my duties. A suitable office was procured, blanks and circulars printed and circulated, the Brooklyn Navy Yard and other places visited, the assistance and co-operation of the press invoked, and all things requisite to the carrying out of the objects and purposes of the office attempted, to the extent of my power, using, however, the utmost economy, in view of the small sum appropriated for the purpose. I found the office well received and highly appreciated in almost every quarter, and co-operation ready and hearty.

The field of labor embraced and covered by this Division is a large one, and the inquiries and information are broad, covering practically and in detail the operations of our entire navy and every naval vessel, in the individual records of the officers, seamen and marines hailing from this State by birth, enlistment, residence, citizenship or appointment. The State of New York has furnished the navy with about 220 vessels, nearly 3,000 officers, and about 30,000 seamen. With your valuable experience as Chief of the Bureau of Military Record, you are well aware of the large amount of blanks, stationery, postage, time and labor, perseverance and research required to communicate with this large number of persons, and the books, clerical force and other conveniences needed to accomplish the objects in view. I trust that the difficulties under which I have labored from want of these



may be obviated at an early day. Our navy and naval men still in service are to a great extent widely separated from us by sea, and are scattered all over the world, and, too, as we have in this branch of the service, unlike our volunteer army during the war, no State organizations, as regiments, batteries and companies, communication with them is slow and difficult.

#### INDIVIDUAL RECORDS.

The blanks mentioned above, issued by this division, are for the personal or individual records of naval officers, seamen and marines, and embrace inquiries regarding the full name and present rank; the vessel or station upon which or where the person is stationed; the original rank and subsequent promotions, with the dates of the same; transfers, with the names of vessels or stations, and the dates of such transfers; naval or military service previous to the late war; names and dates of the actions in which engaged; special services performed; shore duty; wounds or injuries received in the service—where, when, and under what circumstances; condition of health since entering the service; whether in hospital, on leave, waiting orders, or otherwise detained from duty, and the cause and time thereof; if mustered out, the place and date; if deceased, the date, place, and cause of death, and the date and place of burial; if discharged, the date and cause; if resigned, the date and reasons therefor; together with additional inquiries in relation to ancestry, parentage, birth, education, profession or occupation, and other facts in the civil life of the individual. The individual blank, from its brevity, embraces interrogatories for the data for an outline sketch only, and is very similar to the one used by you for military individual records, differing from it only as the navy differs from the army. On the margin of the blank is a card setting forth the facts of the creation, location, objects and purposes of the Bureau, and of the naval division in particular, and soliciting aid and coöperation in the prosecution of inquiries, and in the collection of historical and biographical information; as well as requesting more extended biographical data than permitted by the limits of the blank, and photographs or other likenesses.

#### OTHER INQUIRIES.

Inquiries have also been made, principally by means of correspondence, in regard to naval vessels, particularly those from this State—their description, machinery, armament, officers, crew, fire-



men, marines, services, history, and much other important information. Requests are also made for copies of general orders of flag officers; special orders, instructions, circulars and reports of naval officers; newspapers, books, maps, charts, copies of letters, diaries and log-books, photographs, drawings, engravings, medals, trophies, reliques, accounts of actions, cruises, special services, incidents, etc.—in fact, anything that tends to throw light upon or give information regarding the great and important part taken by our navy in the suppression of the late rebellion, and particularly of the action of the Empire State and her gallant sons on the sea. These inquiries meet with many responses, and our collection of these priceless records and memorials of patriotism is steadily increasing in interest and value.

#### LETTERS AND DIARIES.

There are few sources of history so valuable as the daily note books or journals of the eye witness, and the friendly and private letters of the contemporary. The private and personal views of great historical scenes and events, "all of which they saw, and part of which they were," uninfluenced by official coldness or restraint, or fear of the world's eye, are, as Macaulay gives ample evidences, literally invaluable. A number of these have already been obtained, and have been or are being copied for the Bureau. Well written and generally accurate and impartial, they give an insight into naval life and operations to be obtained from no other stand-point. Most naval officers have kept journals or diaries, and there are few materials for history that I am more desirous of procuring.

#### THE PRESS.

Those officers and seamen of the navy who, having been discharged or mustered out, have retired to their homes and to private life, and the friends of those who have fallen in the good fight, I am mainly able to reach only through the press. I am happy to say that its aid has seldom been invoked in vain, and that the journalists of the State who have steadily labored with pen and press in defense of our nationality and free institutions, appreciate the great value of the inquiries being made by this office and the information which it collects and preserves.

#### WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

Briefly and somewhat to recapitulate, this division has obtained the recognition and co-operation of the Navy Department, of offi-



cers and men of the navy and marine corps, of ship-builders, historians, journalists, and the public generally; its Superintendent has visited Washington, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, and other places, as well as the United States Navy Yards at Brooklyn and Philadelphia, in the performance of his official duties, and generally with good success; he has sent out several thousand blank forms for personal records of officers, seamen and marines, which are being constantly returned, duly filled out; and has received a number of extended and detailed biographical and historical sketches of interest and value, besides log-books, letters, reports and other documents, books, photographs, engravings, reliques, trophies, etc., as well as promises from many quarters of valuable and interesting articles in the future. In short, the success of this Division since its establishment may be considered as flattering and very promising for the future.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

My thanks are particularly due, preëminently to yourself for your uniform and characteristic kindness and courtesy, and generous sympathy and assistance; to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Faxon, chief clerk of the Department, for their co-operation and much valuable information; to Vice Admiral Farragut and lady, for their cordial sympathy with the objects and purposes of the Division; to His Excellency, Governor Fenton; to Senator Morgan and the Hon. William A. Darling, for congressional documents; to Rear Admiral Stringham, Commodores Bailey and Mervine, Captains Walker and Strong, Lieutenant Commanders Blake, Braine and Chandler, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander Gorringe, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Wells, Sailmaker D. C. Brayton, Acting Assistant Paymaster Hudson, and other officers of the United States Navy; and to Messrs. Buttrey, Godard, Hansen, Headley, McCormack, Osbon, Rowland, Simonson, Stearns, Taylor, Van Schaick, Westervelt, and other gentlemen, for their kind assistance and co-operation.

Acknowledgments of the donations to this Division of the Bureau have been already presented to you, and will be included in your report to the Legislature.

#### APPENDICES.

Accompanying this report I have the honor to submit the following appendices thereto, viz:



- I. The Empire State in the Navy.
- II. New York vessels in the Navy.
- III. Sketch of the life and services of Vice Admiral Farragut.
- IV. Sketch of the life and services of Rear Admiral Stringham.
- V. Description and record of the services of the U. S. screw sloop-of-war Brooklyn (2d rate).
- VI. Description and record of the services of the U. S. iron-clad battery Catskill (4th rate.)

Appendices III and IV are a portion of a series of sketches of the lives and services of the officers of the United States Navy from this State, which I propose to present, beginning with those highest in rank. It is with a just and honorable pride that the Empire State claims as her citizens our Vice Admiral, the greatest naval hero of the world, and Admiral Stringham, the commander of our first great naval expedition against the rebels. Appendices IV and V are descriptions and sketches of the careers of two of the most celebrated vessels of our navy—both built in New York by New York men—types of their respective classes, and identified with the naval history of the State.

#### CONCLUSION.

In the foregoing pages I have endeavored to present to you a statement, not only of the operations and success of this Division of the Bureau during the first eight months of its existence, but also of its high appreciation by the people and naval men, of its great national and historical value, and the importance of its permanency. Here, in the halls of this Bureau in the times to come, amid these stained and battle-rent banners, (under which the life-blood, hot with action, has coursed through patriot veins or been poured forth freely in devotion to liberty and the Republic) and others torn from traitor hands and mast heads; amid the portraits of our heroes and our gallant vessels on our walls; the trophies and reliques in profusion on our shelves; the books and manuscripts crowding our archives—among these consecrated and consecrating evidences of the patriotic valor and achievements of our sons, the patriot will renew his own love of the flag and nationality that protects him; the poet gain inspiration and the annalist facts; the statistician pore, and the historian, the statesman and the moralist ponder. Here, too, may posterity be taught the guilt of rebellion for oppression, the horror and the wickedness of war, the priceless



value of liberty and peace—the avoidance of the former and the preservation of the latter.

Trusting that the perpetuity of the Naval Division may be secured, and that proper provision will be made for its requirements in the execution of the great work intrusted to it, I beg to remain, with high esteem,

Very respectfully yours,

FRANK J. BRAMHALL, *Superintendent.*

To LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, *Chief of Bureau, Albany, N. Y.*

#### THE STATE OF NEW YORK IN THE NAVY.\*

It is now my pleasant duty to point with a just and honorable pride, to what the State of New York has done in furnishing to the General Government the officers and men, vessels, arms and munitions with which have been performed the ever-glorious deeds, the extent and value of which I have endeavored to present in the preceding pages. Extensive as has been her merchant-marine, numerous her hardy seamen, in even a greater proportion has been the magnificence of her labors in defense of the Republic. The Empire State in commerce and opulence, she has doubly earned her proud title by her patriotism and the gallant achievements of her sons. Along the three thousand five hundred and forty-nine miles of coast blockaded by our navy, and on the thousand bays, inlets, rivers and other waters of our nation, her stalwart children have bravely toiled and fought with unceasing vigilance. Without invidious comparison, we may say with justice, that none of her sister States can with her compare in the assistance she has rendered in putting down the Great Rebellion. She furnished one-third of the vessels of our great navy, nearly one-quarter of its officers, and three-quarters of its men, and stood constantly with open purse at the right hand of the Government.

Let us look first at the *personnel* of the navy, and see more exactly what part she has taken in officering our vessels and squadrons, and other posts of duty during the great war. The following tabular list gives the number of each rank borne on the Navy Register on the first of January, 1865, just preceding

\* The following are condensed from the Appendices to Mr. Bramhall's Report, which are too lengthy to be given entire in our limited space.



the close of the conflict, and the number from the State of New York, whether by reason of birth, citizenship or appointment, as follows:

REGULAR NAVY.	No. in the Navy.	No. from N. Y.
Vice-Admiral .....	1	1
Rear-Admirals, active list.....	5	0
do    retired list .....	7	3
Commodores, active list .....	19	4
do    retired list .....	30	6
Captains, active list .....	85	6
do    retired list .....	16	3
do    reserved list .....	10	3
Commanders, active list .....	69	22
do    retired list .....	24	7
do    reserved list .....	14	5
Lieutenant Commanders, active list.....	139	40
do    retired list .....	1	0
Lieutenants, active list .....	113	26
do    retired list .....	11	5
do    reserved list .....	10	2
Masters .....	8	4
Ensigns, active list .....	21	7
do    reserved list .....	2	0
Acting Ensigns .....	32	8
Midshipmen .....	32	3
Surgeons, active list, ranking with Captains.....	20	5
do    do    do    Com'r's .....	17	2
do    do    do    Lieut. Com- manders .....	41	5
Surgeons, retired list, ranking with Captains.....	11	3
do    do    do    Com'r's .....	2	0
do    do    do    Lieutenant Commanders .....	2	0
Passed Assistant-Surgeons, active list, ranking with Lieutenants .....	22	8
Passed Assistant-Surgeons, retired list, ranking with Lieutenants .....	4	0
Assistant-Surgeons, active list, ranking with Masters .....	88	26
Assistant-Surgeons, retired list, ranking with Masters .....	3	1
Paymasters, active list, ranking with Captains.....	12	1
do    do    do    Com'r's .....	16	5
do    do    do    Lieuten't Commanders .....	35	13
Paymasters, retired list, ranking with Captains.....	12	1



	No. in the Navy.	No. from N. Y.
Paymasters, retired list, ranking with Lieutenant Commanders	1	1
Assistant-Paymasters, active list, ranking with Masters	33	10
Chaplains, active list, ranking with Com'rs	7	3
do    do    do    Lieutenant		
Commanders	14	4
Chaplains, retired list, ranking with Com'rs	7	2
do    do    do    Lieutenant		
Commanders	3	0
Professors of Mathematics, active list, ranking with Commanders	5	1
Professors of Mathematics, active list, ranking with Lieutenant Commanders	7	1
Professors of Mathematics, retired list, ranking with Commanders	1	0
Professors of Mathematics, retired list, ranking with Lieutenant Commanders	2	1
Chief Engineers, ranking with Captains	3	2
do    do    Commanders	15	4
do    do    Lieut.-Com'anders	41	7
First Ass't Engineers, ranking with Masters	65	16
Second do                do    Ensigns	235	73
Third do                do    Midshipmen	115	22
Midshipmen in the Naval Academy, first class	60	18
do    do    do    second class	99	28
do    do    do    third class	133	38
do    do    no    fourth class	163	41
Boatswains, active list	46	16
do    retired list	3	—
Gunners, active list	65	20
do    retired list	5	1
Carpenters, active list	47	6
do    retired list	3	2
Sailmakers, active list	36	14
do    retired list	4	2
Naval Constructors	10	3
Total	2,007	562

## VOLUNTEER NAVY.

Acting Volunteer Lieut.-Commanders	13	3
do    Lieutenant	1	1
do    Volunteer Lieutenants	112	28
do    Masters	570	110
do    Ensigns	1,279	306
do    Masters' Mates	846	149
do    Assistant Surgeons	245	59



	No. in the Navy.	No. from N. Y.
Acting Assistant Paymasters-----	370	100
do Chief Engineers-----	55	14
do First Assistant Engineers-----	215	66
do Second do do -----	507	166
do Third do do -----	1,025	290
do Boatswains-----	4	--
do Gunners-----	65	21
do Carpenters-----	29	7
Total-----	5,236	1,320

## MARINE CORPS.

Colonel Commandant-----	1	--
General Staff-----	5	1
Colonel-----	1	1
Lieutenant-Colonels-----	2	--
Majors-----	4	1
Captains-----	19	4
First Lieutenants-----	30	9
Second Lieutenants-----	22	7
Retired list-----	10	3
Total-----	94	26

## CASUALTIES.

The following is the number of casualties among the officers of the navy, and those from the State of New York, caused by resignations, dismissals, deaths, &c., from January 1st, 1861, to January 1st, 1865, not including the resignations and dismissals of acting midshipmen on probation at the Naval Academy.

It is impossible now to give the exact number of those in the volunteer navy from this State, and it is therefore partially estimated as nearly correct as may be:

	Whole number.	From New York.
Regular Navy—Resigned-----	447	28
do Dismissed-----	293	9
do Died-----	189	44
Volunteer Navy—Resigned-----	1,187	240
do Dismissed-----	535	100
do Deserted-----	54	3
do Died-----	274	56
Marine Corps—Resigned-----	11	1
do Dismissed-----	22	4
do Died-----	13	--
Total number of casualties-----	3,025	887



*Recapitulation.*

	Whole number.	From New York.
Regular Navy, 1865 .....	2,007	562
Volunteer Navy, 1865 .....	5,236	1,320
Marine Corps, 1865 .....	94	26
Casualties, from January 1st, 1861, to 1865 .....	3,025	887
Aggregate .....	10,362	2,795
	=====	=====

Let us now look over this long list of historic names, and see who they are that have won for the Republic and our great State such a crown of radiant glory.

First of her four Admirals is a greater and a prouder name than that of Nelson—the Hero of the Nile. First is FARRAGUT, the peerless Vice-Admiral—Hero of the Mississippi and Mobile, who, a midshipman on the historic *Essex*, fought the Englishman fifty years ago. The three Rear-Admirals are Stringham, who captured Forts Clark and Hatteras, and now commands the Boston Navy Yard; the accomplished Breeze, on special service at New York; and the veteran Paulding, who, as commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard during the war, has served the Government as faithfully and conscientiously as any officer in the navy.

The two ranking Commodores on the active list—Theodorus Bailey, Farragut's second in command at New Orleans, and now commanding the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and Thomas T. Craven, who commands the frigate *Niagara*—are both New Yorkers, as are also Commodores H. H. Bell, now on the *Hartford*, commanding the East India Squadron; John W. Livingston, who commanded the naval station at Mound City, Ill.; John D. Sloat, a veteran of sixty-five years service; William Mervine, of Utica; Joshua R. Sands, light-house inspector; Charles H. Bell, who succeeded Admiral Paulding at the Brooklyn Navy Yard; Joseph B. Hull, commander of the Philadelphia Navy Yard; Wilkes, famed for his exploring expedition, and capture of the rebel envoys on the *Trent*; and Henry Eagle, prize commissioner at New York.

Among our Captains are Melanethon Smith, who fought his ship to the last, and then destroyed her, at Port Hudson; Henry Walke, who commanded the famous *Carondelet* and *Lafayette* on the Mississippi, running the batteries at Vicksburg, and shelling Grand Gulf with the former; John L. Worden, specially thanked and promoted by Congress for his gallant fight in the *Monitor*; and the veterans Inman, Chauncey and Ellison.



We can boast, too, of our Commanders, for holding that rank are James H. Strong, the gallant commander of the old *Monongahela*, and since promoted to Captain for his bravery and good services; Macomb, of the *Shamrock*; the dignified and modest LeRoy, of the *Ossipee*; the brave Mullany, who left his arm at Mobile; C. R. P. Rodgers; Wise, late Chief of the Ordnance Bureau; Trenchard; Woodworth; Baldwin; intrepid Rhind, of Fort Fisher fame; Ransom, and others.

Of the Lieutenant-Commanders, we can point with a pardonable pride to Arnold; Pattison; Edward Simpson; Leonard Paulding; Quackenbush, of Albany; Roe, commanding the *Michigan*; Luce; Haxtun; Chandler, of Poughkeepsie, who commanded the *Maumee* at Fort Fisher; the gallant Braine, of the *Pequot*; Newman, of the *Nyack*; Erben; the fiery Meade, Jr.; Hopkins; Sicard; Pythian; Hatfield, and others.

The New York Lieutenants rank high among their grade, and we may mention Howell, Raid, Mahan, Smith of the "Mackinaw," Silas Casey, jr., Sampson, McKay, Phillip, Cushing, who destroyed the Albemarle, for which he was promoted Lieutenant Commander, McCarty, Tallman, B. H. Porter, who fell in the assault on Fisher, Batchellor, Adams and Haswell, all young men of excellent and honorable records.

Our Masters are, Mallaby, who has seen fifty-three years service; Moores, of the Boston Navy Yard; Morris, of the Washington Yard; and Brady, for years at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Of Ensigns, we claim young Maclay and Crowninshield of the "Ticonderoga;" Cooper of the "Richmond," Ira Harris, jr., wounded in the assault on Fort Fisher; Brown, of the "Iroquois," Niles and Clark, of the "Sacramento;" some of the brightest ornaments of their rank, and whose naval life dates from the beginning of the war. Of the thirty-two acting Ensigns, we have Rathbone, Wheeler, of the "Iroquois;" Dana, Ludlow, Morris, Sigsby, of the "Monongahela;" Van Vleck, of the "Ossipee," and Whiting—all beginners since the war, but whose brief careers are bright omens of their future.

Among our New York Surgeons, we find Gilchrist, fleet Surgeon of the "East Gulf Squadron;" Woodworth, Miller, Kellogg, Taylor, Mayo, Martin, Peck, of the "Dictator;" Brinckerhoff, Codwise, Bates, Tinkham, Burlingame, Beardsley, of the "West Gulf Squadron;" Murphy, Hugg, Smith and Pitkin, of the "Brooklyn;" Tryon, and many others of noted skill and attainments. Our Paymasters are Eldridge, Belknap, Boggs, Marey, of the "Dictator;" Jackson, Irving, Thornton, of the "Brooklyn;" Plunkett, of the



"New Ironsides;" Denniston, Parks, Stewart, of the "Richmond;" Post, Hoy, Woolson, of the "Mohadnock;" Burtis, Blunt and others, who have served well through the war.

We claim too of mechanical science, Chief Engineers, Wm. W. W. Wood, the inventor of the torpedo that destroyed the Albermarle; Isherwood, Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering; Sewell, of condenser fame; Zellar, fleet-engineer of the North Atlantic Squadron; Stimers, of light draft monitor note (since resigned); De Luce, Robie, of the "Dictator;" Moore, Albert, Kellogg, of the "Brooklyn;" Jones, Hunt, of the "Oneida;" and Long; and Assistant-Engineers, Isaac Newton, Bampton, Albert, Sheridan, of the "Paul Jones;" Robie, of the "Shamokin;" Greene, Hall, Lindsley, Cronin, Ball, of the "Kineo;" Lay, of the torpedo boat Sputyen Devil, now in Peru, and a host of other skillful men ranking high in their profession.

The Empire State has her share too, in those valuable and generally unappreciated sailors, the warrant officers. Among them are boatswains Johnston, Bell, of the "St. Mary's;" Coghlan, of the "Vanderbilt;" McDonald, of the "Brooklyn;" Bragdon, of the "Vermont;" Bartlett, of the "Colorado;" Miller of the "Wabash;" Selmer, of the "Juniata;" Green, of the "Monongahela;" gunners—Ritter, Ballard, Homer, Swift, Waugh, of the "Susquehanna;" Willetts, covered with heroic wounds, McDonald, Dunsmore, Rodgers, Fasher, of the "Lackawanna;" carpenters—Dibble, Thomas, Babbitt, Hyde, of the "Wabash;" Wilson, of the "Puritan;" sailmakers, Lozier, of the "New Ironsides;" Hunter, Seaman, Birdsall, at the Naval Academy, Herbert, Brayton, of the "Brooklyn;" Rogers, Van Voorhis and others.

Among the officers of the Marine Corps which has done good service and merited distinction during the war, New York has furnished Colonel Shuttleworth, Major Nicholson, Adjutant and Inspector, Major Broome, commandant of the marines at the capture of New Orleans; Captains, Schermerhorn, Heywood, Higbee, and Parker; First Lieutenants, McElrath, Squires, McKean, Corrie, Powell, French, Williams, Ward, Peet and Meeker; Second Lieutenants, Welles, Daniels, Gabaudan, who was with Farragut on the Hartford during the Mississippi river campaign, Morris, Young, Robinson and Banning, and on the retired list, the veteran Colonel Reynolds (since dead), Major Doughty and Captain Brevoort.

Of the seven thousand two hundred and eighty-six volunteer



naval officers who, when the nation required them, left positions and pay in the merchant marine far superior to what they received in the service of the Republic, who are entitled to our warmest gratitude, and who will ever hold a proud and enviable position in our annals, more than seventeen hundred are from New York. We have four acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanders—Behm, Du Bois, Pierre Girard, who received Admiral Buchanan's sword at Mobile, and now commands the "Onward," and the youthful and gallant Gorringe, promoted during the past year, and now commanding the "South Carolina;" and the only Acting Lieutenant, Edgar C. Merriam.

Among the Acting Volunteer Lieutenants are: Baxter, Beers, Cavendy, commanding the "Circassian," Dean, Foster, who commanded the "Commodore Perry," Grover, Hayes, Harris, Livingston, McDiarmid, Muldaur, Nelson, Simmons, of the "Eutaw," the sea-born Trathen, who commanded the "Mt. Vernon," and who is now an Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander, T. E. Smith, Swaney, and others.

Among the Acting Masters we have: Atkinson, of the "Granite City," Avery, Brown, of the "Santiago de Cuba," Brown, Bingham, Barrett, Champion, of the "Pawnee," Clark, Caswell, Coy, Dayton, Ferris, of the "Cornubia," Foster, of the "Ceres," Francis Grove, of the "Carypheus," Thomas Grove and Newman, of the "Wachusetts," Hill, of the "Tahoma," Howell, of the "Octorora," McEntee, Matt, the one-armed Moffatt, of the "Fort Jackson," Ogilvie, Platt, Price, Howard Tibbetts, of the "Arizona," for three years a warden of this port, Tole, of the "Resolute," Van Slyck, White, Zerega, of the "Antona," and many others whom our brief space forbids us to name.

The list of Acting Ensigns is also graced by such New Yorkers as Ankars, Anderson, of the "Nereus," Arnett, of the "Saugus," Boyle, Boyd, Bryant, Burdett, Barker, Boggs, Bullis, Beth, Blake, Chadwick, Cross, Corey, Church, Cooper, Cannon, Curwen, Christie, Coon, Courtney, DeLuce and Dickman, of the "Cherokee," Dederer, Frost, Felix, Farenholt, of the "Henry James," Gibson, Griffin, Blitz and Henry, of the "Wyandotte," Hudson, of the "Bienville," Latham, McGill, Ratadam, Sanborn, taken prisoner in Florida, Sidell, Charles Trathen, Turner, Tucker, Couden, Wilson, DeForrest, Middleton and Quinn.

Among the Master's Mates, hailing from this State, are:—  
[Assem. No. 71.]



Bird, Baldwin, Clark, Chase, Croton, of the "Monticello," Cooper, Conover, Hunter, Eytinge, Morse, Hynard, Osborn, of the "Sciota," Perry, Place, Von Velsor, Race, Scott, Tripler, Underhill, Vanderbilt, Willett, and Webb, of the "Brooklyn."

Auchinleck, George W. and Solon Farrer, Germain, of the "Vanderbilt," Hebard, of the "Proteus," Peake, of the "Sangus," Stormes, of the "Iroquois," Winans, of the "Shenandoah," Young, and Yates, of the "Sacramento," are some of the Acting Chief Engineers, whose homes are within this Commonwealth.

Among those officers from New York who have retired to private or commercial life since the early part of the war, may be mentioned Surgeon Vedder, resigned in December, 1864, and Chief Engineer Long, both of the Regular Navy; Acting Lieutenant John McLeod Murphy, who succeeded Waite in the command of the "Carondelet," and since a member of the New York Legislature; Acting Masters Higbee, Lundt, Robertson, Ross, and Van Sice; Acting Ensigns Butler, Beach, Benjamin, Hall, McQuinn, Stundstrom, Starr, Davids, Kuhl, and Peterson; Acting Master's Mates Barnes, Beckett, Bowers, Broe, D'Aubigne, Martin, Miller, Taylor, Tinelli, Boyce, Kelly, Stout; Acting Assistant Surgeons Cohen, Martindale, and Van Deusen; Acting Assistant Paymasters Bullay, Bunce, Redfield, Smith, and Whiffin; and Acting Assistant Engineers Ashby, Harrington, and Edwards.

More than one hundred of our New York naval officers have, during the war, died of their wounds, in battle, or by the scarcely less terrible hand of disease. I wish my space permitted me to give the entire roll of these heroic men. In default of so doing I may be pardoned for presenting a few of the principal or most memorable ones. Among those in the Regular Navy are:

Commodore Henry W. Morris, died at New York, August 14th, 1863.

Captain William L. Hudson, died at Brooklyn, October 15th, 1862.

Captain Stephen B. Wilson, died at Hudson, Columbia county, March 19th, 1863.

Commander William B. Renshaw, killed in battle at Galveston, Texas, January 1st, 1863.

Commander Jonathan M. Wainwright, killed in battle at Galveston, Texas, January 1st, 1863.

Commander Maxwell Woodhull, killed (accidentally) at Baltimore, February 19th, 1863.



Commander George W. Rodgers, killed in the attack on Fort Sumter, S. C., August 19th, 1863.

Commander Tunis A. M. Craven, lost with his crew on the "Tecumseh," in Mobile Bay, August 5th, 1864.

Lieutenant Commander David A. McDermott, killed in battle near Sabine Pass, April 18th, 1863.

Lieutenant Commander John E. Hart, died below Port Hudson, La., June 11th, 1863.

Lieutenant Edward C. Stout, lost in the "Levant," June 30th, 1861.

Lieutenant Samuel Marcy, died on board the "Vincennes," January 29th, 1862.

Lieutenant David D. Wemple, killed on board the "Juniata," December 24th, 1864.

Lieutenant Benjamin H. Porter, killed in the assault on Fort Fisher, January 15th, 1865.

Chief Engineer John Farron, lost on the "Tecumseh," August 5th, 1864.

Second Assistant Engineer Elisha Harsen, lost on the "Tecumseh," August 5th, 1864.

Second Assistant Engineer H. S. Leonard, lost on the "Tecumseh," August 5th, 1864.

Third Assistant Engineers Augustus Mitchell, Henry W. Merriam, lost on the "Wehawken," December 6th, 1863.

Gunner Jared D. Boorom, at Ward's Bluff, James River, May 15th, 1862.

#### VOLUNTEER NAVY.

Acting Lieutenant Thomas A. Budd, killed while in command of U. S. steamer "Penguin," March 22d, 1862.

Acting Lieutenant John Van Ness Philip, on board U. S. steamer "R. R. Cuyler," September 3d, 1862.

Acting Master Jacob Westervelt, killed while in command of U. S. steamer "Underwriter," February 25th, 1864.

Acting Ensign David H. Daniells, on U. S. steamer "Sarah Bruen," Pensacola, Fla., April 14th, 1864.

Acting Ensign William Dunne, on U. S. steamer "Matthew Vassar," December 28th, 1864.

Acting Ensign Edward H. Watkeys, on U. S. steamer "Roe buck," Tampa Bay, Fla., July 30th, 1864.



Acting Master's Mate S. B. Brittain, jr., killed in the attack on Fort Henry, Tenn., February 6th, 1862.

Acting Master's Mate Stephen M. Carey, killed on U. S. steamer "Dragon," April 22, 1864.

Acting Master's Mate David Hull, died in prison in Texas.

Acting Master's Mate John Woodman, drowned in Roanoke River, Va., October 7th, 1864.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Wm. H. Romaine.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Thomas W. Twining, on U. S. steamer "Roebuck," Tampa Bay, Fla., August 17th, 1864.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Miller, drowned from U. S. steamer "Robb," February 5th, 1864.

#### NAVAL VESSELS.

The State of New York has furnished to the navy, or built in her waters, more than one-third of those in use or operating against the enemy during the past five years. In this connection I except the following from a valuable article by B. S. Osbon. A full list of these vessels is given in the following appendix:

The vessels in the following list were built at our navy yard and by our ship-builders, before the war which called for the large increase which we are about to record. We have as follows:

Ship of the line	-----	1
Sailing frigate	-----	1
Sloops of war	-----	4
Brig	-----	1
First class screw frigate	-----	1
do    sloops	-----	2
Second    do	-----	2
Third    do	-----	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>-----</b>	<b>17</b>
	<b>=</b>	

The rates given above were those given to them before the increase and organization of the navy.

The new navy was furnished with the following classes and numbers of vessels by New Yorkers:

Iron-clads	-----	17
do    (built in Jersey City by New Yorkers)	-----	4
Side-wheel steamers	-----	75
Screw steamers	-----	55
<b>Ships</b>	<b>-----</b>	<b>10</b>



Barks .....	16
Brigs.....	2
Schooners .....	17
Yachts .....	2
Pilot-boats .....	1
 Total increase.....	199
Regular navy build.....	17
 Grand total.....	216

Thus it will be seen that New York has furnished about one-third of all the vessels in the navy. Among the list we claim the "Ohio" (74); the "Sabine," one of the finest sailing frigates in the navy; the sloop "Savannah;" the famous "Niagara; the notorious "San Jacinto," and the beautiful steam sloop "Brooklyn," built by Westervelt; the "Narragansett" and the little "Iroquois," one of the fastest and certainly the greatest favorite of her rate and class in the navy. Our iron-clads are the great "Dunderberg," the wonderful "Monitor," the costly "Dictator," the unfinished "Puritan," the "Montauk," "Passaic," "Catskill," "Onondaga," "Keokuk," on Charleston Bar, with others; the "Camanche," now at San Francisco; the "Tecumseh," at the bottom of Mobile Bay; the "Weehawken," at the bottom of Charleston Harbor; the "Manhattan" and "Mahopac." The last four named were built by New Yorkers on the coast of New Jersey. We can boast of the "Miantonomah," built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and probably the finest vessel of her class afloat. We claim the "Algonquin," and a host of other vessels, many of which have rendered their names famous in history.

As a general thing we can point with pride to the beauty of our models, their speed, and all the features which render them valuable as well as serviceable. The ship-yards of this city alone have turned out with marked rapidity vessels of war, one yard (John English & Son) building and launching, in forty days, a gunboat of the class first built for naval purposes during the rebellion. In addition to building vessels for our navy, scores have been constructed for the War Department, and at times our regular steamers and steamboat lines have been stripped to furnish transportation for our armies. New York has also, in the majority, furnished the



tonnage which has been employed in furnishing coals and ordnance stores for naval purposes. We can write, without being egotistical, that the Empire State has been the right hand of importance to the Federal Government in carrying on and bringing to a successful issue the most gigantic civil struggle the world ever witnessed. We can also record that one of our wealthy merchants and ship-owners, Cornelius Vanderbilt, *presented* to the Navy Department one of the largest ocean steamships in this country:

#### ORDNANCE.

We will now turn to the important subject of ordnance, and find that in this, as in all other branches of enterprise credited to this State, we can show a good record. The largest and most efficient ordnance establishment in this country is the West Point Foundry, located at Cold Spring, Putnam county, which has been prompt and efficient in supplying the need of the service for the new style of rifled ordnance.

The introduction of a few rifled guns of heavy calibre into the batteries of ships had already taken place in foreign navies prior to the date of the rebellion, and in our own service experiments were being conducted at the Washington Navy Yard, under the direction of Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, for the purpose of devising a system of rifled ordnance. Nothing decisive, however, had been accomplished, except with the rifled howitzer, and these experiments were rudely interrupted in the spring of 1861.

At the same time Mr. Parrott was engaged in perfecting his present system, and the results obtained by him were so satisfactory that in the summer of 1862 the Bureau of Ordnance, in conjunction with the Army Ordnance, directed a 100-pounder to be subjected to a series of 1,000 service rounds. The gun stood the test without bursting, and its accuracy and range were considered sufficiently good to warrant the adoption of these rifled guns as a permanent part of our naval armament. From that time the demand for the several calibres has been increasing, until the finale of the war brought the manufacture of ordnance to a stand still. The cost of these guns is much below that of any others which have been offered to the Government.

The following tables will give an idea of the amount of labor employed at the West Point Foundry during the war. The list



comprises only those guns and projectiles manufactured for the navy. A proportionate number have also been made for the army:

#### RIFLED NAVAL GUNS.

Class.	Number.
8-inch, or 200-pounder	87
100-pounder	352
60-pounder	99
30-pounder	407
20-pounder	386
Total guns	1,281
	=====

#### RIFLE PROJECTILES.

*For 8-inch, or 200-pounds.*

Shells	16,212
Shot	6,344
Shrapnel	1,964
Total	24,520
	=====

*For 100-pounds.*

Shells	63,301
Shot	21,200
Shrapnel	7,950
Total	92,451
	=====

*For 60-pounds.*

Shells	9,870
Shot	2,565
Shrapnel	2,761
Total	15,196
	=====



*For 30-pounds.*

Shells .....	79,110
Shot .....	10,480
Shrapnel .....	11,125
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>100,715</b>

*For 20-pounds.*

Shells .....	50,410
Shot .....	6,659
Shrapnel .....	14,850
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>71,919</b>

Grand total of projectiles, 304,802, or about 19,519,490 pounds weight of projectiles, a large portion of which has been hurled at the enemies of the Union, and those who have given aid and comfort to them.

There are numerous smaller foundries in the city and State which have furnished thousands of projectiles for the navy, of which we have not at this time any convenient record. In this branch of manufacture alone the work done has been immense, and, if all the facts were collected, would show far more than we at this time claim for the energy, enterprise and manufacturing facilities of the Empire State.

The amount of work accomplished at the Brooklyn Navy Yard has been very great. Three thousand men have on the average been employed there since 1861, and scores of vessels have been repaired and fitted out there. A majority of the supplies were shipped there for the various squadrons. There have been from three to four departures monthly of supply steamers, carrying out the fresh supplies for the brave men who were thundering at the sea-gates of rebeldom. It is impossible here to enumerate one-half of the details of the work done here. One or two regiments of men have joined the army from the navy yard, and a large number have also been shipped on board of naval vessels.

Our machine shops have been at work night and day, turning out some of the finest work this country ever produced, and, despite the disadvantages they have labored under, have accomplished almost a miraculous amount of labor. Aside from the con-



struction of new machinery, they have had much employment in repairing and odd jobbing for the navy; besides giving a portion of the time to the wants of the War Department, as well as our mercantile marine and general steam navigation lines. And amid all this press of National matter, they have found time to do work for Italy, France, Spain, Russia, England, Sweden, Denmark, Japan and other countries. We never did know the limits of our strength and abundance of facilities, nor in all probability shall we ever know them.



## APPENDIX II.

*Vessels built in the port and State of New York for the United States Navy.*

ABBREVIATIONS: S., screw steamer; S. W. side-wheel steamer; L., length; B., breadth; D., depth; C., cost; P., purchased; B. R., purchased; B. R., blockade-runner.

NAME.	Rate.	Class.	Guns.	Tonnage	Where built.	By whom.	Remarks.
Adironack....	Screw steamer..	9	1,240	Brooklyn Navy Yard .....			Engines by the Norely Iron Works, 1861. Wrecked near Alabco, W. I., August 23, 1862.
Algonquin....	S. W. steamer..	10	*974	Brooklyn Navy Yard .....			Engines by Paul S. Forbes—\$2,000. Launched Dec. 21, 1863.
Brooklyn....	Screw steamer..	26	2,070	New York.....	J. A. Westervelt..	L. 247, B. 42, D. 21 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> .	Engines by Fulton Iron Works, N. Y. See Appendix V.
Canaancho....	Fourth. Iron clad.....	2	844	Jersey City, N. J.....	Secor & Co. ....	A monitor battery, one turret; L. 200, B. 45, D. 12	1862.
Catskill....	Iron clad.....	3	844	Greenpoint, L. I.....	T. F. Rowland....	Monitor battery, one turret; L. 200, B. 45, D. 12. Engines have two cylinders forty inches in diameter. Launched Dec. 6, 1862, Charleston harbor, 1863-4.	
Chenango....	S. W. steamer..	10	*974	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Jere. Simonson ...	L. 240, B. 35, D. 12.	Engines by Morgan Iron Works, 1863.—\$82,000.
Chippewa....	Screw steamer..	6	†507	New York.....	Webb & Bell....	Engines by Morgan Works, 1861. Fl. Wagner, July 18, '63.	
Cohoes.....	Iron clad.....	2	614	New York .....	T. F. Rowland....	Monitor battery; L. 22 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> , B. 45, D. 11. Engines by Hewes & Phillips, Newark, N. J. 1864.	
Dictator....	Second. Iron clad.....	2	3,033	New York.....	C. H. Delamater ..	L. 32, B. 52, D. 22. Launched Dec. 26, '63. Iron-clad ram.	
Dunderberg ..	First .. Iron clad .....	12	5,090	New York.....	W. H. Webb....	Iron-clad ram; L. 378, B. 68, D. 32; casemated vessel, eight guns in broadside, and four guns in two turrets placed upon the casemate; armor plates $\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. Engines by John Ronch & Son, N. J. 100-inch cylinders; stroke of piston 48 inches; onescrew 21 feet in diameter. Contract price \$1,250,000. Keel laid Oct. 4, 1862.	
Flambreau....	Third.. Screw steamer..	5	840	Brooklyn .....	Lawrence & Foullks L. 180, B. 30, D. 18.	Cost \$100,000.	
Fort Jackson....	Second. S. W. steamer..	11	1,770	New York.....	Jere. Simonson ..	L. 240, B. 38 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> , D. 27 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> . Name changed from Union.	
Harriet Lane..	Fourth. S. W. steamer..	8	500	New York .....	W. H. Webb....	Revenue service previous to war; Miss. river campaign, 1862; captured in Galveston bay, Jan. 1, 1863.	
Idaho.....	First... Screw steamer..	8	2,638	New York.....	Henry Steers.....	Engines by Morgan Works, N. Y. 1863-4.	
Iroquois....	Third.. Screw steamer..	10	1,016	Brooklyn Navy Yard .....		Built in 1858; Mississippi river campaign, 1862; captured the blockade-runner Merrimac, July 25, 1863.	
Keokuk.....	Fourth. Iron clad.....	2	677	New York.....	J. S. Underhill ..	Monitor battery, two turrets; attacks Fort Sumter April 7th, and sank off Charleston bar April 8, 1863.	
Lackawana....	Second. Screw steamer..	14	1,533	Brooklyn Navy Yard .....		Engines by G. W. Quintard, N. Y. Launched in 1863.	



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\* New tonnes 650 tons

at Newlyn 397 tons

+ New tonnes? 135 tons

5 New language 410 tons



## Vessels built in the port and State of New York, &amp;c.—Continued.

NAME.	Rate.	Class.	Guns	Tonnage	Where built.	By whom.	Remark.
Passaic .....	Fourth.	Iron clad.....	2	844	Continental Wks, N.Y.	L. F. Rowland .....	Monitor battery, one turret; L. 250, B. 46, D. 12; two cylinders 40 inches in diam. Launched Aug. 30, 1862. Flag ship, in attack upon Forts Wagner and Sumter, August 17, 1863.
Pembina .....	Fourth.	Screw steamer..	6	*507	New York.....	Thos. Stack .....	Engines by Novelty Works, N. Y.; 1861.
Peoria .....	Third..	S. W. steamer..	10	+974	Brooklyn Navy Yard.....	.....	Engines by Etna Works, N. Y.; 1863; \$82,000. Launched October 29, 1863.
Port Royal....	Third..	S. W. steamer..	8	805	New York.....	Thos. Stack .....	Engines by Novelty Works, N. Y.; 1861-4. Launched January 17, 1862.
Puritan .....	Second.	Iron clad.....	2	3,265	Continental Wks, N.Y. T. F. Rowland .....	Monitor battery, one turret; L. 240, B. 50, D. 22; two cylinders 100 inches in diam. Launched July 2, 1864. Built in 1855. Apprentice ship, Norfolk.	
Sabine .....	Second.	Frigate.....	36	1,726	Brooklyn Navy Yard.....	.....	Flag ship, West India squadron, 1862-3. Wrecked on No Name Key, January 1, 1865.
San Jacinto...	Second.	Screw steamer..	14	1,446	Brooklyn Navy Yard.....	.....	Twenty-four-gun ship. School ship for junior officers, U. S. N. S. at Brooklyn Navy Yard.
Savannah ....	Second.	Sloop-of-war .....	7	1,726	Brooklyn.....	.....	.....
Seneca .....	Fourth.	Screw steamer..	5	*507	Greenpoint, L. I. ....	Jere. Simonson .....	L. 151, B. 28, D. 12. Engines by Novelty Works, N. Y.; 1861.
Shamrock....	Third..	S. W. steamer..	11	+974	Brooklyn Navy Yard.....	.....	Engines by Alaire Works, N. Y.; 1863. Launched April 17, 1863.
Savanne .....	Third..	S. W. steamer..	10	1,034	Brooklyn Navy Yard.....	.....	Built in 1864. On way to Pacific, 1865.
Tallahoma .....	Third..	S. W. steamer..	10	+974	Brooklyn Navy Yard.....	.....	Engines by Storer Machine Co., N. Y.; 1863; \$82,000.
Tecumseh....	Fourth.	Iron clad.....	2	1,034	Jersey City, N. J. ....	Sevor & Co. .....	Engines by Scovil & Co.; 1863-4. Sunk by a torpedo in Mobile bay, August 5, 1864.
Ticonderoga .....	Second.	Screw steamer..	18	1,533	Brooklyn Navy Yard.....	.....	Engines by Alaire Works, N. Y.; 1862.
Triana .....	Fourth.	Screw steamer..	2	350	New York.....	John Inglis .....	Engines by Novelty Works, N. Y.; 1861.
Unadilla .....	Fourth.	Screw steamer..	6	507	New York.....	John Inglis .....	Built in 1864.
Vanderbilt....	First...	S. W. steamer..	17	3,360	Greenpoint, L. I. ....	Jere. Simonson .....	L. 311, B. 47, D. 31. On special service after rebel pirates, 1861. Presented to the Government by Cornelius Vanderbilt in 1861.
Vincennes .....	Third..	Sloop-of-war .....	10	700	Brooklyn Navy Yard.....	.....	Built in 1826.
Wanapaug .....	First..	Screw steamer..	17	*1,081	Brooklyn Navy Yard.....	.....	Keel laid August 3, 1863. Campaign, 1862.
Winona .....	Fourth.	Screw steamer..	7	*507	New York.....	C. R. Poillon .....	Engines by Alaire Works, N. Y.; 1863. Mississippi river.

\* New tonnage, 327 tons.

† New tonnage, 630 tons.

‡ New tonnage, 2,125 tons.



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## Vessels purchased at New York for the United States Navy.

NAME.	RATE.	CLASS.	GUNS.	TONNAGE.	WHEN PURCHASED.	COST.	REMARKS.
A. C. Powell.....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	1	65	Oct. 3, 1861	\$5,000	L. 113, B. 17 1-6, D. 7 7-12. A despatch boat and packet boat.
Admiral.....	Third..	Screw steamer..	5	1,248	Feb. —	•••••	L. 230, B. 30, D. 17. Supply steamer.
A. Houghton .....	Fourth..	Bark .....	2	326	Oct. 12, 1861	11,500	L. 116 1-6, B. 25 1-2, D. 12. Ordnance vessel; Porter's mortar flotilla.
Alabama .....	Third..	S. W. steamer..	9	1,261	Aug. 1, 1861	93,388	L. 214, B. 35 1-2, D. 22 1-2.
Althea .....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	7	375	May 23, 1861	75,900	In the Mississippi campaign, 1863.
Althea .....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	1	72	1863-4	•••••	West Gulf squadron.
Amanda .....	Fourth..	Bark .....	7	368	Aug. 1, 1861	15,000	L. 117 1-2, B. 27 1-2, D. 12 1-2. Altered into a gunboat by J. A. Westervelt.
Arrietta .....	Fourth..	Schooner .....	*2	149	Sept. 1, 1861	85,000	L. 100, B. 26 1-2, D. 18 1-2. Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April, 1862.
Arthur .....	Fourth..	Bark .....	6	554	Aug. 1, 1861	20,000	L. 134 1-2, B. 20 1-2, D. 18 1-2. Attacks Corpus Christi, Texas, Aug. 18, 1862.
Augusta .....	Third..	S. W. steamer..	10	1,310	Aug. 1, 1861	95,240	L. 22 1-2, B. 35 1-2, D. 21 5-6. In the engagement with the rebel iron-clads off Charleston bar, Jan. 31, 1863. Refitted by W. H. Webb, Sept. 4, 1861, for \$14,113.
Banshee .....	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	5	533	Aug. 21, 1861	•••••	B. R. Fitted out by T. F. Bowland, Greenpoint, N. Y., 1864.
Bienville .....	Second..	S. W. steamer..	11	1,538	Sept. 9, 1861	161,000	L. 238 1-2, B. 37, D. 22 1-2. At capture of Port Royal, S. C., Nov. 7, 1863.
Boho .....	Fourth..	Brig .....	6	196	July 10, 1861	9,000	L. 97 1-2, B. 24 1-2, D. 9 1-6.
Braziliera .....	Fourth..	Bark .....	8	540	—	22,000	L. 133 1-2, B. 28 7-12, D. 15 1-6. Altered into a gunboat by J. A. Westervelt.
Buckthorne .....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	3	128	—	1864	•••••
Cactus .....	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	1	176	Sept. 11, 1861	•••••	West Gulf squadron.
Ceres .....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	2	144	—	•••••	L. 120, B. 22, D. 6 1-2. Roanoke Island, Feb. 7, 1862. Fort Anderson, N. C., March 14, 1863.
Chotaunk .....	Fourth..	Schooner .....	2	53	Nov. 22, 1861	1,200	L. 56, B. 17, D. 6. Formerly rebel privateer "Savannah."
Clifton .....	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	8	800	Oct. 2, 1861	90,000	L. 220, B. 34, D. 13 1-2. At capture of Galveston, October 19, 1862.
Conn. Barney .....	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	7	513	Oct. 2, 1861	38,000	L. 143, B. 33, D. 12. Roanoke Island, February 7, 1862. Name changed from Ethan Allen.
Conn. Perry .....	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	6	513	Oct. 2, 1861	38,000	L. 145, B. 33, D. 12. At Roanoke Island, Feb. 7, 1862. Refitted by W. H. Webb, Oct. 15, 1861, with the Ethan Allen, for \$1,052.
Conn. Read.....	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	6	650	July 18, 1861	•••••	Commissioned September 8, 1863.
Connecticut .....	Second..	S. W. steamer..	11	1,800	—	200,000	L. 250, B. 38, D. 22. Formerly the "Mississippi," Supply steamer for the Atlantic squadrons, 1861-3.
Courier .....	Fourth..	Ship .....	5	554	Sept. 7, 1861	•••••	L. 135, B. 30, D. 15. Altered into a store-ship by J. A. Westervelt.

\* And one mortar.

† Commissioned.



## Vessels purchased at New York, &amp;c.—Continued.

NAME.	Rate.	Class.	Guns	Tonnage	When purchased.	Cost.	Remarks.
C. P. Williams....	Fourth..	Schooner .....	3	210	Sept. 2, 1861	\$6,000	L. 103 <sup>3</sup> , B. 28 <sup>1</sup> , D. 8 1-6. Vicksburg, 1862. Fort McAllister, Ga., Jan. 27 and Feb. 1, 1863. Repaired by W. H. Webb, Dec. 21, 1861, for \$3,432.
Croesus.....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	1	115	*Aug. 14, 1862	.....	Wrecked on Boddy's Island, August 17, 1863.
Currituck .....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	5	193	Sept. 20, 1861	10,000	L. 119, B. 23 <sup>3</sup> , D. 7 <sup>1</sup> . Name changed from the Seneca.
Dawn .....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	3	391	Oct. 12, 1861	25,000	L. 154, B. 28 <sup>1</sup> , D. 9 <sup>3</sup> . Ford McAllister, Ga., Jan. 27, and Feb. 1, 1863.
Daylight .....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	8	682	Oct. 12, 1861	45,000	L. 162, B. 30, D. 19. At capture of Fort Macon, N.C., April 26, 1862.
De Soto .....	Second..	S. W. steamer..	8	1,690	Aug. 21, 1861	161,230	L. 242 <sup>1</sup> , D. 37 1-6. Captured many blockade runners in 1863; built by Jewett & Co., Brooklyn, for the Chinese navy. In attack upon Fort Wagner, August 17, 1863.
Dia-Chung .....	.....	Screw steamer..	3	.....	.....	.....	Repaired by W. H. Webb, Dec. 23, 1861, for \$50. In attack upon Fort Darling, James river, May 15, 1862.
Dragon ....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	2	118	.....	.....	Refitted by W. H. Webb, Aug. 22, 1861, for \$7,592.43.
E. B. Hale .....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	6	192	July 27, 1861	23,000	L. 105 <sup>1</sup> , B. 28 <sup>1</sup> , D. 7 1-6. Refitted by W. H. Webb, August 22,
Edward .....	Fourth..	Bark .....	4	341	Nov. 1, 1861	4,000	One of the Charlotte stone fleet.
Ellen .....	Fourth..	S. W. Steamer..	4	341	Oct. 10, 1861	23,190	L. 125 <sup>1</sup> , B. 28 <sup>1</sup> , D. 10 <sup>1</sup> . At capture of Fernandina, Fla., March 4, 1862.
Fernandina .....	Fourth..	Bark .....	8	297	July 29, 1861	14,000	L. 115, B. 29, D. 12. Name changed from Florida. Altered into a gunboat by J. A. Westervelt.
Flambreau.....	Third...	Screw steamer..	5	900	Nov. 14, 1861	160,000	L. 180, B. 30, D. 18. Built by Lawrence & Fonlks, Brooklyn.
Florida.....	Third...	S. W. steamer..	7	1,261	Aug. 12, 1861	87,500	L. 214, B. 35 <sup>1</sup> , D. 22 <sup>1</sup> . At capture of Fernandina, Fla., March 4, 1862. Refitted by W. H. Webb, Sept. 25, 1861, for \$14,780.40.
Fuchia .....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	3	180	*Jan. 30, 1864	.....	Built for the Chinese navy by Jewett & Co., Brooklyn, N.Y., 1863.
Galatea .....	Third...	Screw steamer..	9	1,244	.....	.....	Built by Neptune S. S. Co., N.Y.
Gem of the Sea .....	Fourth..	Bark .....	5	371	Aug. 3, 1861	15,000	L. 116, B. 26 <sup>1</sup> , D. 13 5-12. Altered into a gunboat by J. A. Westervelt, N.Y.
Gertrude .....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	8	350	*July 22, 1863	.....	Blockade runner.
Glaucus .....	Third...	Screw steamer..	9	1,244	*Feb. 1864	.....	L. 200, B. 35, D. 12. Built by the Neptune S. S. Co., N.Y.
Gov. Buckingham .....	Third...	Screw steamer..	6	1,886	*Nov. 13, 1863	.....	Fitted by W. H. Webb, October 1, 1863, for \$19,988.
Grand Gulf .....	Third...	Screw steamer..	11	1,200	.....	.....	Built by C. & R. Poillon, 1863. Engines by Refine Machine Co., Mystic, Ct. Repaired by W. H. Webb, Feb. 11, 1865, for \$26,346.
Granite City .....	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	3	315	.....	.....	Blockade runner.
G. W. Blunt .....	Fourth..	Schooner .....	2	121	Nov. 23, 1863	10,000	L. 76 <sup>1</sup> , B. 20 <sup>1</sup> , D. 8 <sup>1</sup> . A packet and despatch boat off Charleston bar.
Hendrick Hudson .....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	7	460	.....	.....	At capture of Fernandina, Fla., March 4, 1862.
Henrietta .....	Fourth..	Yacht .....	3	170	.....	.....	.....



Henry Andrew.....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	3	177	Sept. 10, 1861	24,000	L. 150, B. 26, D. 7½.	Refitted by W. H. Webb, Dec. 31, 1861., for \$9,525.25.
Henry Brinker.....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	3	108	Oct. 29, 1861	13,000	L. 91, B. 22, D. 6.	At Roanoke Island, February 7, 1862.
Henry James.....	Fourth..	Schooner .....	3	261	Sept. 27, 1861	11,000	L. 127, B. 29 7-12, D. 9.	Vicksburg, June 28, 1862. East Gulf squadron. Name changed from Wm. Fargo.
Honduras .....	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	4	376	*Sept. 9, 1863	.....	.....	.....
Honeysuckle.....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	2	234	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hope .....	Fourth..	Schooner .....	1	134	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horace Beals .....	Fourth..	Barkantine.....	2	236	Sept. 14, 1861	16,000	Hospital ship, Porter's fleet, April, 1862.	
Hunchback .....	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	6	517	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huntsville .....	Third..	Screw steamer..	4	817	Aug. 24, 1861	90,000	L. 200, B. 29 5-6, D. 19.	Altered by W. H. Webb, December 22, 1861, for \$988.
Hydrangea .....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	2	224	.....	.....	West Gulf squadron.	
Irene Smith .....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	9	453	Sept. 9, 1861	50,000	L. 171 1-2, B. 31 1-2, D. 9.	Captured in the Steno river, S. C., Jan. 30, 1863. Refitted by W. H. Webb, Oct. 12, 1861, for \$20,213.10.
Island Belle.....	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	2	123	Sept.	4,	1861	14,000
Jacob Bell .....	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	4	229	Aug.	22,	1861	12,000
James Adger.....	Third..	S. W. steamer..	8	1,151	July 26, 1861	85,000	L. 141 1-4, B. 21, D. 8 1-12.	At capture of Fernandina, Fla., March 4, 1862. Fired out by W. H. Webb, Aug. 23, 1861, for \$13,610.75.
J. C. Kuhn .....	Fourth..	Bark .....	4	888	July 6, 1861	32,000	L. 163, B. 35 1-2, D. 18.	Stonewall of West Gulf squadron.
J. N. Seymour.....	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	2	133	Oct. 26, 1861	18,000	L. 102 1-4, B. 26, D. 7.	Roanoke Island, February 7, 1862.
John Griffith.....	Fourth..	Schooner .....	3	216	Sept. 16, 1861	8,000	L. 113 1-2, B. 28, D. 8 1-2.	One of Porter's fleet, April, 1862.
John L. Lockwood..	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	3	180	Sept. 1, 1861	16,000	L. 192, B. 33 1-2, D. 12 5-6.	At Elizabeth and Newbern, N. C., February and March, 1862.
John P. Jackson ..	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	6	777	Nov. 6, 1861	60,000	L. 192, B. 33 1-2, D. 12 5-6.	Vicksburg, June 28, 1862.
Madge.....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	3	218	Oct. 14, 1861	13,000	L. 122 1-2, B. 35 1-2, D. 8 1-2.	
Maria J. Carlton ..	Fourth..	Schooner .....	3	178	—, 1861	7,200	L. 98, B. 27, D. 7 1-2.	Sunk at bombardment of Forts Jackson and
Matthew Vassar....	Fourth..	Schooner .....	2	182	Sept. 9, 1861	7,500	L. 93, B. 27 1-6, D. 8 1-2.	St. Philip, April 19, 1862.
Meredita .....	Third..	Screw steamer..	9	776	.....	.....	L. 182, B. 30, D. 15.	Captured in Charleston harbor, Jan. 31, 1863.
Mercury.....	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	2	187	Aug. 17, 1861	21,000	L. 121, B. 22, D. 7.	Altered into gunboat by J. A. Westervelt, N. Y.
Midnight .....	Fourth..	Bark .....	8	386	July 31, 1861	19,000	L. 126, B. 27 5-6, D. 12 1-2.	Name changed from Dawn.
Montgomery .....	Third..	Screw steamer..	6	787	Aug. 24, 1861	90,000	L. 201 5-12, B. 28 1-2, D. 19 1-2.	Captured the iron steamer Caroline—blockade runner—October 28, 1862.
Monticello .....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	6	655	Sept. 12, 1861	71,000	L. 175, B. 28, D. 16 1-2.	At capture of Forts Hatters and Clark, August 29, 1861.
Morning Light....	Third..	Ship .....	8	237	Sept. 2, 1861	37,500	L. 122, B. 34 1-2, D. 17 1-2.	Captured at Sabine Pass, Texas, Jan. 21, '63.
Morse .....	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	6	513	Nov. 7, 1861	40,000	L. 145, B. 33, D. 12.	Name changed from Marion.
Mount Vernon.....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	5	625	Sept. 12, 1861	71,000	L. 168 1-2, B. 28, D. 15 1-2.	Elizabeth, N. C., February 7-10, 1862.
Narcissus .....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	100	100	.....	.....	.....	West Gulf squadron.

\* Commissioned.



## Vessels purchased at New York, &amp;c.—Continued.

NAME.	RATE.	CLASS.	GUNS	TONNAGE	WHEN PURCHASED.	COST.	REMARKS.
National Guard .....	Fourth..	Ship .....	5	1,046	July 6, 1861	\$35,000	I., 162 <sup>1</sup> , B. 37 <sup>3</sup> , D. 18 5-6. Coal-ship of West India squad., 1862-4.
Neptune .....	Third..	Screw steamer..	9	1,244	—	.....	Purchased from the Neptune S. S. Co.
Nereus .....	Third..	Screw steamer..	11	1,244	—	.....	Purchased from the Neptune S. S. Co.
Newbern .....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	7	948	—	.....	Built by C. & R. Polton. Engines by the Delanator Works. Supply vessel North Atlantic squadron.
New London .....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	5	221	Aug. 26, 1861	30,000	I., 125 <sup>1</sup> , B. 28 <sup>1</sup> , D. 7 <sup>3</sup> . Refitted by W. H. Webb, October 22, 1861, for \$9,294.70.
Nightingale .....	Fourth..	Ship .....	4	1,000	.....	13,000	Coal-ship West Gulf squadron, 1862-4.
Noftall's Packet .....	Fourth..	Schooner .....	5	349	Sept. 10, 1861	12,000	I., 108 <sup>1</sup> , B. 27 5-6, D. 17. One of Porter's flotilla, April, 1862.
Oliver H. Ladd .....	Fourth..	Schooner .....	3	199	Aug. 27, 1861	7,000	I., 109 <sup>1</sup> , B. 28 <sup>1</sup> , D. 8. At Vieburg, June 28, 1862.
O. M. Pettit .....	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	2	165	Aug. 17, 1861	15,000	I., 106 <sup>1</sup> , B. 24 <sup>3</sup> , D. 7. Altered into a gunboat by J. A. Westervelt.
Outward .....	Third..	Ship .....	9	874	Sept. 9, 1861	27,000	L. 150, B. 34 <sup>3</sup> , D. 20 <sup>1</sup> . On special service after privates, 1863-4.
Orvetta .....	Fourth..	Schooner .....	3	171	Oct. 1, 1861	8,000	I., 93 <sup>1</sup> , B. 27 1-6, D. 7 5-6. At Vieburg, June 28, 1862.
Pampero .....	Fourth..	Ship .....	6	1,375	July 7, 1861	29,000	L. 202 <sup>1</sup> , B. 38 1-6, D. 19 1-12. West Gulf squadron.
Para .....	Fourth..	Schooner .....	5	190	Sept. 9, 1861	10,500	I., 98 <sup>1</sup> , B. 24, D. 9.
Patroon .....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	5	183	Oct. 28, 1861	15,500	I., 113, B. 22 5-12, D. 7 <sup>3</sup> . Altered into a gunboat by J. A. Westervelt, N. Y.
Penguin .....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	7	389	May 23, 1861	75,000	Captured by the Vanderbilt, Feb. 25, 1863. Sunk by collision, with the Montgomery, off coast of North Carolina, March 6, 1864.
Peterhoff .....	Third..	Screw steamer..	7	1,200	.....	.....	.....
Peter Jennil .....	Fourth..	Bank .....	.....	300	Oct. 28, 1861	2,600	One of the Charleston stone fleet.
Pink .....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	1	184	Sept. 25, 1861	.....	West Gulf squadron.
Potomac .....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	6	287	1861	23,000	I., 137, B. 26, D. 8. At capture of Fernandina, Fla., March 4, 1862.
Protens .....	Third..	Screw steamer..	11	1,244	—	.....	Purchased from the Neptune S. S. Co. Commissioned March 15, 1864.
Pursuit .....	Fourth..	Bark .....	7	603	Sept. 3, 1861	22,000	I., 144 <sup>1</sup> , B. 34 5-6, D. 15 5-12. Captures the steamer Florida in St. Andrew's bay, April 4, 1862.
Quaker City .....	Second..	S. W. steamer..	7	1,600	Aug. 12, 1861	117,500	I., 210, B. 36, D. 20. In the fight with rebel iron-clads, Charleston harbor, January 31, 1863.
Racer .....	Fourth..	Schooner .....	3	252	Aug. 29, 1861	2,500	I., 107 <sup>1</sup> , B. 28 <sup>3</sup> , D. 9 <sup>1</sup> . One of Porter's fleet, April, 1862. Repaired by W. H. Webb, December 21, 1861, for \$3,452.
Reliance .....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	1	90	May 7, 1861	15,000	I., 84 <sup>1</sup> , B. 16 <sup>1</sup> , D. 7. Captured with the Satellite in the Rappahannock river, August 23, 1862.
Rescue .....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	3	111	Aug. 21, 1861	17,300	L. 80, B. 18, D. 8 <sup>1</sup> . Potomac flotilla.
Resolve .....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	2	60	May 7, 1861	15,000	L. 84 <sup>1</sup> , B. 16 <sup>1</sup> , D. 7. Potomac flotilla.
Revolts .....	Fourth..	Bark .....	7	265	Aug. 26, 1861	12,000	L. 105 <sup>1</sup> , B. 27 <sup>3</sup> , D. 9 11-12. East Gulf squadron.



Rhode Island .....	S. W. steamer..	12	1,517	July 18, 1861	185,000	L. 236 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 263, D. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Name changed from Eagle. Towed the Monitor from Hampton Roads, December 26, 1862, and rescued the Monitor's crew, December 31, 1862.
Rocket.....	Screw steamer..	1	127	July 21, 1861	20,000	L. 238, B. 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 22. Captured several blockade-runners, 1863-4.
Roebuck.....	Bark .....	5	455	July 21, 1861	20,000	Ordnance tug at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, 1863-4.
Rose .....	Bark .....	1	96	July 21, 1861	20,000	Ordinance tug at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, 1863-4.
R. R. Crysler.....	Screw steamer..	12	1,292	Aug. 24, 1861	165,000	L. 121, B. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Attacks Port Hudson batteries, March 4, 1863.
Ruchem.....	Screw steamer..	5	197	Sept. 20, 1861	10,900	Captured at Sabine Pass, September 8, 1863. Fitted out by W. H. Webb, January 16, 1862, for \$13,217.
S. J. Suntingo de Cuba .....	S. W. steamer..	11	1,567	Sept. 6, 1861	200,000	Captured several blockade-runners in June and July, 1863.
Sarah Bowen.....	Schooner .....	3	233	Sept. 3, 1861	7,000	L. 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6, B. 27, D. 9 1-6. Mississippi river campaign, 1862-3.
Satellite.....	S. W. steamer..	2	217	July 24, 1861	19,000	L. 120 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7, B. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Captured in the Rappahannock river, Aug., August 23, 1863.
Sea Fonn .....	Brig .....	2	264	Sept. 14, 1861	10,000	L. 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 26, D. 10. One of Porter's flotilla, April, 1862.
Shawskeen.....	S. W. steamer..	3	180	Sept. 21, 1861	20,000	L. 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Altered into a gunboat by J. A. Westervelt, N. Y. At Roanoke, February 7, 1862.
Shepherd Knapp .....	Ship .....	8	838	Aug. 28, 1863	35,718	L. 160 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Wrecked on the reef off Cape Haytien, May 18, 1862.
Shokokon.....	S. W. steamer..	6	700	—	10,500	Commissioned May 19, 1863.
Sidney C. Jones .....	Schooner .....	3	245	—	10,500	L. 212, B. 28, D. 12. Mississippi river campaign, 1862.
Snowdrop .....	Screw steamer..	2	125	—	10,500	Tender at the Norfolk Navy Yard.
Sophronia .....	Schooner .....	3	217	Sept. 3, 1861	8,000	L. 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ . One of Porter's flotilla, 1862.
Southfield .....	S. W. steamer..	7	750	—	8,000	Repainted by W. H. Webb, Jan. 2, 1862, for \$1,829. Sunk by rebel gun Albermarle, at Plymouth, N. C., April 18, 1864.
Stepping Stones .....	S. W. steamer..	5	226	Sept. 30, 1861	20,000	L. 114, B. 24, D. 7. Refitted by W. H. Webb, October 15, 1861, for \$1,400. Nassauenden river operations, April 14, 1863.
Sweet Briar .....	Screw steamer..	3	240	—	—	South Atlantic squadron.
T. A. Ward .....	Schooner .....	4	184	Oct. 9, 1861	11,300	L. 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 28 1-6, D. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ . One of Porter's flotilla, April, 1862.
Thomas Freeborn .....	S. W. steamer..	3	269	May 7, 1861	32,500	L. 140, B. 24, D. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Potomac flotilla.
Trinitia .....	Screw steamer..	2	202	—	—	West Gulf squadron.
Tulip .....	Schooner .....	5	183	—	—	Built for the Chinese navy by Jewett & Co., Brooklyn.
Uncas .....	Screw steamer..	5	192	Sept. 20, 1861	10,000	L. 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Fitted out by W. H. Webb, Jan. 16, 1862, for \$13,157. On the Pacific expedition, Oct. 22, 1862.
Underwriter.....	S. W. steamer..	4	341	Aug. 23, 1861	18,500	L. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 8 5-6. Roanoke Island and Elizabeth, February, 1862. Captured and destroyed near Newbern, Feb. 1, 1864.
Valley City .....	Screw steamer..	8	190	July 26, 1861	18,000	L. 127 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 21 5-6, D. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Roanoke and Elizabeth, N. C., Feb. 1862. Fitted out by W. H. Webb, Aug. 31, 1861, for \$8,257.35.
Victoria .....	Screw steamer..	3	254	Oct. 31, 1861	25,000	L. 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 22, D. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Altered into a gunboat by J. A. Westervelt, N. Y.
Wampanita .....	Screw steamer..	6	270	Sept. 20, 1861	27,000	L. 129 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ .



*Vessels purchased at New York, &c.—Continued.*

NAME.	Rate.	Class.	Guns	Tonnage	When purchased.	Cost.	Remarks.
Westfield .....	Third...	S. W. steamer..	6	1,022	—	\$90,000	Vicksburg, 1862. Altered into a gunboat by J. A. Westervelt.
Western World .....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	5	441	Sept. 21, 1861	37,500	Brown up in Galveston bay, Jan. 1, 1863.
Whitehall .....	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	4	323	Oct. 10, 1861	24,150	L. 178', P. 33, D. 8. Savannah river, Jan. 28 and Feb. 14, 1862.
Whitehead.....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	4	136	Oct. 17, 1861	12,000	L. 120', B. 20, D. 8. Roanoke Island and Elizabeth, N. C., February, 1862.
Wm. Bacon.....	Fourth..	Schooner .....	5	183	Sept. 5, 1861	6,000	L. 95', P. 26½, D. 8½. One of Porter's flotilla, 1862. Potomac flotilla, 1864.
W. G. Putnam .....	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	4	149	July 24, 1861	14,000	L. 113½', P. 22, D. 7 1-6. At Roanoke Island and Elizabeth, N. C., February, 1862. James river flotilla, May, 1864.
Wyandank .....	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	3	399	Sept. 12, 1861	19,000	L. 132½', P. 31½, D. 10½. Potomac flotilla.
Yankeee.....	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	4	328	June 1, 1861	19,000	L. 146, B. 25½, D. 9½. Potomac flotilla, 1862.

*Vessels built in other ports, but whose machinery was built in New York, &c.*

NAME.	Rate.	Class.	Guns	Ton-	nage,	Where built.	By whom.	Remarks.
Aroostook .....	Fourth..	S.	7	•507	Kennebunk, Me.....	N. W. Thompson..	Engines by Novelty Iron Works, N. Y. Attacked Fort Darling, James river, May 15, 1862.	
Ascentney .....	Third..	S. W.	10	•974	Newburyport, Mass.....	.....	Engines by Morgan Iron Works, N. Y., 1863; diam. of cylinder, 38 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet 9 inches; cost of engines, \$82,000.	
Chicopee .....	Third..	S. W.	10	•974	.....	.....	L. 240, B. 35, D. 12. Engines by Neptune Iron Works, N.Y., 1862; diam. of cylinder 38 inches, and 8 feet 9 inches stroke of piston; \$82,000. North Atlantic squadron.	
Fort Morgan.....	Fourth..	S.	5	1,248	Mystic, Ct.....	J. C. Mallory .....	Fitted out by W. H. Webb, May, 1865, for \$7,114.	
Juka .....	Third..	S.	7	940	.....	.....	By Delawater Works, N. Y. East Gulf squadron.	
Katahdin .....	Fourth..	S.	7	•507	Bath, Me.....	Lavuber & Allen..	Engines by Morgan Works, N. Y. Launched Oct. 11, 1861. Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April 24, 1862, and Miss., river, 1861.	
Kennebog .....	Fourth..	S.	5	•507	Thomaston, Me.....	G. W. Lawrence ..	Engines by Novelty Works, N. Y., 1861. Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April 24, 1862. Vicksburg, June, 25, 1862.	



Kineo .....	Fourth.	S.	6	*507	Portland, Me.....	J. W. Dyer .....
Marblehead .....	Fourth.	S.	7	*507	Newburyport, Mass....	G. W. Jackman, Jr.
Nansend .....	Fourth.	S.W.	3	340	.....	Engines by Morgan Works, N. Y., Launched Oct. 2, 1861. Mississipi river campaign, 1862-3.
Narragansett .....	Third..	S.	5	809	Boston, Mass., 1858..	Engines by Highland Iron Works, Newburgh, N. Y., 1861.
Owasco .....	Fourth.	S.	4	*507	Mystic, Ct.....	Launched Oct. 18, 1861. Pocotaligo expedition. Attacked by rebels near Fort Trumbull, Stono river, S. C., July 15, 1863.
Penobscot .....	Fourth.	S.	4	*507	Belfast, Me.....	Naval Academy, Newport, 1865. Name changed from James F. Freeborn. Engines by Fletcher, Harris & Co., N. Y. Commissioned Aug. 17, 1863. Captured the B. R., Venus, from Nassau to Wilmington, Oct. 21, 1863.
Samuel Whitehead Seabago .....	Third..	S. W.	10	832	Portsmouth Navy Yard.....	Purchased at Baltimore, Md., July 30, 1863. Repainted by W. H. Webb, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1861, for \$173. Pacific squadron.
Shawmuth .....	Fourth.	S.	8	*593	Portsm'th, N. H., 1863	Engines by Novelty Works, N. Y. One of the steam division, Porter's flotilla, April, 1862. Vicksburg, June 28, 1863.
Sonoma .....	Third..	S. W.	8	955	Portsmouth Navy Yard.....	Catvelton, Oct. 19, 1862. Attacked by rebel flotilla, in Galveston bay, Texas, January 1, 1863.
Tallapoosa .....	Third..	S. W.	10	*974	Boston, Mass.....	Engines by Allaire Works, N. Y., 1861. Rescued the crew of the Columbia, wrecked on the coast of North Carolina, Jan. 14, 1863.
Tioga .....	Third..	S. W.	8	819	Charlestown Navy Yard.....	Chased the Kate, B. R., on shore, July, 1863.
Wachusetts .....	Third..	S.	10	1,032	Boston Navy Yaard .....	Refitted by W. H. Webb, November 15, 1861, for \$5,514.

An interesting and important item of information, in addition to vessels built in our port, is the immense amount of work performed by our ship-builders, iron-workers, &c., for our navy during the last six years. Inquiries have been made to most of them, but up to this date but few reports have been received—  
from Messrs. Rowland and Simonson, of Greenpoint, and Messrs. Westervelt and Webb, and the Novelty Iron Works, of New York city. It is hoped, however, that the others will shortly respond.

\* New tonnage, 327 tons.

† New tonnage, 650 tons.

‡ New tonnage, 410 tons.



## VICE-ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

The ancestors of the Vice-Admiral were originally Scotch, but immigrated to Spain and settled in the province of Arragon, where their descendants for a long time resided. Early in the thirteenth century, Don Pedro Ferragüt, with fifty-two other knights, accompanied Jayme I, King of Arragon, in his expedition to the Balearic Isles, and the capture of Mallorca or Minorca, and later, in 1238, that of the kingdom of Valencia, in both of which he distinguished himself and won high honors—attaining, says Mossen Fabrer, the rank of Captain in his prince's body-guard and household. Don Pedro's descendants settled in Arragon and Mallorca, and, though exiled from Spain at the close of the civil war in 1840, are still prominent among the nobility of Minorca. Ciudaddella, the capitol of the island, was the residence of George Farragut, whose aspirations for a greater freedom led him to America in 1776. Entering the army, he served with credit through the Revolution, rising to the rank of Major, and afterwards served as a sailing master in our little navy. He married Miss Elizabeth Shine of North Carolina, descended from the distinguished Scotch family of McIven, became a western pioneer, and settled on the present site of Campbell's Station, near Knoxville, Tennessee. Here, amid the wild scenes of frontier life, on the 5th of July, 1801, was born David Glascoe Farragut, destined under Providence to become the greatest naval hero of the world.

Young Farragut early evinced a desire for sea-life, and through the influence of Captain David Porter, of the Essex, he was appointed a midshipman on the 10th of December, 1810, and when but little more than nine years of age, he entered the service of his country. On the 28th of October, 1812, he sailed with Porter from the Delaware, for a cruise against the English enemy. "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights" floated from the mast head of the Essex, and on her decks she bore more and greater heroes than did the fabled Argo. After sailing successively to Porto Praya, Fernando-de-Noronho and Cape Trio, and cruising for awhile off Brazil to meet Bainbridge, the Essex doubled Cape Horn, and for nearly a year effectually destroyed British commerce in the Pacific. Her gallant and glorious career was closed by her capture, and that of her consort, the Essex Junior, in the neutral port of Valparaiso, by the British ships of war Phœbe and Cherub, mounting eighty-one heavy guns, and manned by five hundred men. Porter with his sixty-six guns and three hundred and



thirty-five men, made a most gallant and determined fight for more than two hours and a half, when, in a sinking condition, and the flames nearing the magazine, he was obliged to strike his flag, with a loss of one hundred and fifty-five men. Midshipman Farragut was slightly wounded, but stuck to his ship till the last, and was sent home in the Essex Junior to Boston on parole. Of his conduct during the fight, Captain Porter says: "Midshipmen Isaacs, Farragut and Osgood, exercised themselves in the performance of their respective duties, and gave an earnest of their value to the service. \* \* They are too young to be recommended for promotion." We shall see how well that earnest was fulfilled in the life of one of this gallant and youthful trio.

After studying military tactics at Chester, the young midshipman found himself in the Mediterranean, on Commodore Chauncy's flag-ship, the Washington 74, whose Chaplain, the Rev. Charles Folsom, now a distinguished Professor of Harvard University, became his careful instructor and warm friend, and to him, the Admiral with characteristic generosity and modesty, attributes all that he knows and all that he is. For two years the relation of preceptor and friend continued to ripen into mutual esteem and affection, and when Mr. Folsom was appointed Consul at Tunis, the young midshipman obtained leave of absence and accompanied him.

In speaking of this interesting and most important period in the life of the Vice-Admiral, Mr. Folsom says: "I describe him as he now appeared to me by one word, 'ARIEL.' Our mutual joy was complete. The intent was, that I should be literally 'his guide, philosopher and friend,' acting according to my own discretion, but officially accountable for him as his superior officer (for I had not resigned my place in the navy.) While clothed with this complete authority, I do not remember that I ever issued an 'order,' or had occasion to make a suggestion that amounted to a reproof. All needed control was that of an elder over an affectionate younger brother."

"He was now introduced to entirely new scenes, and had social advantages which compensated for his former too exclusive sea-life. He had found a home on shore, and every type of European civilization and manners in the families of the Consuls of different nations. In all of them, my young countryman was the delight of old and young. This had always been among his chief moral dangers, but here he learned to be proof against petting and flat-



tery. Here, too, he settled his definition of true glory—glory, the idol of his profession—if not in the exact words of Cicero, at least in his own clear thought. Our familiar walks and rides were so many lessons in ancient history, and the lover of historical parallels will be gratified to know, that we possibly, sometimes stood on the very spot where the boy Hannibal took the oath that consecrated him to the defense of his country."

Here a year passed swiftly by, replete with growth and culture, when the youthful midshipman was compelled to rejoin his ship, where, amid his official duties, he pursued his studies, and ever afterward practically carried out the noble impulse he received in his career from his kind and invaluable friend. On the 1st of January, 1821, he was promoted lieutenant, and ordered to the frigate Brandywine, in the West India squadron, where he served three years, and was then ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard. While here he was married to a Miss Merchant, daughter of a prominent citizen of that place, whose other daughters married Commodores Gardner and Wm. D. Porter. Mrs. Farragut early became an invalid, and during her long illness and years of suffering he was a devoted and affectionate attendant, giving constant evidence of the exquisite tenderness and fine qualities of his noble nature. In July, 1832, Lieutenant Farragut was ordered to the "Vandalia," off Brazil, and upon his return was again stationed at Norfolk, where he married for his second wife the charming and accomplished Miss Virginia Loyall. By her he has one son, Loyall Farragut, who stood by his father's side on the Mississippi, and is now a promising cadet at West Point.

After serving three years as executive officer of the "Natchez" (West India squadron), Lieutenant Farragut was again at the Norfolk Navy Yard from November, 1840, to the following February, when he sailed to Brazil in the "Delaware" 74, and was put in command of the "Decatur" sloop of war. In September, 1841, he was promoted Commander, and, returning to Norfolk February 24th, 1843, was detached from the "Decatur" and granted leave of absence, which he enjoyed in the quiet of home life until April, 1844, when he was ordered to command the receiving ship Pennsylvania. Again he served at the Norfolk Navy Yard until March 9th, 1847, when he was ordered to command the sloop of war "Saratoga," in which he cruised a year in the West Indies. On the 29th of April, 1848, he was detached to await orders, and



after another period of rest and leisure, but full of study and cultivation, he was called to Washington as inspector of ordnance, and a year later was sent to Norfolk on the same service. After being employed for three years on this important duty, on the 9th of March, 1864, he was ordered to the command of the Mare Island navy yard, near San Francisco. In September of the following year Commander Farragut was promoted Captain (then the highest grade in our naval service. He was ordered home in May, 1859, and on the following New Year's day was appointed to command the beautiful sloop of war "Brooklyn," with which he cruised in the Home Squadron, until relieved by Captain Walker in May.

The breaking out of the southern rebellion found Captain Farragut with his family at Norfolk. His hair was slightly silvered with fifty years service under the flag of the Republic. Unexcelled in practical seamanship, as well as in the theory of naval warfare—familiar with most of the modern languages, including the Turkish and Arabic, and their literatures, and proficient in many branches of science, and with a noble and exemplary character, those fifty years of the Admiral's apparently tame and unexciting life proved of inestimable value to the Nation.

In vain did the conspirators use all their wily powers of intrigue, argument and flattery to seduce the staunch Captain from his allegiance. Intimately connected with the south by birth, marriage and residence, he was "a son of the Republic more than a citizen of the State." He labored with all his powers to send loyal delegates from Norfolk to the Virginia convention that she might be saved to the Union. But his efforts were without avail. She plunged recklessly into the vortex of secession, seized the Norfolk Navy Yard, and the tide of civil war rolled from Charleston up to the Potomac.

With his noble and patriotic wife, and a few valuables, Captain Farragut left Norfolk on the morning of the 18th of April, passed through mob-ruled Baltimore on the 19th, and leaving his family in safety in the beautiful village of Hastings on the Hudson, returned to Washington to offer his services to the Government. He was at once appointed a member of the Naval Retiring Board, then in session in Washington.

The capture of New Orleans was early resolved upon by the Government, but other matters pressed more immediately upon its



attention, and Stringham's expedition to Hatteras, DuPont's to Port Royal, and Goldsborough's to Roanoke were first undertaken. Ship Island, on the coast between New Orleans and Mobile, having been captured by the Massachusetts troops, and occupied by Generals Phelps and Butler, preparations were made for a naval expedition, and on the 20th of January, 1862, Captain Farragut was appointed to command it. His force consisted of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, and a mortar fleet of twenty bomb-schooners under Commander David D. Porter, a son of Farragut's old patron, Captain Porter, of the "Essex."

Flag Officer Farragut hoisted his broad pennant on the sloop of war "Hartford" 26 at Hampton Roads, and sailing thence on the 3d of February, arrived at Ship Island on the 20th, and entered upon the task of collecting and preparing his fleet for the great work before him, for New Orleans was deemed almost impregnable. The difficulties and obstacles in his way were very great, but were at length overcome or put aside. Many of the vessels had a great deal of trouble in crossing the bars, but at length the fleet was moved up the river to the head of the passes, the forts were reconnoitered, a hospital established at Pilot-town, and the ships put in trim for fighting the shore batteries as well as the enemy's rams. The minutest details were arranged by or under the supervision of the Flag Officer with a care and vigilance worthy of remark. Sails were taken down, loose rigging made fast to the masts, decks cleared, spare spars, etc., sent ashore, and armor of heavy chain-cables stretched along the sides of the vessels. Of these preliminary arrangements the Flag Officer says: "Every vessel was as well prepared as the ingenuity of her commander and officers could suggest, both for the preservation of life and of the vessel, and perhaps there is not on record such a display of ingenuity as has been evinced in this little squadron. The first was by the engineer of the Richmond, Mr. Moore, by suggesting that the sheet cables be stopped up and down on the sides, in the line of the engines, which was immediately adopted by all the vessels. Then each commander made his own arrangements for stopping the shot from penetrating the boilers or machinery, that might come in forward or abaft, by hammocks, coal, bags of ashes, bags of sand, clothes bags, and, in fact, every device imaginable. The bulwarks were lined with hammocks by some—by splinter nettings made with ropes by



others. Some rubbed their vessels over with mud, to make their ships less visible, and some white-washed their decks, to make things more visible by night during the fight. In the afternoon I visited each ship, in order to know positively that each commander understood my orders for the attack, and to see that all was in readiness. I had looked to their efficiency before. Every one appeared to understand his orders well, and looked forward to the conflict with firmness, but with anxiety, as it was to be in the night, or at two o'clock, A. M."

In the meantime a council of war had been held on board the "Hartford" with the usual result. Farragut quickly cut the Gordian knot of conflicting opinions by issuing a General Order on the 20th of April, in which he said with ringing words : "The Flag Officer having heard all the opinions expressed by the different commanders, is of the opinion that whatever is to be done will have to be done quickly. \* \* When, in the opinion of the Flag Officer, the propitious time has arrived, the signal will be made to weigh and advance to the conflict. \* \* He will make the signal for close action, No. 8, and abide the result—CONQUER OR BE CONQUERED."

At midnight on the 20th of April, the "Pinola," Lieutenant-Commander Crosby, and the "Itasca," Lieutenant-Commander Caldwell, stole up the stream under the guns of the fort and broke the great chain which barricaded the river, and the hulks supporting it sagged asunder, leaving an opening in the center. Five minutes before the appointed time the signal of two red lights rose at the mast-head of the flag-ship, and the fleet weighed anchor and started upon the advance. The mortar fleet, which had steadily bombarded the forts since the 16th of March, was already anchored, ready to pour in its fire as soon as the forts should open. The squadron was formed in two lines to pass the forts. The first division or Column of the Red, commanded by Captain Theodorus Bailey, was composed of the "Cayuga" 7, Lieutenant Harrison ; "Pensacola" 24, Captain Morris; "Mississippi" 19, Commander Melanthon Smith ; "Oneida" 10, Commander S. P. Lee ; "Varuna," Commander Boggs ; "Katahdin" 6, Lieutenant Preble ; "Kineo," Lieutenant Ransom; and "Wissahickon" 4, Lieutenant A. W. Smith. The second division or Column of the Blue was formed on the left, and consisted of the flag-ship "Hartford," 26, Commander Wainwright ; "Brooklyn," 26, Captain T. L. Craven ; "Richmond,"



26, Commander James Alden; "Sciota" 3, bearing the division flag of Captain H. H. Bell; "Iroquois" 7; "Itasca" 4, Lieutenant-Commander Caldwell; "Winona" 7 and "Kennebec" 4. The right was to engage the 108 guns of St. Philip ; the left the pentagonal, casemated fortress of Jackson, mounting forty guns.

The "Cayuga" led the column and was the first to pass the chain-boom, under a terrific fire from both the forts which struck her repeatedly from stem to stern, while the mortar boats poured down shells on Fort Jackson to keep the men from their guns, and steamers fired in shrapnel upon the water battery, at short distance, keeping them comparatively quiet. The "Cayuga" was closely followed by the flag-ship "Hartford," which then took the advance, the "Pensacola," which engaged the starboard battery, the "Brooklyn" and the rest of the fleet. The vessels hotly replied with grape and canister to the fierce fire of the forts ; the air was filled with blinding smoke, which with the darkness of the night made it difficult to distinguish friend from foe, and through which forts and ships fired at the flashes of each other's guns. In the midst of the confusion and darkness, illuminated and made more hideous by the bursting shell, the booming guns and the awful broadsides, down the river came plunging the fire-rafts, gun-boats and rams of the enemy. A more magnificent or terrible scene was never presented to the spectator of battle ! Endeavoring to avoid an immense fire-raft, pushed by the ram "Manassas," the "Hartford" ran aground. The flaming raft was pushed down upon its side, and in a moment she was ablaze all along her port side half way up to the tops. It was a critical moment for the brave flag-ship and its precious freight, but its admirable discipline preserved it from destruction. The flames were at length extinguished, and the "Hartford" backed off and got clear of the raft. "But all this time," says the Commodore, "we were pouring the shell into the forts and they into us, and every now and then, a rebel steamer would get under our fire and receive our salutation of a broadside."

Before the "Hartford" passed the boom, the "Cayuga" encountered the Montgomery flotilla, of eighteen gun-boats, including the ram "Manassas" and iron battery "Louisiana ;" eluded their attempts to butt and board, and had forced the surrender of three, when the "Varuna" and "Oneida" were discovered at loss of ships, inculcates the fact that the first duty of a commander in war is to take great risks for the accomplishment of great ends.



hand. The enormous rams, aided by the swift current, and under full headway of steam, dashed with their iron prows upon our vessels, discharging recklessly their heavy guns at close range. Every vessel of our fleet was fought with a skill and bravery not to be surpassed, and I regret that my space forbids me to chronicle the thousand deeds of immortal heroism performed in this memorable fight, from the great hero in command to the merest boy. The operations of the "Brooklyn" are spoken of more at length in another portion of this report, but the staunch "Mississippi" and ill-fated "Varuna," deserve especial mention. Seven of the enemy's vessels did the latter sink, capture, or drive ashore in flames, until with bloody decks and shattered hull, she too became a victim. But, heroes to the last, Boggs and his brave crew fired the guns until the water was over their trucks, crippling the "Morgan," which surrendered to the "Oneida." The ram "Manassas," rushing down the swift current, encountered the "Mississippi," but the noble old frigate turned to meet her antagonist and, with all steam on, dashed at the monster. The iron ram dodged the oak, but, as she glided by, received a heavy broadside from the frigate's immense armament, which crashed through her sides and set her on fire. Into the darkness she drifted, a curious spectacle, with the flames bursting through her fractures and port-holes, until at length, with an expiring groan and the flames belching from her bow port, she gave a plunge and disappeared beneath the waters.

The sun rose on the morning of the 24th of April upon the scene of this greatest of naval achievements, now strewn with drifting wrecks and shattered hulks and the debris of the battle. All but three of the proudly victorious fleet had passed through the *feu d'enfer* from those now dismantled forts in spite of all the obstacles the devilish ingenuity and skill of the traitors could devise, destroying thirteen of their vessels and capturing four, with the wonderfully small loss of thirty-six killed and one hundred and thirty-five wounded. The noble Commodore, to whom was eminently due the great honor and praise for this unparalleled triumph, received the thanks of Congress and the warm congratulations of the President and the Department. The Secretary's letter closes with the following paragraph: "Your example and its successful results, though attended with some sacrifice of life and loss of ships, inculcates the fact that the first duty of a commander in war is to take great risks for the accomplishment of great ends.



One and all, officers and men, comprising your command, deserve well of their country."

On the morning of the 25th, still leading the line, the "Cayuga" and "Brooklyn" engaged and silenced the Chalmette batteries. From this point no further obstacles were encountered save burning steamers, cotton ships, fire-rafts and the like, and by noon of the same day the fleet was anchored before the Crescent City. Captain Bailey was sent on shore to demand the surrender of the city, and the next morning the Flag-officer, after issuing an order for the return of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the great success, proceeded up the river to capture the defenses above the city. On the 28th, General Butler landed above St. Philip, under the guns of the "Mississippi" and "Kineo," and the forts soon after surrendering to Commander Porter, he came up the river on the following day and took possession of the conquered metropolis of the South.

With New Orleans now safely under the stars and stripes, Commodore Farragut passed up the "River of Death" to communicate with Commodore Davis and complete arrangements for further operations in concert with the Mississippi Squadron. At two and a half o'clock on the morning of the 28th of June, the fleet got under way to pass the city of Vicksburg, and, if possible, to silence and capture its batteries. The mortar fleet, which had been sent for, had arrived from Pensacola, and for two days had bombarded the enemy's works. By the time the fleet got into range, it was fully daylight, and a heavy fire of solid shot was poured into it, directed principally at the flag-ship, whose starboard battery returned the fire with considerable effect, although it was difficult to elevate the guns sufficiently to reach the batteries. The Brooklyn, after being engaged nearly two hours, dropped below again, while the "Richmond," "Sciota," and "Oneida," with the flag-ship, reached the fleet above without material damage, save to the rigging, which was completely torn to pieces. The mizzen rigging of the "Hartford" had been left by the Flag officer but a few moments before it was struck.

After a consultation with Commodore Davis, Commodore Farragut successfully repassed the batteries eighteen days later, and after another severe but unsuccessful bombardment of the Vicksburg defenses, proceeded down the river to New Orleans. Here, on the night of the 5th of August, he was informed of the attack on Baton Rouge by the "Arkansas" and her consorts, but on his



arrival there found that the rebel ram had already been destroyed by Captain Porter, with the "Essex." During the same month he bombarded Donaldsonville for firing upon our steamers, repulsed a number of guerilla attacks, destroyed their haunts, destroyed and cut off rebel communication and supplies with the trans-Mississippi district, and was constantly engaged in the performance of similar duties, which, as well as his terse and manly correspondence with the peppery, blatant officials along the river, we must pass over. Though great and important in themselves, they sink into insignificance when compared with his greater achievements.

In the meantime, Congress, recognizing the importance of an increase of naval rank, passed an act (approved July 16th, 1862) creating the additional grades of Commodore and Rear-Admiral, and Flag-officers Farragut, Goldsborough, DuPont and Foote, having received the thanks of Congress, were commissioned Rear-Admirals, on the active list. Better merited promotions could not have been made.

During the summer, affairs on the coast of Texas had commanded Admiral Farragut's attention, and in the fall a number of small expeditions were sent there, which took Corpus Christi, Sabine Pass and Galveston, and made other captures. A number of salt works were also destroyed at St. Andrew's Bay, Florida, and on the coast of Texas. On New Year's day, 1863, occurred the unfortunate loss of Galveston and the *Harriet Lane*, and the Admiral at once sent thither Commodore Bell, and the "Brooklyn," to re-occupy the bay and continue the blockade of the port. The Admiral afterward sent the "Hatteras," and several other gunboats, but the former was sunk by the pirate Alabama on the night of the 11th. This was closely followed by the death of Lieutenant-Commander Buchanan, in the fight of Bayou Teche, and the loss of the "Morning Light" and "Velocity," at Sabine Pass.

Returning to New Orleans from Pensacola, Admiral Farragut made preparations early in March, 1863, for the passage of Port Hudson, in co-operation of General Banks' movement and attack on that stronghold. On the night of the 14th the attempt was made to pass the formidable batteries, but unfortunately, only the flag-ship and the "Albatross," which was lashed to her port side, passed through the heavy plunging and raking fire of the enemy, losing but one killed and two wounded. "After a free interchange of opinions on the subject," says the Admiral, "every commander



arranged his ship in accordance with his own ideas. I had directed a trumpet fixed from the mizzen-top to the wheel on board of this ship, as I intended the pilot to take his station in the top so high that he might see over the fog or smoke, as the case might be. To this idea, and to the coolness and courage of my pilot, Mr. Carroll, I am indebted for the safe passage of this ship past the forts." Owing to the darkness and the dense smoke, the Mississippi got aground directly in front of the batteries, but for half an hour gallantly returned the shower of shot and shell which was poured into her from the whole range of the rebel works. Captain Smith fired no less than two hundred and fifty rounds, when, finding it impossible to get his vessel off, he set fire to and abandoned her. Swinging off, at length, into deep water, she floated majestically down the stream until eight or ten miles below the fleet, when her magazine exploded, and the historic vessel was no more. The "Hartford" and "Albatross" blockaded the mouth of the Red River until relieved by Admiral Porter, when Farragut returned to New Orleans, by way of the Atchafalaya, to direct the operations against Port Hudson until its surrender to General Banks.

On the 4th of July Vicksburg surrendered, Port Hudson fell, the Mississippi flowed unvexed to the sea, and Admiral Farragut, whose attention had long been directed to Mobile and its formidable defenses, now began to prepare for active operations in that quarter. On the morning of the 20th of January he made a reconnoissance, in the "Octorora," of Forts Morgan and Gaines, and the obstructions and other defenses of the channel. He was then satisfied that with the aid of a single iron-clad he "could destroy their whole force in the bay, and reduce the forts at his leisure, by co-operation with our land forces, say five thousand men;" and urged the early departure of the "Brooklyn" and "Galena" from the North, to join him. A month later, Fort Powell was bombarded for a week, and silenced, but the fleet was still inadequate to make a successful attack, and it was not until near the first of August that Gen. Granger was sent to co-operate. At length on the morning of the 5th of August, 1864, New Orleans was, if possible, surpassed, for the action was fought in broad daylight and under the vigilant eye of the great Admiral who had himself lashed "in an elevated position in the main rigging, near the top." It was a glorious scene, and a more heroic or inspiring subject was never presented to the artist mind, or touched by the pencil of Page.

The Admiral used his usual vigilance and comprehensive wis-



dom in all his preparations for the fight. He made the attack on a strong flood tide so that, should a vessel be struck in a vital part, she would drift ahead into the fight and past the forts. Again, in lashing his vessels two by two, he shortened the length and lessened one-half the dangers of the fleet, and, should one be disabled, her mate would carry her through. Then, too, he carried his fleet as close to the fort as possible, escaping the greater portion of the torpedoes placed for his destruction where the enemy thought he must surely come, and by well directed volleys of grape and canister, drove the gunners from their pieces.

On the 4th of August General Granger's troops were landed on Dauphin Island, and the rebels threw troops and supplies into Fort Gaines, which fell into our hands a few days later, but the Admiral was delayed by the absence of the Tecumseh, which arrived that night. At forty minutes past five, on the morning of the 5th, the fleet was all under way, two abreast, and lashed together in the following order: "Brooklyn," Captain James Alden, with the "Octorora," Lieutenant-Commander C. H. Green, on the port side; "Hartford" (flag-ship), Captain Percival Drayton, with the "Metacomet," Lieutenant-Commander J. E. Jouett; "Richmond," Captain T. A. Jenkins, with the "Port Royal," Lieutenant-Commander B. Gherardi; "Lackawanna," Captain J. B. Marchand, with the "Seminole," Commander E. Donaldson; "Monongahela," Commander James H. Strong, with the "Kennebec," Lieutenant-Commander W. P. McCann; "Ossipee," Commander Wm. E. LeRoy, with the "Itasca," Lieutenant-Commander George Brown; "Oneida," Commander J. R. M. Mullany, with the "Galen," Lieutenant-Commander C. H. Wells. The monitor batteries "Tecumseh," Commander Tunis A. M. Craven; "Manhattan," Commander J. W. A. Nicholson; "Winnebago," Commander T. H. Stevens; and the "Chickasaw," Lieutenant-Commander G. H. Perkins, "were already inside the bar, and had been ordered to take up their positions on the starboard side of the wooden ships, or between them and Fort Morgan, for the double purpose of keeping down the fire from the water battery and parapet guns of the fort, as well as to attack the ram Tennessee, as soon as the fort was passed."

The attacking fleet steamed steadily up the main ship channel, the "Tecumseh" firing the first shot at forty-seven minutes past six o'clock. At six minutes past seven, the fort opened upon us, and was replied to by a gun from the "Brooklyn," and immediately after



the action became general. But the progress of the "Brooklyn," which had been given the lead at the earnest request of Captain Alden and the other commanders, was arrested by shoal water, and she backed off to get clear—and almost at the same moment, a hidden torpedo sent the "Tecumseh," with the gallant Craven and his hundred, to the bottom. At this critical and perilous moment, the Admiral hesitated not an instant, but dashed ahead with his flag-ship (after casting off the "Metacomet" to go to the rescue of the "Tecumseh's" crew) followed by the fleet, whose officers fully believed they were going to a glorious death with their commander-in-chief, and pouring terribly effective broadsides into Fort Morgan.

Scarcely was the fort passed (ten minutes before eight) than the rebel ram "Tennessee" dashed at the "Hartford," and the "Morgan," "Gaines" and "Selma," poured in a raking fire, but the monitors engaged the former, the "Metacomet" pursued and captured the latter, while the "Morgan" and "Gaines" took refuge under the guns of the fort, where the latter was destroyed. Again the "Tennessee" made for the flag-ship, and the fleet crowding round upon her, there ensued one of the most terrific naval battles of the war. The "Monongahela" and "Lackawanna" both struck her at full speed, crushing and losing their prows, but without injury to the rebel, while the Monitors hammered away valiantly. The "Hartford" then dashed at her, and rasping alongside as the "Tennessee" dodged, poured into her a whole broadside of nine-inch solid shot. Drawing back, the "Hartford" rushed forward for another blow, when the "Lackawanna" ran into her just forward of the mizzen-mast, cutting her down nearly to the water's edge. All thought it was a mortal blow for the old heroic craft, and the cry arose, "Get the Admiral out of the ship," but he, forgetful of self, and intent only on the enemy, ordered the old Flag on, but before she could reach her adversary, and with the "Ossipee," "Monongahela" and "Lackawanna" also bearing down at full speed, the rebel Admiral struck his colors, and the fight was won after a struggle of three hours and a quarter, and with a loss of fifty-two killed and one hundred and seventy wounded on board our fleet.

Mobile was soon in the toils of our squadron, but the great rebellion was not yet suppressed, and the Government was desirous of the gallantry and wisdom of Admiral Farragut in another quarter. He was offered, September 5th, 1864, the command of the expedition against Wilmington and its defenses, but, worn



down by his severe and constant labors, he was compelled to decline it, and Admiral Porter was appointed in his stead. His health not materially improving, he left Pensacola for the north on the 20th of November, in his weather-beaten flag ship, "the dear old Hartford," and after a stormy passage, came to anchor in our port on the 12th of December. He was welcomed by a committee of the joyful and enthusiastic citizens, who gave him a cordial reception at the Custom House, with eloquent speeches, and a stirring poem by Colonel Duganne.

On the 22d of December, a bill was introduced into the Senate to create the grade of Vice-Admiral. Suspending the rules, it was quickly passed by both Houses, and signed by the President, who at once nominated Rear-Admiral Farragut for the position, and the Senate immediately confirmed the appointment.

But the people of our metropolis desired to award him a more substantial tribute to his inestimable worth and immortal services, and as a testimonial of their appreciation and esteem, he was presented on the 31st of December, with fifty thousand dollars, in Government bonds, which had been subscribed by our merchant princes, accompanied by a complimentary address. The recipient of praise and honor from every quarter, the Admiral bore all with characteristic modesty, with no eye to earthly dignity, and only a sublime consciousness of manliness and single-hearted devotion to his duty and the Republic.

For five years, exiles from their former homes, the family of Admiral Farragut have sojourned in the Empire State, where they took refuge from treason. The Admiral has now taken up his permanent residence on Murray Hill, in the city of New York, and though knowing no State in the hour of his country's peril, and proud of no title but that of a loyal and faithful "Son of the Republic," is yet gratified to know of the honorable pride of the Empire State, in claiming him as her most illustrious citizen.

It is with hesitaney, and a consciousness of inadequate power, that I attempt to depict the prominent traits of this noble man—this distinguished hero—our **GREAT ADMIRAL**. But the elements of his character are visible in his every deed, and are portrayed in the whole record of his long and stainless life. Viewed from every stand-point, in every light he is truly great—he is a peerless hero. In the crowded pages of history, we find no name to place above his,—none to place in just comparison. His victories are greater than Nelson's; his spotless virtues equal the purity



of Collingwood; Dundonald was not a more christian gentleman, nor Ruyter a truer Republican, and in patriotic devotion to his Country, and singleness of purpose, he is not surpassed. In war, his wondrous and unparalleled achievements bear witness to his bravery and gallantry, his careful prudence, his fertility of resource, his novelty of idea, his keen perception, vigorous thought, undaunted perseverance, which combine to form the Admiral—the greatest sailor of the world. Look now at the man, in whom vice or passion have no place. Frank, modest and unassuming to a remarkable degree, impervious to flattery, ever cheerful and buoyant, with a pleasant smile upon his noble face, and a magnetism in his character perceptible to all who stand in his presence, deeply religious, but not affecting piety, kindly and sympathetic, merciful and charitable, but just and impartial, the possessor of the finest gentlemanly qualities and rare accomplishments, he is a patriotic lover of liberty, a most noble type of elevated manhood, a TRUE HERO, in whose matchless symmetry and marvelous perfection, I frankly confess, without fear of accusation of partiality, I can find no flaw.

“Foremost captain of his time,  
Rich, in saving common sense,  
And as the greatest only are,  
In his simplicity sublime.”

#### REAR-ADMIRAL STRINGHAM.

By SILAS HORTON STRINGHAM, Rear-Admiral of the United States Navy, was born in Middletown, Orange County, New York, on the 7th of November, 1798. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of New York, and resided in Orange county, where his father, Daniel Stringham, was born, and where he married Abby, the daughter of Silas Horton, a farmer of Goshen. He afterwards, in 1818, removed to Indiana, where they resided until their death. In May, 1810, then but little more than eleven years of age, young Stringham left Newburgh for Washington, under the care of Captain Charles Ludlow, for the purpose of entering the navy, and on the 17th of June, received a warrant as Midshipman—just six months before the Vice-Admiral entered the service with the same rank, under the auspices of his gallant patron, Captain Porter, of the “Essex.” Young Stringham was ordered to the frigate “President 44,” then bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Rodgers, at Hampton Roads, and soon after he sailed upon his first sea voyage. His first cruising ground in the “President” was between New York and Norfolk, winter-



ing in New London harbor in the winter of 1810-11, and in Newport harbor during that of 1811-12.

On the 10th of May, 1811, Commodore Rodgers sailed with the "President" from Annapolis, and on the afternoon of the 16th, when near New York, fell in with H. B. M. S. "Little Belt 18," Captain Bingham, who fired into the "President" without provocation or notice. Rodgers returned the fire and punished his assailant severely, killing and wounding thirty-one of her crew, while his own vessel sustained no damage, save a shot in the main and fore-masts, and one midshipman slightly wounded.

Congress formally declared war against Great Britain, on the 18th of June, 1812, and on the 21st, Commodore Rodgers, who was joined at New York on this day by Decatur, received his orders, and set sail within an hour in pursuit of a large fleet of Jamaica-men, then sweeping under convoy up the gulf-stream. Early on the morning of the 23d, a vessel was discovered, and all sail crowded in pursuit, but the "President," an uncommonly fast ship off the wind, was the only one of the squadron able to get within gun-shot of the stranger. After a running fight at long range, in which Commodore Rodgers fired the first shot in the war of 1812, and had his leg broken by the explosion of a gun, the enemy\* managed to escape. After cruising nearly a month for the Jamaica vessels, the Commodore passed to the southward by Madeira, and stood in to Boston by way of the Western Islands and the Grand Banks.

Having refitted, Rodgers sailed on a second cruise; captured on the 17th October, the British packet "Swallow," with \$200,000 in gold, and after cruising to the eastward, returned to Boston on the 31st of December. In the following April (1813), the "President" again put to sea with the "Congress" (which shortly afterward parted from her), and after capturing a number of prizes, went to the North Sea, entered the port of Bergen, in Norway, thence to the White Sea, where for three days and nights she was chased by an English line-of-battle ship and a frigate, but escaped by superior sailing, and returned home after a cruise in the Northern Atlantic. Off Nantucket she captured the schooner "Highflyer," and finding Newport open, went into that harbor and up the river nearly to Providence. She left Newport again early in the winter of 1813-14, cruising on the Atlantic, and among the West India Islands, and returned to New York in the following February.

\* H. B. M. frigate Belvidera 36. Captain Byron.



During these cruises, Midshipman Stringham was ever alert, performing his duties with care, promptness and dispatch, and was always called upon whenever activity was required. He was very often sent aloft by Commodore Rodgers to look out for vessels, and when the "President" was chased in the North Sea, he was on the truck and saw the last of the line-of-battle ship. Afterwards, while occupying the same elevated position while the ship was lying with all sails furled and holding on by an umbrella anchor, he discovered a sail, and was obliged to remain aloft over half an hour, before the frigate could get near enough to allow of the stranger being seen from any position. She proved to be an English packet, with a large cargo of stores for the West India Colonies, and was quite a valuable prize.

In the early part of April, the "President" was transferred to Commodore Decatur, and Commodore Rodgers, with his officers and crew, went to Philadelphia to join the "Guerriere," which was then on the stocks. Here, Mr. Stringham had his first command, being placed in charge of one of the gunboats on the river. On the 9th of September, he was promoted to a Lieutenancy, and in April, 1815, was ordered to the brig "Spark," which sailed in May for the Mediterranean, and engaged actively in the war between the United States and Algiers. Here, the "Spark" discovered and assisted in capturing an Algerine frigate and a brig, and on the conclusion of the war, was sent to Cartagena to convoy the prize vessel back to Algiers. Commodore Bainbridge then brought the squadron home to Newport, the "Spark" proceeding thence to New York. In August, 1816, she again sailed for the Mediterranean. The day after her arrival at Gibralter, a French vessel capsized in the bay, and Lieutenant Stringham volunteering, took a boat and six men to the relief of her crew. He took off five men, but was unable to get back to his ship or get any assistance. He was therefore compelled to make for the Algesiras shore, before reaching which, the boat upset, and all hands were thrown into the surf and rolled on shore amongst the breakers, covered with the sand stirred up by the water. Three of the men were drowned, and Lieutenant Stringham, for the only time during his long connection with the service, was obliged to go on the sick list, his eyes being injured by the sand to such an extent that he was unable to do duty for several weeks.

In 1817, Lieutenant Stringham was transferred to the sloop of war "Erie," Captain Gamble, but in the latter part of 1818, was transferred to the "Peacock," Captain Rogers, and returned to



New York in the following February. During the same year (1819), he was ordered to the "Cyane," and in 1820, went to the coast of Africa to convoy the ship "Elizabeth," which carried out the first colony to Liberia. When off Galenat river, he took a boat, with a crew of twelve men, and captured two slavers, the "Endynion" of Baltimore, and the "Esperanza," a Spanish schooner. Transferring his boat's crew to the "Esperanza," he ran down the coast about forty miles, where he fell in with the "Science" of New York, and the "Plattsburg" of Baltimore, and captured both by boarding. He was then appointed prize-master, and brought his four prizes safely to New York, where they were all condemned.

Lieutenant Stringham was ordered to the "Hornet," as executive officer, in 1821, and went on a cruise to the West Indies, where he captured a pirate and a slaver, and returned to New York in 1822. In the following year he was again ordered as executive officer to the "Cyane," Commodore Creighton, and sailed in the spring of 1824 to Cherbourg, and thence to the Mediterranean. Here he saved the lives of two men, by jumping overboard for one of them, and holding him up until a boat could reach them, and in the other case jumping from the frigate's waist into the launch alongside, seizing a boat-hook and catching hold of the man as he was drifting by. Commodore Creighton being relieved by Commodore McDonough, and he by Commodore Rogers, the "Cyane" was ordered home, and sailing by way of Liberia and through the West Indies, arrived at New York in the fall of 1828. Here Lieutenant Stringham was attached to the receiving ship, at the same time performing the duties of First Lieutenant of the Navy Yard, and fitting out the "Cyane," "Vincennes," "Lexington" and "Fairfield." Afterwards detached from the receiving ship he was ordered to the yard as executive officer, and fitted out the frigate "Hudson" for Brazil.

In 1829 he was ordered as executive officer to the "Peacock," Captain McCall, which took out Commodore Elliott to Pensacola, to command the West India Squadron. The "Hornet" having been missing for some time, the "Peacock" was sent out to cruise in search of her, but without success. At Havana, soon after, Lieutenant Stringham was ordered by Commodore Elliott, to the command of the "Falmouth," sloop-of-war, and sent on a cruise to the south side of Cuba and Cartagena. The "Falmouth" then returned to New York, and on the 3d of March, 1831, Lieutenant Stringham was promoted to Master-Commandant.



He was employed at New York until 1834, when he was ordered to the Mediterranean to command the "John Adams," and after taking command was actively engaged in cruising. While at Malaga, an English brig, "Hon." Captain Keppel, went on shore, and was got off by boats from the "John Adams."

During a south-east gale he saved an English man-of-war, and rendered valuable assistance to two others, and those vessels being crippled after the gale had subsided, at the request of Lord Ingestrie, commanding the "Tyne," he took their mails and some provisions to Barcelona, where he assisted in getting off the English brig "Wolverine," ashore at Tarragona. In the fall of 1836, he returned via the West Indies to New York, and was assigned to duty as executive officer of the Navy Yard, where he remained till 1840, performing nearly all the duties of the yard, owing to the ill-health of the commandant.

In 1841 he was ordered on a board to test the qualities of the Stevens' elongated shell, and on the 9th of September was promoted to the rank of Captain. In the following year he was ordered to Boston to command the "Independence," flag-ship of the West India Squadron, Commodore Stewart. After cruising in the West Indies and entering Pensacola harbor (the "Independence" being the largest vessel that had ever entered that port), she returned to New York, where Captain Stringham was detached and ordered to command the Navy Yard. While here he received a special letter of thanks from the President, for fitting out the "Lexington" and preparing her in three days to carry three hundred troops to Mexico.

In 1846 he was ordered to command the "Ohio" at Boston, and sailing to Vera Cruz after its capitulation, returned to New York, received on board the Hon. David Tod, Minister to Brazil, and sailed for Rio de Janeiro, where (1848) he was detached and returned to New York.

Variously employed on shore duty until 1851, he was then placed in command of the Norfolk Navy Yard, but in the following year was ordered to command the Mediterranean Squadron, with the frigate "Cumberland" for his flag-ship. He remained there during the settlement of Mr. King's affairs at Athens and the Crimean war, and returning home in July, 1855, in November was placed in command of the Boston Navy Yard.

In 1860 he was appointed a member of a board to examine and report upon all the vessels of the navy, and in the following year, while a member of a court at Washington, he was ordered to re-



port to the Secretary of the Navy for special duty at the Department, where he remained until April. He then hoisted his flag on board the "Minnesota," at Boston as Flag-Officer and Commander-in-Chief of the Blockading Squadron, his command extending from the Rio Grande to the Chesapeake.

Early in May he sailed for Hampton Roads, and shortly after went on a cruise off Charleston, Savannah and the coast of North Carolina, returning to Hampton Roads in the latter part of the month. About this time the squadron was divided, Flag-Officer Stringham retaining the Atlantic Blockading Squadron, while Flag-Officer Mervine was appointed to command that in the Gulf.

A subject that early and earnestly commanded the attention of the Navy Department was the capture of important ports on the coast, as particularly necessary for naval stations and harbors of refuge. A board was convened consisting of Captains DuPont and Davis, U. S. N., Major Barnard, U. S. A., and Professor Bache, U. S. C. S., to thoroughly investigate the entire coast and its numerous harbors. "Several elaborate and valuable reports, of great interest, exhibiting in minute detail the positions, advantages and topographical peculiarities of almost every eligible point on the coast were the results of this important commission."\*

After some delays an expedition to Hatteras Inlet, on the coast of North Carolina, where piratical depredations had become extremely annoying, was undertaken. Flag-Officer Stringham being appointed to command it, collected all the vessels that could be got together, and having fitted them out, left Hampton Roads on the 26th of August with a fleet consisting of the flag-ship "Minnesota," Captain Van Brunt; "Wabash," Captain Mercer; "Monticello," Captain Gillis; "Pawnee," Commander Rowan; "Harriet Lane," Captain Faunce; "Cumberland," Captain Marston; "Susquehanna," Captain Chauncey; two stone vessels and a number of transports, containing about eight hundred men, under General Butler.

Commodore Stringham arrived off the inlet on the 27th, and the next morning, finding that but a small number of troops could be landed, owing to the heavy surf, which filled and stove the boats, opened fire on Fort Clark at ten o'clock from the "Wabash" and "Cumberland." The fire was returned and the "Susquehanna" was ordered in, the three vessels throwing shot and shell rapidly into the forts until, at half-past twelve, the flags came



down, and the garrison of Fort Clark took refuge in Fort Hatteras. At four o'clock the "Monticello" was sent into the inlet to take possession, but, when within six hundred yards of the shore, Fort Hatteras fired on her, greatly injuring her hull, and the fleet again opened, engaging the fort for two hours and a quarter, when they hauled off for the night. At half-past five the next morning the fleet stood in, and engaged the fort at a quarter past eight with the "Susquehanna," "Wabash" and "Minnesota," soon followed by the "Cumberland" and "Harriet Lane," throwing their shot with great precision and effect until half-past eleven, when the rebel flag was hauled down and General Butler took possession of the fort. The next morning the rebel flag-officer and the two commanders of the rebel troops came on board the "Minnesota," and formally capitulated to Commodore Stringham and General Butler.

The results of this expedition were the capture of two forts, seven hundred and fifteen prisoners, thirty-four guns, a thousand stand of arms, five vessels, a large amount of provisions and stores, and, above all, a strong foot-hold upon this important portion of the coast. For this brilliant affair Flag-Officer Stringham received the thanks of the Department and of Congress. The orders of the Department were, after destroying the forts, to sink the "stone" ships in the channel for the purpose of obstructing it, and return to Hampton Roads, but the Flag-Officer considered that the position was the most important one on the southern coast, and therefore dispatched General Butler to Washington to urge that it might be retained. The application meeting with favor, Commodore Stringham left the army in charge of the forts, with a few vessels as a guard, and returned in the "Minnesota" to New York. After landing the prisoners and repairing the gun-carriages, he sailed again for Hampton Roads, where, with such material as could be procured, consisting mostly of merchant vessels which had been purchased and hastily fitted out, he arranged the blockade of the Atlantic coast, and, at his own request, was detached from the command of the squadron, being relieved on the 23d of September, 1861, by Flag-Officers Goldsborough and DuPont.

He was then placed on the retiring board, and afterwards on a board to examine the Stevens' battery, and an arbitration board; and, on the increase and reorganization of the navy, was commissioned a Rear-Admiral on the retired list on the 16th of July, 1862, having been one of the Flag-Officers specially thanked by Congress for distinguished services against the enemy.



In the same year a "commission of naval and scientific gentlemen was appointed, under authority of Congress, to examine League Island, and also to make a survey and examination of the harbor of New London, Connecticut, and its surroundings, with reference to its capacity and fitness for a naval depot and navy-yard, and whether the public interest will not be promoted by establishing a naval depot and navy-yard in or near said harbor of New London, instead of League Island, and that they also make the same investigation in regard to the waters of Narragansett bay." The majority of this board (of which Admiral Stringham was president) recommended the establishment of an additional navy-yard at New London, after a complete investigation of the places above mentioned, and their respective advantages and disadvantages.

In 1863 the Admiral was engaged in inspecting, purchasing and chartering vessels for the army, and on the 15th of December of that year he relieved Commodore Montgomery in command of the Boston Navy-Yard, which he still retains. At the time he took charge of this yard a large amount of work was in progress, and a great many men, afterward increased to more than five thousand, were employed in the construction, repairing and fitting out of vessels. Among those since launched and fitted out were the "Monadnock," the finest iron-clad in the service, the "Pompanoosuc" and the "Guerriere." Since the close of the war a large fleet of vessels have arrived and been dismantled, those belonging to the regular service repaired, and the others—mostly captured blockade runners and vessels purchased for temporary service—have been sold. Great improvements in the buildings and machinery of the yard have been made under the Admiral's supervision, amongst which are a large addition to the rope-walk, a new ordnance building, a joiners' shop and a hammer house, with a steam hammer weighing eleven tons.

Among other things which Admiral Stringham has invented, and which are in general use in the service, may be mentioned the double truss for lower yards, and the iron screw bits. He also introduced the valuable capstan known as Taylor's patent capstan.

\* In 1821 Admiral Stringham married Henrietta, daughter of Elizabeth Wynkoop and Jacob M. Hicks, of Brooklyn. By her he had four children, all daughters, the three oldest of whom married Mr. William M. Richards, of New York, B. W. Howe, of



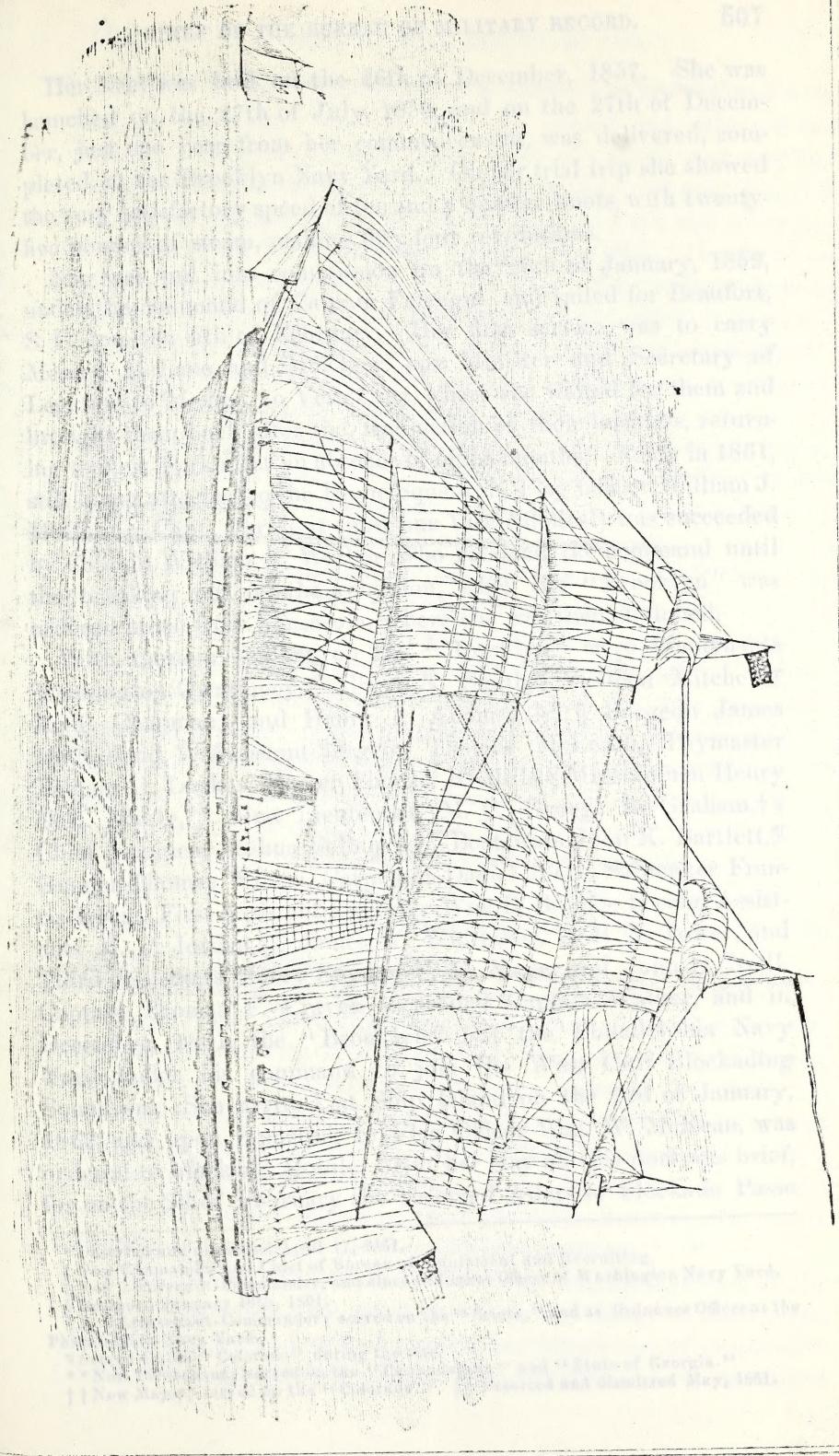
New York, and Commander J. Blakely Creighton, of the navy, the gallant commander of the "Mingo," who has been in active service during the late war, mostly in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, off Charleston.

In personal appearance Admiral Stringham is short in stature, but stout, with kindly, benevolent features, and though now in the sixty-eighth year of his age, after fifty-six years of constant and arduous service under the flag of his beloved country, shows no signs of waning vigor, either of mind or of body. Always of remarkable strength, active, prompt and systematic, one of the ablest and most distinguished of our naval officers, he has reflected great credit on the Republic and the Empire State, which is proud to claim him as her son.

#### U. S. SLOOP OF WAR "BROOKLYN."

The "Brooklyn" is a first class screw sloop of war of the second rate, and was one of the five vessels authorized to be built by an act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1857. Four of them, viz: the "Hartford," "Lancaster," "Richmond" and "Pensacola," were built in Government navy yards from designs furnished by John Lenthall, but the "Brooklyn" was modeled, designed and built by Jacob A. Westervelt, at the Westervelt ship yard, foot of Houston street, East river, in the city of New York, in 1858. Her entire frame was of live oak; the beams of the deck were of yellow pine; the ceiling and outside planking of white oak, and her construction, general finish and outfit were similar in all respects to the four vessels mentioned above, which she closely resembles. Her dimensions are as follows: Length on deck, 247 feet; length on keel, 235 feet; extreme breadth of beam, 43 feet; depth of hold, 21 feet, 6 inches, with a tonnage of 2,070 tons, and draft of water, when ready for sea, with men, stores, coal and all outfit for a cruise, of sixteen feet. She was pierced for twenty-four 9-inch Dahlgren shell guns, and two 10-inch pivot guns. One of the finest vessels of our navy and splendid in appearance, the accompanying representation, from a painting by Jacob Hansen, the well known marine artist, is a correct and accurate delineation of her. Her engines were built at the Fulton Iron Works, New York. Of these she has two—condensing, cross-head engines, of sixty-five inches cylinder and thirty-six inches stroke of piston. Her propeller is of brass, fifteen and a half feet in diameter, with a pitch of twenty-five feet.







Her keel was laid on the 26th of December, 1857. She was launched on the 27th of July, 1858, and on the 27th of December, just one year from her commencement, was delivered, completed, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. On her trial trip she showed the very satisfactory speed of ten and a quarter knots, with twenty-five pounds of steam, making fifty-four revolutions.

She was put into commission on the 29th of January, 1859, under the command of Captain Farragut, and sailed for Beaufort, S. C., on the 5th of February. Her first service was to carry Messrs. McLane and McElger, our Minister and Secretary of Legation to Mexico, to Vera Cruz, where she waited for them and brought them back after the transaction of their business, returning to New York after an absence of eight months. Early in 1861, still being attached to the Home Squadron, Flag Officer William J. McClurey, Capt. Farragut (now our Vice-Admiral) was succeeded by Captain William S. Walker, who retained the command until the breaking out of the rebellion, when the "Brooklyn" was ordered home from Pensacola, where she was then stationed.

With Captain Walker on the "Brooklyn" were Lieutenants Washington Gwathmey,\* Albert N. Smith,† William Mitchell,‡ R. T. Chapman § and Henry A. Adams, Jr.;|| Surgeon James McClelland, ¶ Assistant-Surgeon Thomas McLeach, Paymaster Thomas H. Looker, Master Thomas B. Mills,§ Midshipman Henry DeH. Manly,\*\* First Lieutenant (M. C.) George R. Graham,†† Chief Engineer Joshua Follansbee, Boatswain John K. Bartlett,¶ Gunner Thomas Wilson, Carpenter Daniel Jones, Sailmaker Francis Boom, First Assistant Engineer Wm. B. Brooks, Second Assistants M. P. Jordan,§§ James W. Whittaker, G. B. N. Tower, and Third Assistants Henry Snyder, C. F. Meyer and John E. Neill. Captain Thomas F. Craven succeeded Captain Walker, and in December, 1861, the "Brooklyn" left the Philadelphia Navy Yard under his command to join the West Gulf Blockading Squadron. She arrived at Ship Island on the 22d of January, 1862, and upon reporting to Flag Officer Wm. W. McKean, was ordered to blockade Mobile. But her stay off this port was brief, for on the 2d of February she received orders to blockade Passe

\* Deserted and dismissed April 17, 1861.

† Now Commander and Chief of Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

‡ Now Lieutenant-Commander, and since Ordnance Officer of Washington Navy Yard.

§ Resigned January 16th, 1861.

|| Now Lieutenant-Commander; served on the "Sciota," and as Ordnance Officer at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

¶ Served on the "Colorado" during the war.

\*\* Now Lieutenant; served on the "Canandaigua" and "State of Georgia."

†† Now Major; served on the "Colorado." §§ Deserted and dismissed May, 1861.



à l'Outre of the Mississippi river, where she arrived at 5 p. m. on the same day. On the 19th she chased and captured the steamer "Magnolia," with 1,200 bales of cotton, and returned next morning to the blockade, where she remained until the 11th of March. She then left for the South West Pass, and succeeded in crossing the bar in company with the Flag Ship "Hartford" on the 13th, anchoring off Pilot town, where she employed several days in preparation for the impending conflict, sending down and ashore the top-gallant-masts and spare-rigging, and arranging her chain armor on the ship. On the 15th of February, in company with the "Hartford," she steamed up the river and anchored at the head of the Passes. Having completed the arrangement of her chain armor, and being in perfect fighting trim, the "Brooklyn" again started up the river on the 16th of April, again coming to anchor about four miles below Fort Jackson.

Soon after two o'clock on the morning of April 24th, the "Brooklyn" got under way and followed the Flag Ship into the fight. Owing to the darkness of the night and the blinding smoke, however, she soon lost sight of the "Hartford," and ran over one of the hulks or rafts that sustained the chain barricade, and received a severe fire from Fort St. Philip. She was scarcely extricated from this position, when the ram "Manassas" struck her heavily in the starboard gangway, but the chain armor proved an excellent protection, and after butting her a second time, the rebel slid off and disappeared. A few minutes afterward, being all the time under a raking fire from Fort Jackson, she was attacked by a large steamer, which she settled and fired by a single terrible broadside.

"Still groping my way in the dark" says Captain Craven, "or under the black cloud of smoke from the fire-raft, I suddenly found myself abreast of St. Philip, and so close, that the leadsmen in the starboard chains gave the soundings 'thirteen feet, sir!' As we could bring all our guns to bear for a few brief moments, we poured in grape and canister, and I had the satisfaction of completely silencing that work before I left it, my men in the tops witnessing, in the flashes of their bursting shrapnel, the enemy running like sheep for more comfortable quarters."

After passing the forts, the "Brooklyn" engaged several of the enemy's gun-boats with great gallantry, and being at short range (from sixty to one hundred yards), her broadsides of grape were delivered with terrible effect. The "Warrior," a three-masted



propeller, received eleven five-second shells, which exploded within her, driving her ashore in flames. For an hour and a half the "Brooklyn" fought the enemy with unsurpassed heroism, until she floated quietly on the muddy tide, as the morning dawned on the drifting wrecks and debris of the great River Fight. After the conflict was over, the Flag Officer took the hand of Captain Craven in both of his, exclaiming: "You and your noble ship have been the salvation of my squadron. You were in a complete blaze of fire, so much so, that I supposed your ship was burning up. I never saw such rapid and precise firing. It never was surpassed, and probably never equaled."

Passing up the river on the morning of the 25th, the "Brooklyn" engaged the Chalmette batteries with the "Sciota," pouring in a sweeping discharge of grape and canister, which drove the rebels pell mell from their works.

Especial mention is made in the reports of the "Brooklyn," of the executive officer, Lieutenant R. B. Lowry, Lieutenant James Forney, M. C., Acting Midshipman, John Anderson, Mr. J. G. Swift, Quartermaster James Buck, Acting Second Lieutenant O'Kane, Midshipman Bartlett, Coxswain Hamilton, and Captain of the main-top Williams, who were distinguished for their conspicuous gallantry and skill. Fleet Surgeon J. M. Foltz, reported the following casualties on board the "Brooklyn":

*Killed*—John Anderson, midshipman, struck and knocked overboard by a cannon-shot; William Lenahan, marine; Daniel McEmary, boy; Barney Sands, quartermaster; Thomas White, captain of main-top; Henry H. Roff, marine; Andrew Rourke, seaman; Dennis Leary, ordinary seaman; John Wade, seaman. Total, nine.

*Wounded*—Mr. James O'Kane, master, severely, James Stafford, acting master, slightly, Wm. McBride, seaman, severely, Levin Heath, marine, slightly; Thomas Griffin, landsman, severely; John Willoughby, ordinary seaman; John Chase, seaman, slightly; E. Blanchard, ordinary seaman, severely; J. R. Sanders, marine, contusion; Wm. Wells, seaman, contusion; Robert Hamson, ordinary seaman, contusion; J. Hassett, landsman, contusion; G. Coventry, gunner, contusion; L. Killion, marine, slightly; Cornelius Martin, ordinary seaman, probably mortally; James H. Powell, ordinary seaman, slightly; H. O. Buskin, ordinary seaman, severely; John Willis, ordinary seaman, severely; John Daurin, landsman, slightly; James Welby, Captain of the mizzen-



top, severely; James Black, Quartermaster, slightly; Joseph \_\_\_\_\_, seaman, slightly; John Griffith; James Williams, Captain of the main-top, slightly. Total, twenty-six.

At eight o'clock on the morning of the 24th, the "Brooklyn" came to anchor off Quarantine, where she buried her dead, and at noon came to for the night below English Bend. The next morning she engaged the Chalmette batteries, and soon afterward cast anchor before the Crescent City. On the 2d of May, she was again ordered up the Mississippi, and passing Baton Rouge on the 5th, at 8 A. M. on the 13th, came to anchor off Natchez, remaining until the 19th, when on being joined by the Flag Ship, she again stood up the river. On the 21st, Flag Officer Farragut demanded the surrender of Vicksburg; the reply not being satisfactory, the "Brooklyn" moved up to within four miles of the city, but on the 26th went down again, and shelled Grand Gulf, burning about half the town for firing on our unarmed transports. After convoying some transports down to New Orleans, where she arrived on the 30th of May, she returned and participated in the first attack on the Vicksburg defenses, but did not pass the batteries with the Flag and the "Albatross," being unable to silence or capture them. On the 22d of July, the "Brooklyn" again moved up and took part in the second attack, when Commodore Davis ran the batteries, and a few days later, once more started down the river. On the 28th, she was again at New Orleans, but on the morning of the 6th of August, hearing of the appearance of the "Arkansas" at Baton Rouge, Captain Emmons got under weigh with the Flag and four gun boats, but arrived only in time to hear of her destruction by Commodore Porter and the "Essex."

The "Brooklyn" again returned to New Orleans on the 10th, and on the 13th steamed over to Pensacola, where she remained about six weeks, having the damages to her hull and machinery repaired. On the 7th of October, she commenced the blockade of Mobile, where she remained until the 24th of December, when she was again ordered to New Orleans, to prepare for the attack on Port Hudson. She was, however, prevented from participating in that fight, being ordered to Galveston on the reception of the news of its unfortunate recapture by the rebels, on the 1st of January, 1863. The "Brooklyn" was then officered as follows: Commodore Henry H. Bell, commanding; Lieutenant Commander, Chester Hatfield; Lieutenant, Archibald N. Mitchell; Surgeon,



Samuel Jackson; Assistant Surgeon, C. J. S. Wells; Paymaster, Charles W. Abbot; Chief Engineer, William B. Brooks; First Assistant, B. E. Chassaing; Second Assistants, James Atkins and A. V. Fraser, Jr.; Third Assistants, Charles T. Mayer, Jr., Jacob L. Bright, James Morgan, and Jesse F. Walton; Acting Masters, Thomas L. Pickering, C. J. Stafford, Lyman Wells, and W. C. Gibbs; Acting Master's Mates, E. S. Lowe, Henry C. Leslie, Robert Beardsley, and Henry S. Bolles; Ensign, M. W. Sanders; Midshipmen, John R. Bartlett and H. T. Grafton; First Lieutenant, M. C., James Forney; Boatswain, John A. Selmer; Gunner, Thomas H. Fortune; Carpenter, William D. Foy, and Sailmaker, Jacob Stephens.

For eight months this noble war vessel and her consorts maintained the blockade of the sandy coast of Texas, until the 6th day of August, when she was relieved and ordered to New York for repairs. Stopping at Port Royal on the 21st, and at Charleston on the 22d, she arrived at her destination on the 28th, after an absence of twenty-one months, bearing the bodies of the brave and lamented Commander George W. Rogers, and Paymaster Woodbury, of the Catskill, who were killed in the attack on Fort Sumter. Upon her arrival at New York, the "Brooklyn" had been under steam for 498 consecutive hours and had consumed 3,630 tons of coal. Her officers were as follows:

Captain George F. Emmons, commanding; Lieutenants, George Dewey and Archibald N. Mitchell; Acting Masters, James S. Plunkett, George Taylor and G. A. Batchelor; Surgeon, John S. Fox; Assistant Surgeon, C. J. Stewart Wells; Paymaster, Charles W. Abbot. Engineers—Chief, Wm. B. Brooks; First Assistant, B. E. Chassaing; Second Assistants, Jas. Atkins and A. V. Fraser, jr.; Third Assistants, Jacob L. Bright, Jas. Morgan, J. Walton and Edward D. Johnson; Ensigns, Morton W. Sanders and Albert S. Barker; Acting Master's Mates, Henry D. Lester, R. Beardsly, S. Bolles, James Buck and Henry D. Jones; First Lieutenant, M. C., James Forney; Paymaster's Clerk, Wm. Robertson; Gunner, T. H. Fortune; Boatswain, J. A. Selmer; Carpenter, W. D. Foy; Sailmaker, Jacob Stephens.

A survey upon her a few days after showed her to be in almost as bad a condition as the "Richmond" or "Hartford," and the cost of repairing her was estimated at \$40,000. From her tops to the water line and even below, she was cut, shattered and marked by the shot and shell of battle, and her machinery was considerably out of order. On Thursday, the 19th of October, in the pres-



ence of Admiral Farragut and a large concourse of spectators, she was raised on the sectional dry-dock, foot of Rutgers street, East river, where she was visited by large numbers of our citizens, and Mr. Westervelt at once commenced work upon her. The outside and inside planking, broken by the blow of the rebel ram on the memorable 24th of April, was removed and replaced with new; her rigging was stripped and she was refitted, and the whole vessel was made as substantial as ever by the master hands that constructed her. On the recommendation of Admiral Farragut, a ram of composition was made and fitted to her stem to further improve her efficiency, and having been thoroughly overhauled, she was put into commission and went to sea on the 10th of May, 1864, with the following officers:

Captain James Alden,\* commanding; Lieutenant-Commander, Edward P. Lull,† Executive Officer; Lieutenants, Thomas L. Swan,\*‡ and C. F. Blake; Acting Ensigns, D. K. Cassel,\* and C. H. Pendleton;\* Volunteer Acting Ensign, John Utter ¶; Surgeon, George Maulsby,\* Assistant Surgeon, Herber Smith; § Paymaster, George E. Thornton;\* Chief Engineer, Mortimer Kellogg;\* Second Assistants, David Hardie, ¶ J. D. Topping,\* \* H. Barstow ¶ and George E. Tower;\* Third Assistants, F. C. Goodwin,\* \* W. H. De Hart, †† and Joel A. Bullard; \* Acting Third Assistant, H. H. Arthur; \* Captain, M. C., G. P. Houston; \* Mates, T. C. Duncan, ¶ A. L. Stevens ¶ and W. H. Cook ‡‡; Boatswain C. H. Bragdon ¶ ¶; Acting Gunner, John Querdo; \* Carpenter, R. G. Thomas; \* Sailmaker, Daniel C. Brayton; \* Paymaster's Clerk, A. E. Baker.\*

The ship's company consisted of 45 petty officers, 49 seamen, 27 ordinary seamen, 75 landsmen, 19 boys, 2 nurses, 49 marines, 18 firemen and 23 coal heavers. Total complement, including officers, 334.

The following named officers were subsequently ordered to the "Brooklyn:" Acting Master, Robert Barstow; Ensign, C. D. Sigsbee; Acting Ensign, C. H. Littlefield; Acting Master's Mates, Thomas Stanfield, John Williams and R. H. Taylor; Assistant Surgeon, H. Stanley Pitkin; Second Assistant Engineers, W. H.

\* Attached to the "Brooklyn" until after Fort Fisher.

† Ordered to command ram "Tennessee," August, 1864.

‡ Succeeded Mr. Lull as Executive Officer, August, 1864.

¶ Ordered to the "Owasco," September, 1864.

§ Ordered to Pensacola Hospital, September, 1864.

\*\* Ordered to ram "Tennessee," August, 1864.

†† Ordered to the "Ossipee," September, 1864.

‡‡ Killed at Mobile, August 5th, 1864.

¶¶ Detached at Boston, October, 1864.



G. West and Thomas Lynch; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, R. D. Giberson; Boatswain, Robert McDonald; Captain's Clerk, C. J. Parkman.

After a pleasant passage of twelve days the "Brooklyn" reached Key West, and after coaling, sailed again for Pensacola, where she arrived on the 31st of May. On the evening of the same day she rejoined the old West Gulf Squadron before Mobile and came to anchor, saluting the flag with thirteen guns. The next day the squadron (fifteen vessels) stood to sea in line of battle—a magnificent sight,—and after being reviewed, returned and came to anchor. For the next two months they were engaged in blockading the port and perfecting their arrangements for the coming fight. At length, in accordance with the Admiral's instructions, and by signal at a quarter past five on the morning of the 5th of August, the fleet got under way. The "Brooklyn," which had four chase guns and an ingenious arrangement for picking up torpedoes, led the line with the "Octorora" lashed to her port side, closely followed by the flag-ship "Hartford" with the "Metacomet" and the rest of the fleet. The line of battle was, however, preceded by the iron-clads, which formed on the starboard of the fleet, and were to engage the rebel ram and gun-boats. At a quarter past six Fort Morgan opened, and the "Brooklyn" promptly replied with her bow chasers, (hundred pound Parrots), opening her starboard battery on the fort as rapidly as the guns could be brought to bear. Her progress up the channel was slow, owing to her carrying, as directed, low steam, and the deliberate movements of the iron-clads, which occupied the main channel ahead. Arriving abreast of the fort, by a rapid and timely fire of grape she almost entirely silenced their guns, driving the gunners from their pieces.

At this moment, and almost simultaneously, the ill-fated "Tecumseh" went to the bottom, the victim of a rebel torpedo, and a row of torpedo-buoys was discovered directly under the bows of the "Brooklyn." While backing to clear them, the Admiral, after ordering on the "Brooklyn," dashed ahead in the "Hartford," and led the fleet into the bay. Gathering headway again, the "Brooklyn" pushed on in her wake, and was soon engaged with the rebel ram, which made for the flag-ship. Broadside after broadside was poured into the haughty rebel, seemingly without effect, and each successfully avoided the butting of the other; and the ram soon after surrendering, the great Bay fight was ended.



The injuries received by the "Brooklyn" were very severe and extensive, she having been hulled, says Captain Alden, twenty-three times, her main-mast ruined, spars shattered, and rigging cut in twenty-nine places. One shot struck directly under the breast of the bow, and, but for its force having been partially spent by passing through the wood-work of the "Chickasaw," would have disabled the gun; and near No. 4 (starboard) port, five shot or shell passed through the side in a space of about eight feet square, while a shell broke the shank of the anchor stowed above this port, and disabled the gun. "We have found upon our decks," says Mr. Lull in his report, "and extracted from the wood-work, over eleven hundred pounds of iron, in the shape of eight, nine, and ten-inch solid shot, of rifle-bolts, shells and fragments of shell—all thrown at us by the enemy; a large amount, as, being at very close quarters, nearly all their shot passed through and through us." The "Brooklyn," on her part, expended during the action, one hundred and eighty-three projectiles and eighteen hundred and seventy pounds of powder.

The casualties on the "Brooklyn" were second only to those on the "Hartford," which had twenty-five killed and twenty-eight wounded. They were reported by Dr. Maulsby as follows:

*Killed.*—William H. Cook, acting master's mate, splinter wound of both legs and thighs, the left hand carried away; Eli Harwood, captain's cook, left shoulder and arm badly lacerated; John Ryan, landsman, left half of head carried away; Charles B. Seymour, seaman, upper half of head carried away; Thomas Williams, seaman, spine and ribs carried away; Lewis Richards, seaman, back part of chest and head carried away; Michael Murphy, private marine, right leg and half of the pelvis carried away; Wm. Smith, private marine, struck by a shot and knocked overboard; Richard Burke, coal heaver, back part of chest carried away, and compound fracture of left leg; Anthony Dunn, first class fireman, abdomen and chest opened by a shell; James McDermott, left side of abdomen carried away.

*Wounded.*—Charles F. Blake, lieutenant, flesh wound of right leg, slight; Douglass R. Cassell, acting ensign (regular navy), wound of scalp, slight; Daniel C. Brayton, sailmaker, contusion of right forearm, severe; Abraham L. Stephens, acting master's mate, wound of face, slight; Alexander Mack, captain maintop, compound fracture of left hand, severe; Patrick Brierton, landsman, wound in right arm, severe; Francis Prior, ordinary seaman, compound fracture of rib, wound of scalp, dangerous; Rufus Britnell,



landsman, left eye destroyed, severe; Patrick Duggin, landsman, fracture of left leg, severe; John McPherson, seaman, scalp wound and contusion, severe; John Dunn, coal heaver, left eye destroyed, severe; Charles Steinbeck, ordinary seaman, fracture of skull, severe; Daniel McCarthy, landsman, compound fracture of scapula, severe; George W. Hersey, seaman, flesh wound over hip, severe; William B. Harrison, ordinary seaman, flesh wound in right arm, severe; Frank Hanson, seaman, contusion of both eyes, severe; Alvin A. Carter, ordinary seaman, fracture of right thigh, severe; George R. Leland, private marine, bolt driven into left thigh, severe; Patrick McGowen, coal heaver, left elbow, severe; Joseph Machon, first class boy, splinter and contusion, severe; William McCarren, landsman, contusion of left eye, severe. The following were all slightly wounded: William McCaffrey, seaman, wounded over eye; John Bryant, armorer's mate, scalp; R. M. Clark, ordinary seaman, left forearm; William Brown, landsman, splinter wounds in thigh and shoulder; Charles Miner, landsman, contusion of shoulder; Lewis Hareck, ordinary seaman, contusion of right arm and chest; Alexander Degges, landsman, abrasion; Frank Bennett, first class boy, contusion; Bernard Brown, ordinary seaman, scalp; William Robinson, captain of foretop, contusion; John Thompson and John McKennon, ordinary seamen, and Benjamin K. Taylor, landsman, contusions; William H. Brown, landsman, and John K. Housel, contusions and abrasions; Barclay Redington and John Maxwell, coal heavers, scalp wounds; William Frick, ordinary seaman, abrasion of side and thigh; James Sterling, coal heaver, contusion of side; Isaac B. Larett, seaman, and James Shea, quarter-gunner, contusions. Killed, 11; wounded, 43; total, 54.

Captain Alden, in his report, makes especial mention of the gallantry and good conduct of Lieutenant-Commander Lull, Lieutenants Swann and Blake, Captain Houston, M. C., Ensigns Cassel and Sigsbee, Master's Mates Duncan and Stearns; Chief Engineer Kellogg and his department, Acting Ensign Upton and the powder division, Surgeon George Maulsby, Ensign Pendleton (signal officer), Christopher Lawrence, pilot; and recommends the following of the petty officers and crew to receive medals of honor from the Department: J. Henry Dennig and Michael Hudson, sergeants of marines; William M. Smith and Miles M. Oviatt, corporals of marines; Barnett Kenna and Joseph Brown, quartermasters; Wm. Halsted, Edward Price, John Cooper and John Irwin, coxswains;



Joseph Irlane, seaman; Alexander Mack, captain maintop; Wm. Nichols and Samuel Todd, quartermasters; Nicholas Irwin, seaman; John Brown, captain forecastle; William Blagden, ship's cook; James Mifflin, engineers' cook; William Madden and James E. Sterling, coal heavers; James Machon, boy; William H. Brown, landsman; Richard Dennis, boatswain's mate; and Samuel W. Davis. Captain Jenkins, of the "Richmond," recommended to receive medals of honor, the following named petty officers and men of his vessel who had previously served on the "Brooklyn" with conspicuous bravery in the Mississippi River campaign: William Densmore, chief boatswain's mate; Adam Duncan and Charles Deakin, boatswain's mates; Cornelius Cronan, chief quartermaster; William Wells, quartermaster; Thomas Hayes, Lebeus Simpkins and James B. Chandler, coxswains; Thomas Cripps and John Brazell, quartermasters; John Smith, captain of top; Andrew Millen, sergeant of marines; and Wm. Doolan, coal heaver.

On the day following the action, Captains Jenkins and Alden, Commander LeRoy, and Chief Engineer Williamson, were appointed by the Admiral to survey the captured rebel ram "Tennessee," which, though found to be severely injured, was repaired on the recommendation of the board, placed under command of Mr. Lull, of the "Brooklyn," and proved a formidable vessel for river or harbor defense, doing good service in the subsequent bombardment of Fort Morgan.

On Sunday, the 7th, in accordance with the order of the Admiral thanking the fleet for its brilliant action, prayers were read and thanks rendered to the divine Giver of the great victory, and a week later, the "Brooklyn" was visited for inspection by Admiral Farragut and Fleet Captain Drayton, who were surprised at the destructive effect of the enemy's missiles, and at her ability to keep afloat. She participated in the bombardment of Fort Morgan on the 22d, and manned one of the guns of the naval shore battery, and on the surrender of the fort the next morning was ordered home for repairs. Stopping at Pensacola on the 10th of September to land her wounded, she arrived at the Boston Navy Yard at nine o'clock on the morning of the 20th, with fifty-nine shot holes in her hull, seventy-three in other parts, and twelve hundred pounds of shot and shell buried in her wood.

After being hastily repaired, the "Brooklyn" left Boston at 4 P. M., and, after experiencing a very severe storm on her passage, which showed how much she had been strained at Mobile, arrived at Fort Monroe on the 11th. Admiral Porter immediately hoisted



his flag on her, and from this time till the 13th of December, all hands were busy putting the old war-ship in fighting trim again. At 10 A. M. on the latter day, the land forces under General Butler having embarked, and the preparations of the expedition having been completed, all the fleet stood to sea, and arrived at the rendezvous, twenty-five miles off New Inlet, on the 16th—the "Brooklyn" having first arrived at noon on the 15th. Quite a storm arose, and the vessels rolled guns under in the heavy sea. On the 19th, stood in toward land, anchoring about twelve miles from the fort. In the evening a heavy gale from the southwest set in, and the transports put into Beaufort; but the Admiral determined to ride out the gale at anchor, which he did without accident, "the monitors and all behaving beautifully." Fine weather succeeding, Commander Rhind was sent at midnight of the 23d up to the fort with the powder-vessel, where he blew her up. At daylight on the 24th the fleet got under way for the Inlet, and after looking vainly for the transports, again stood in toward Fort Fisher, in line of battle—the "Brooklyn" being No. 7 in line, just ahead of the "Susquehanna" and astern of the "Powhattan," and the iron-clads inside and to starboard. The "Brooklyn" opened on Fort Fisher at 12:50 P. M., when within good ten-second range, and kept up her fire, with occasional intermissions for the men to rest, for four hours and a half, when darkness intervened and the fleet was signaled to retire. In this action, says Admiral Porter, she "well sustained her proud name under her present commander, Captain James Alden," and "the taking of a new position\* while under fire, by the "Brooklyn" and "Colorado," was a beautiful sight, and when they got into place, both ships delivered a fire that nothing could withstand."

The next morning, Christmas, the transport having arrived during the night, it was decided to assault the forts under the heavy fire of the fleet. Accordingly, seventeen gun-boats were sent to cover and assist the landing of the troops. "Finding the smaller vessels," says Admiral Porter, "kept too far from the beach, which was quite bold, I sent in the "Brooklyn" to set them an example, which that vessel did, relying, as every commander should, on the information I gave him in relation to the soundings." After engaging the fort for seven hours, the fleet hauled off at sunset, leaving the iron-clads to fire through the night, but the "Brooklyn" was requested to remain, to assist in reëmbarking the troops,

\* To get nearer the enemy.



as the assault had been given up by General Butler, who determined to return to Hampton Roads at once. He accordingly returned to Fort Monroe, and Admiral Porter sailed to Beaufort, to await the preparation of another land force to coöperate in a new attack.

"A competent force, properly commanded, to coöperate in the capture of the defenses on Federal Point,"\* having arrived early in January, 1865, Admiral Porter again set sail from Beaufort, on the morning of the 12th, on the termination of the bad weather which had for some time prevailed, and at daylight on the 13th, formed in three lines for the attack. Line No. 1, led by the "Brooklyn," took position within six hundred yards of the beach to land the troops, Nos. 2 and 3 anchoring close to and outside of them. By 2 p. m., eight thousand men with twelve days' rations and intrenching tools were landed, and after some heavy and effective bombarding of the fort by the iron-clad division, lines Nos. 1 and 2 were ordered in to attack the batteries. "This was done in the handsomest manner; not a mistake was committed, except firing too rapidly and making too much smoke. The heavy fire of the large vessels shut up the enemy's guns at once, and after firing until after dark, the wooden vessels dropped out to their anchorage,"† the iron-clads shelling the fort occasionally through the night.

The attack was continued during the next day (Saturday, the 14th), the "Brooklyn" throwing in a rapid fire to keep the gunners from their pieces. Each vessel fired for an hour during the night, and by 11 o'clock the next morning, the fleet had again taken position, opening fire as they came to anchor. Gen. Terry having got into position, fire was changed to the upper batteries, steam-whistles were blown, and the troops and sailors dashed ahead, nobly vieing with each other to reach the top of the parapet. The latter, sixteen hundred in number, rushed to the right with impetuosity to assault the sea-wall of the fort, but were beaten back by overwhelming numbers and grape and canister. The charge of the troops on the left was more successful, as the garrison was taken by surprise, but it was not until ten o'clock at night, after a most desperate contest, that the fort was ours—the iron-clads firing through the traverses occupied by the rebels, and the ships enfilading Federal Point. The sailors and marines

\* Secretary Welles to Admiral Porter, December 31st, 1864.

† Report of Admiral D. D. Porter.



relieved the troops in the outer line of defenses on the capture of the fort.

During this, one of the most remarkable of our great battles, fifty thousand shells were expended by the fleet, and all but two of the seventy-five guns of the fort were rendered useless. The loss of the fleet was twenty-one officers killed and wounded, and seventy-four killed, two hundred and thirteen wounded, and twenty-two missing among the seamen and marines—principally in the assault and by the bursting of Parrot guns in the fleet. Among the former were Flag Lieutenant Preston, Lieutenant B. H. Porter, Assistant Surgeon Longshaw, and Acting Ensign Wiley, killed; and Lieutenant Commander Allen, Lieutenants Bache and Lamson, Ensigns Evans and Ira Harris, jr., Acting Ensigns Chester, Bertwistle, O'Connor, Coffin and Wood, wounded in the charge on the fort.

The next day the fleet ran up the river toward Fort Caswell, which, with the "Tallahassee" and "Chicamauga," was fired and blown up by the rebels. Five days later (January 21st), after sending two hundred torpedoes floating down the river, the rebels evacuated Wilmington, which was occupied the same day by Gen. Ames. The "Brooklyn" was then ordered north, and on the 26th of January, she again arrived at New York from Fort Monroe, with the prize steamer "Emma Henry," and soon after went on the dry-dock, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to be thoroughly over-hauled and receive extensive repairs. They were completed in September, and about the 1st of October, she hauled out of the wharf and anchored near the "Vermont" to receive her crew. On Friday, the 27th, having received her orders, she once more breasted the deep blue waters of the sea, for a long cruise in the tropics, on the coast of that beautiful land and most liberal monarchy of Brazil. She was officered as follows: Commander Thos. H. Patterson, commanding; Lieutenant Commander Charles S. Norton; Lieutenants Charles E. McKay and H. C. Tallman; Surgeon O. W. Kellogg; Passed Assistant Surgeon G. S. Beardsley; Acting Assistant Surgeon T. M. Coan; Paymaster George Plunkett; First Lieutenant M. C., William B. McKean; Ensign J. B. Coghlan; Acting Ensign Charles V. Gridley; Midshipmen S. L. Wilson, S. H. Baker, G. W. Pigman and Henry C. Raebel; Engineers—Chief E. S. De Luce; First Assistants H. W. Robie and Levi R. Greene; Second Assistant C. F. Mayer; Acting Third Assistants F. M. Dykes, C. S. Glass and E. C. Brooks; Boatswain Hollowell Dickinson; Gunner Felix Cassidy, and Sail-



maker John J. Stamford. Lieutenant Commander George U. Morris was afterwards ordered to her.

On arriving at Bahia, Acting Rear-Admiral Gordon transferred his flag from the "Susquehanna" to the "Brooklyn," which relieved her. Now the flag ship of the Brazilian squadron, it will probably be a long time ere she will again cleave the waters of our bay, so familiar to her in the past. Modestly wearing her scars of five years of such honorable service and terrible conflict as has seldom fallen to the lot of any vessel, and "bearing her blushing honors thick upon her," her great name is indelibly associated with the naval history of the Republic, and has an enduring place in the heart and memory of every gallant tar.

The following is a list of the captures made by the "Brooklyn" during the late war:

Schooner "H. E. Spearing," with coffee, from Rio de Janeiro to New Orleans; captured May 29th, 1861, off mouth of the Mississippi. Sent to Key West and released.

Bark "Pilgrim" of New Orleans, with brandies and wines from France. Captured June 7th, 1861, off Passe à l'Outre, and sent to Key West. Cargo restored.

Brig "Nahum Stetson" of New Orleans, with two thousand Mexican dollars from Tampico. Captured June 19th, 1861, at South Pass, by the "Brooklyn" and "Massachusetts." Sent to Key West and condemned. Prize money, \$4,392.

Bark "Meaco," with 3,000 bags of coffee, from Rio de Janeiro to New Orleans. Captured September 5th, 1861, off mouth of the Mississippi by the "Brooklyn" and "St. Louis." Sent to Philadelphia and condemned. Prize money, \$55,967.89.

Steamer "Magnolia," with cotton. Captured February 19th, 1862, off Passe à l'Outre by the "Brooklyn" and others. Sent to Key West and condemned. Prize money, \$167,404.16.

Sloop "Blazer," with cotton. Captured May 27th, 1863, in lat. 26 deg., long. 96 deg., and sent to Key West. Prize money, \$7,592.06.

Sloop "Kate," with cotton. Captured May 28th, 1863, off Point Isabel light, and sent to Key West. Prize money, \$3,130.

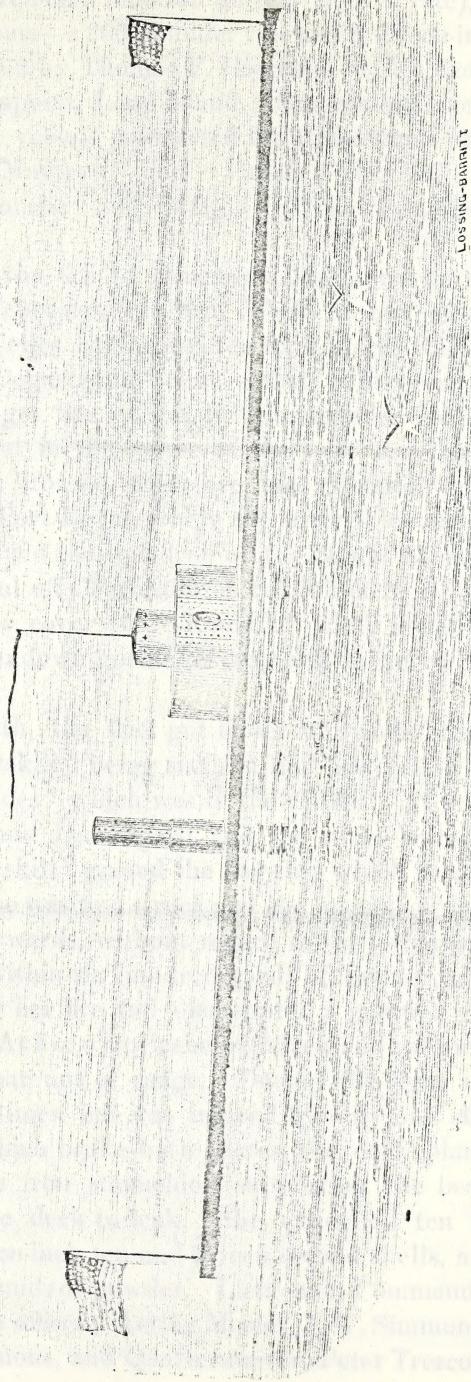
Schooner "Star," no cargo. Captured May 30th, 1863, off Brazos St. Jago, and sent to Key West. Prize money, \$631.49.

Sloop "Victoria," assorted cargo, fishing seow and a schooner. Captured May 30th, 1863, off Point Isabel, and burned.

Twelve packages of merchandise. Prize money, \$619.



U. S. Iron Clad Monitor Battery CATTESKILL (Fourth Rate). 2 Guns.





## U. S. IRON-CLAD BATTERY CATSKILL.

The "Catskill" is an iron-clad monitor battery (fourth rate), of 844 tons, carrying two guns—a 200-pounder rifle and a fifteen-inch gun, and was built in 1862 by Thomas F. Rowland, at his Continental Iron Works, Greenpoint, Long Island. She has one turret, and is one of nine similar vessels contracted for at the same time, among which are the "Montauk" and "Passaic," also built by Rowland, and the "Camanche" and ill-fated "Wehawken," built by Secor, at Jersey City.

She was launched on the 6th of December, 1862, and on the 28th of the following February, left New York in tow of the "Bienville," Secretary Welles having written to Admiral DuPont on the 18th, that "The Department believes that, with great exertion, it will be able to get the "Catskill," Commander George W. Rodgers, to Port Royal in the course of the next ten days." Scarcely stopping at Fort Monroe, therefore, the "Catskill" proceeded without delay to Port Royal, where she arrived on the 3d of March, and at once joined the squadron of the South Atlantic. Immediately on her arrival off Charleston on the 5th of April, she went close in to the bar to cover the "Keokuk" while sounding the channel, and about sundown got under way and followed the "Patapsco" over the bar.

At 12:15 P. M. on the 7th, the fleet got under way and formed in line of battle, the "Catskill" being sixth in line and following the flag-ship "New Ironsides" which was in the center. At 2:50, Forts Sumter, Moultrie and Beauregard, and the rebel batteries opened fire, and the "Catskill" passed the flag-ship which became unmanageable. At 3:35 she was first struck and she opened on Fort Sumter four minutes afterwards, without regard to the other vessels. She pushed on to within six hundred yards of Sumter, near the "Keokuk," continuing her fire and dismounted a parapet gun with a fifteen-inch shot. At five o'clock she withdrew and anchored with the fleet inside the bar out of range. During the fight she was struck about twenty times, but was injured by only one shot upon the forward deck which broke both plates, the deck planking and drove down the iron stanchion supporting the beam about an inch, causing the deck to leak. She expended ten fifteen-inch and twelve eleven-inch ten and fifteen second shells, and five hundred and thirty pounds of powder. Lieutenant-Commander C. C. Carpenter, executive officer; Acting Master, J. W. Simmons; Engineer, George D. Emmons, and Quartermaster, Peter Trescott,



were especially mentioned for their coolness, energy and skill by Commander Rodgers in his report.

It being determined by Admiral Dahlgren and General Gilmore to dispossess the enemy of Morris Island, the former at 4 A. M. on the 10th of July, hoisted his flag on the "Catskill" (which for three months had been on picket and guard duty at North Edisto), and led the "Montauk," "Nahant" and "Wehawken" over the bar an hour later, as General Gilmore opened on the enemy's batteries. They steamed up as near to Fort Wagner as possible, but were unable to get within twelve hundred yards of it. They opened fire at half past nine, shelling the ground and batteries ahead of the troops vigorously until six o'clock P. M., with an intermission for dinner, when the action ceased, the men having been hard at work for fourteen hours and the weather being excessively hot. The next morning the four monitor batteries again moved up to Wagner and shelled its vicinity to prevent its reinforcement.

"The enemy," says Admiral Dahlgren, "seemed to have made a mark of the 'Catskill,'" "and the test was most severe, as any one will admit who will look at the vessel. Yet after firing one hundred and eighty-five rounds\* she came out of action in good working order, as was proven by her going into action next day." She was struck sixty times,† some of the shots being quite serious. Two from a ten-inch columbiad struck the pilot-house nearly in the same place, breaking the nuts from the bolts and driving one through the lining. The deck was broken through in four places, two requiring shot plugs, the plates shattered on the port quarters, while one ten-inch shell landed on the deck after striking the turret, without damage. Commander Rodgers, who was especially mentioned and thanked by the Admiral, gives the following casualties : Acting Master J. W. Simmons, stunned and severely bruised by the concussion of a shot upon the outside of the turret ; James Meehan, first class boy, wounded in foot by a shell fragment entering the port ; Second Assistant Engineer Croline, Third Assistant Clark, and several of the firemen and crew, prostrated by the intense heat of the engine room ; and mentioned the excellent service of Ensign L. P. Adams, signal officer of the staff.

Another combined attack on Wagner was made on the 18th of July, in which the "Catskill" followed the flag in the "Montauk" up the channel, opened with her eleven-inch gun at 12:44, and

\* One hundred and twenty-nine,—fifty-seven 15-inch and seventy-two 11-inch shells.

† Hull, 16; turret, 17; pilot house, 3; smoke stack, 7; and deck, 17.



anchoring about eight hundred yards from the fort, rapidly poured in her fire until after dusk, making one hundred and twenty-four shots.\* The vessel was not struck and had no casualties. Every day two or three of the iron-clads moved up near the fort, and scoured the ground between Wagner and Cumming's Point, until the 17th of August, when another combined attack was made.

Early in the morning Gilmore opened on Sumter, firing over Wagner, and Admiral Dahlgren moved up with his whole fleet, the flag leading in the "Wehawken," and the "Catskill" following next astern. As the tide rose the four monitors closed to about four hundred and fifty yards of Wagner, and after a steady and well directed fire, silenced the fort about 9:20 A. M. About half past eight "a shot struck the top of the pilot-house, fracturing the outer plate and tearing off an irregular piece of the inside plate of about one square foot in area, and forcing out several of the bolts by which the two thicknesses are held together, pieces of which struck Captain George W. Rodgers and Acting Assistant Paymaster J. G. Woodbury, killing them instantly, also wounding the pilot, Mr. Penton, and Acting Master's Mate Trescott."† Lieutenant-Commander Carpenter then hove up anchor, ran down to the "Dandelion," and after transferring the fallen to her, returned to his post astern of the "Wehawken," where he continued his fire on Wagner and Gregg until signal was made to withdraw. During the action, the "Catskill" was struck thirteen times, and sustained some damage in the breaking of bolts, springing of the angle iron, &c.

Lieutenant-Commander C. C. Carpenter succeeded his lamented commander in the command of the "Catskill," but does not appear to have participated in the subsequent attacks on the Charleston defenses, the "Catskill" being sent to Port Royal, where she was thoroughly repaired by Assistant Inspector Hughes, in November and December. In the operations before Charleston, she fired

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\* Forty-seven 15-inch and sixty three 11-inch shells; twelve 11-inch shrapnel; one 11-inch canister; and one 11-inch grape.

† Commander Rodgers was a son of Commodore George W. Rodgers, and was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1822. He entered the navy on the 30th of April, 1836, and attained the rank of Commander on the 16th of July, 1862. He was then in command of the "Tioga" and was transferred from her to the "Catskill." Of the untimely and lamented death of his Fleet Captain and Chief of Staff, Admiral Dahlgren wrote as follows:

"Captain Rodgers had more than once asked, on this occasion, if he should go with me as usual, or resume command of his vessel, the "Catskill," and he repeated the query twice in the morning, the last time on the deck of the "Wehawken," just while preparing to move into action. In each instance I replied, 'Do as you choose.' He finally said, 'Well, I will go in the "Catskill," and the next time with you.'

"The "Wehawken" was lying about one thousand yards from Wagner, and the "Catskill" with my gallant friend, just inside of me, the fire of the fort coming in steadily;



one hundred and fifty-eight rounds from her 15-inch gun, and four hundred and fifty-four from her 11-inch gun, and she was struck one hundred and six times, but her condition was reported to be good in September.

Lieutenant-Commander Carpenter was, at Port Royal, relieved by Lieutenant-Commander Francis M. Bunee,\* the other officers being Assistant-Surgeon Robert Willard,† Acting Assistant-Paymaster George F. Barker,‡ Acting Master George W. Parker,§ Acting Ensigns Charles P. Walters and George M. Prindle, Acting Master's Mate Peter Trescott, Second Assistant-Engineer Geo. D. Emmons,\* Third Assistant-Engineer J. F. Booth, Acting Assistant-Engineers Frank Marsh and James Plunkett.

The "Catskill" continued on duty in the South Atlantic Squadron, but does not appear as having taken an active part against the enemy. At the close of the war and the reduction of our naval force, she was ordered to Philadelphia, in the fall of 1865, and laid up, with our other iron-clad vessels, at League Island. Her officers, in January, 1865, were as follows: Lieutenant-Commander, Edward Barrett, commanding; Lieutenant, Charles W. Tracey; Acting Masters, John C. Hamlin and William Reed; Acting Ensigns, John D. Barclay, Edwin B. Cox and Charles Clauson; Assistant-Surgeon, John W. Coles; Assistant-Paymaster, Horace P. Tuttle; Engineers—Acting First Assistant, John F. Butler; Acting Second Assistants, Joseph G. Dennett and Jonas T. Booth; Third Assistant, William M. Barr; Acting Third Assistant, Henry M. Test.

\* Detached and ordered north in May, 1864.

† Relieved by Assistant-Surgeon Matthew Chalmers (who resigned August 3, 1864), and ordered north in March, 1864. Dr. Chalmers was relieved in August by Acting Assistant-Surgeon Benj. F. Brown. ‡ Relieved by Paymaster Tuttle, June, 1864.

§ Relieved by Acting Master Alexander Tillinghast.

observing the tide to have risen a little, I directed the "Wehawken" to be carried in closer, and the anchor was hardly weighed, when I noticed that the "Catskill" was also under way, which I remarked to Captain Colhoun. It occurred to me that Captain Rodgers detected the movement of the "Wehawken," and was determined to be closer to the enemy if possible. My attention was called off immediately to a position for the "Wehawken," and soon after it was reported that the "Catskill" was going out of action with signal flying that her captain was disabled; he had been killed instantly.

"It is but natural that I should feel deeply the loss thus sustained, for the close and confidential relation which the duties of fleet-captain necessarily occasions, impressed me deeply with the loss of Captain Rodgers. Prave, intelligent, and highly capable, devoted to his duty and the flag under which he passed his life, the country cannot afford to lose such men; of a kind and generous nature, he was always prompt to give relief when he could.

"I have directed that all respect be paid to his remains, and the country will not, I am sure, omit honor to the memory of one who has not spared his life in her hour of trial."



## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS

GRATUITOUSLY FURNISHED TO THE BUREAU OF MILITARY RECORD, AND REGULARLY RECEIVED BY MAIL FROM THE OFFICE OF PUBLICATION, DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1, 1866.

### *Albany County.*

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Cohoes Cataract, from July, 1865. Cohoes: Masten & Clark.

### *Cattaraugus County.*

Cattaraugus Freeman, from January 1st, 1865. Ellicottville:  
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Olean Advertiser, from January, 1865. Olean: Jas. T. Henry.

### *Chautauqua County.*

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Chautauqua County Democrat, from January, 1865. Jamestown:  
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McKinstry.

Westfield Republican, from January, 1865. Westfield: M. C.  
Rice.

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### *Chemung County.*

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### *Chenango County.*

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*Columbia County.*

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*Cortland County.*

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*Delaware County.*

The Delaware Republican, from January, 1865. Delhi: Sturtevant & McIntosh.

*Franklin County.*

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*Genesee County.*

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*Jefferson County.*

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*Livingston County.*

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The New York Atlas, from July, 1865. New York: Anson Herrick & Sons.

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The Despatch, from June, 1865. New York: A. J. Williamson.

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*Oneida County.*

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*Orange County.*

Newburgh Daily Journal, from January, 1865. Newburgh: Cyrus B. Martin.

Newburgh Telegraph, from January, 1865. Newburgh: E. W. Gray, George M. Warren and I. V. Montanye.

City Press (daily), from January, 1866. Newburgh: E. M. Ruttenber.

*Orleans County.*

Orleans American, from January, 1865. Albion: Bruner Bros.

*Rockland County.*

City and Country, from January, 1865. Nyack and Piermont: Robert Carpenter.

*Saratoga County.*

Ballston Journal, from June 20th, 1865. Ballston Spa: H. L. Grose & Sons.

Saratogian, from January, 1865. Saratoga Springs: W. M. Potter & B. F. Judson.

Waterford Sentinel, from January, 1865. Waterford: Masten & Clark.

*Schoharie County.*

Schoharie Union, from January, 1865. Schoharie Court House: Henry E. Abell.

*Schuyler County.*

Havana Journal, from January, 1865. Havana: Charles Cook.

Watkins Express, from Jan., 1865. Watkins: Levi M. Gano.

*Seneca County.*

Seneca County Courier, from January, 1865. Seneca Falls: Isaac Fuller.

*Ulster County.*

Kingston Journal, from January, 1865. Kingston: William H. Romeyn & Sons.

*Warren County.*

Glens Falls Messenger, from January, 1865. Glens Falls: Norman Cole.



*Washington County.*

Salem Press, from January, 1865. Salem: D. B. Cole.  
Whitehall Chronicle, from January, 1865. Whitehall: H. D. Morris.

Whitehall Times, from January, 1865. Whitehall: Times Association.

*Westchester County.*

Eastern State Journal, from January, 1865. White Plains: Edmund G. Sutherland.

The Statesman, from January, 1865. Yonkers: M. F. Rowe.

The Republican, from January, 1865. Sing Sing: A. Ten Eyck Shelden.

*Wyoming County.*

Attica Atlas, from January, 1865. Attica: Silas Folsom.

Western New Yorker, from January, 1865. Warsaw: Dudley & Merrill.

Silver Lake Sun, from November, 1865. Perry: George A. Sanders.

*Yates County.*

Yates County Chronicle, from January, 1865. Penn Yan: S. C. Cleveland.

Penn Yan Democrat, from January, 1865. Penn Yan: Eli McConnell.

**AT LARGE.***Washington City, D. C.*

Daily Morning Chronicle, from January, 1865. Washington City: D. C. Forney. Donated to the Bureau by General J. Meredith Read, Jr., Albany.

*Richmond, Va.*

Daily Richmond Whig, from May, 1865. Richmond, Va.: Bondurant, Elliott & Shields.

*Norfolk, Va.*

The True Southerner, from October, 1865. Norfolk, Va.: D. B. White. Donated to the Bureau by Colonel Jacob J. DeForest, Albany.



## LIST OF WAR RELICS

AND OTHER OBJECTS OF MILITARY INTEREST PRESENTED TO THE BUREAU OF MILITARY RECORD IN 1865.

Ainsworth, Col. Ira W. (Albany): Three specimens of Confederate Currency.

Anderson, G. K. (Albany): Piece of wood from the tree under which General Lee surrendered.

Armsby, Dr. James H. (Albany): Grape shot, ploughed up on the bank of Cranberry creek, at Alexandria, Jefferson county, New York. It was thrown from one of the three British barges, during the war of 1812, in the engagement at above place, in an attempt to retake a vessel previously taken from the British.

Airy, A. L.: Miniature books, cross (inlaid), heart, knapsack, cap pouch, &c. &c., cut from wood and ivory, by James Airy, of the Thirteenth Illinois Volunteers.

Bala, David (Co. E, Seventy-eighth Reg't. N. Y. Vols.): A canteen taken by him from a dead rebel Colonel, at the battle of Cedar Creek.

Barker, G. W. (Illinois): One hundred dollar compound interest Confederate note.

Barnard, Wm. H. (Albany): Rebel belt, taken by Geo. Kniskern, of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth N. Y. Volunteers, at Atlanta, Georgia.

Batchellor, Gen. Geo. S. (Insp. Genl. S. N. Y.): A brick from Fort Sumter, Charleston.

Beach, George F. Lieutenant of Second Regt. N. Y. Vet. Cavalry (Keeseville, N. Y.): Belt and pistol of Major-General James H. Clanton (rebel), taken by Lieutenant Beach at the Battle of Bluff Springs, Alabama.

Benedict, Col. Henry M. (Albany): A silver medal, struck at the U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, bearing on one side the likeness of Abraham Lincoln, on the other side that of George Washington. One (\$100) Confederate States bond (8 per cent); one Treasurer's Certificate for \$200, dated Treasury Office, Virginia, Jan. 4, 1862; one (\$10) bill, Bank of Western Virginia; one (\$10) Treasury note of Confederate States; one (\$1), corporation of Richmond, Virginia; three (10 ct.) Confederate postage stamps; piece of the halyard used in raising the Confederate flag.

## THE LAW'S REVENGE

AND OTHER CONSEQUENTS OF THE INSTITUTION OF THE  
COURT OF APPEALS IN INDIA

1931

A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO THE  
NEW COURTS

WITH A HISTORY OF THE NEW COURTS AND A  
DISCUSSION OF THE NEW COURTS AS THEY ARE.

BY ERIC G. H. WILSON, LL.D.,  
AN AMERICAN ATTORNEY, PRACTICING  
IN THE UNITED STATES, AND A MEMBER OF THE  
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on Castle Thunder ; 10 cent note of corporation of Fort Valley, North Carolina ; 15 cent note of corporation of Winchester Va.; 25 cent note, Old Market Bank of Richmond, Va.; 15 cent note, Prince William, Co. Va.; \$1, corporation of Grand Coteau, Louisiana ; 25 cent note of the town of Opelousas.

Bilson, William (Albany): Three dollar Confederate note (State of North Carolina); 50 cent fractional note, city of Richmond.

Bramhall, Frank J. (New York city): Badge worn by the delegation of the U. L. of A. of New York, at the funeral of Abraham Lincoln in New York city. Also, baton used on the same occasion, by F. J. Bramhall, aid to the Marshal of the division of the U. L.; medallion bust in plaster of Major-General Jos. Hooker.

Britt, Michael (Co. G, Sixty-ninth N. Y. Vols.): Five dollar Confederate note.

Bridgeford, Capt. S. L. (Albany): Impressions of the seal of the city of Richmond ; full sheets of 50 cent and \$1 rebel currency (city of Richmond); a pistol, taken in Norfolk county, Virginia, near the North Landing river, from one who was a farmer by day, and a guerrilla by night. It was fired at Captain B. while on a tour of inspection ; a piece of telegraph wire, thus used : the rebels secretly occupied a house on north side of the Rappahanock, near Burnside's headquarters, while he was preparing to cross at Fredericksburg, and telegraphed all Burnside's movements. The fact was discovered by a German staff-officer, who heard the click of the instrument.

Brownell, Lieut. Frank E., U. S. A. (St. Louis, Mo.): Uniform worn by him at the time he shot the rebel Jackson, the murderer of Ellsworth, at the Marshall House, Alexandria, in May, 1861.

Brockway, Lieut. J. W. (Eighty-first N. Y. Vols.): One \$5 note, Confederate States ; one 50 cent note, corporation of Richmond ; one 10 cent note, State of North Carolina.

Burt, Dr. Asahel, Jr. (late Surgeon of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth N. Y. Vols., Albany, N. Y.): A rebel magnetic battery, inscribed as follows : "Presented by Hon. John Tyler (late President of the United States), to William and Mary College ; a rebel spur captured near North West Landing, Virginia; a piece of shell fired by the rebels on Butler's line, south side of James river, Va.; a Palmetto button (of northern manufacture), cut from the coat of a wounded rebel before Petersburg, Va., June, 1864; piece of clay from the bottom of Dutch Gap canal; rebel bullet extracted from a wounded sol-



dier at battle of Cold Harbor, Va.; bullet extracted from a wounded contraband, and part of the handle of a knife carried into the wound by the bullet, during the battles before Petersburg, Va., June, 1864; rebel bullet fired by a sharpshooter at the Surgeon of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth regiment, while on duty with regiment in rifle pits, Petersburg, Va.; rebel bullet fired by sharpshooters at the hospital head-quarters of First division, Eighteenth army corps, in front of Petersburg, Va.; rebel bullet extracted from a soldier of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regt., N. Y. Vols., in front of Petersburg, Va.; six bullets extracted from wounded men of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth regiment, at battle of Cold Harbor, Va.; copy of "The Strangers' Guide and Official Directory for the City of Richmond," for year 1863; half of the rebel flag which floated over the City Hall building at Richmond, Va., the only flag used by the city authorities on that building during the war (the other half of flag is deposited in the Museum in Connecticut); a fuse taken from a loaded rebel cannon by the hospital steward of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth regiment, during the charge on Fort Harrison, Va., Sept. 29th, 1864.

Burt, Mrs. Dr. A. jr. (Albany): A piece of the rebel ram "Merrimac," taken from the vessel by Dr. Pratt, of Maine (presented by him to Mrs. Dr. Burt).

Burgess, Capt. John H. (Rochester): Commissioned officer's sword and belt; a battle-axe and pipe of peace (Indian), found in Georgia, near the Great Chicopee river, during Sherman's march to the sea, and belonging to an Indian chief.

Cameron, Capt. W. S., Co. G, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth regiment: A rebel letter taken from the depot at Columbia, S. C., by Capt. Cameron, Feb. 18, 1865.

Campbell, A. S. (Brooklyn): One \$10 Confederate note, obtained from Col. Alfred Rhett.

Carter, E., Esq. (Newburgh): Flag of steamer "Beauford," of C. S. A. James river flotilla, captured by Chas. Mosher, of U. S. N., at the taking of Richmond; manuscript order of R. Semmes, Rear Admiral C. S. N., to S. V. Wyatt; Whitworth six-pound shell; hand grenade and torpedo exploder, captured by Chas. Mosher on steamer "Beauford."

Cary, Miss (Albany): Piece of stone from the "White House," on Pamunkey river.

Carr, William H., Chaplain Fourth artillery (Albany): \$100 Confederate note, taken from General Lee's ambulance train, near Farmsville, Va., April 7, 1865.



- Cavert M. P. (Albany): Twenty-five cent note of corporation of Winchester, Va.: one fifty cent South Carolina shin-plaster.
- Clark Robert (Forty-third N. Y. Vols.): Piece of wood from third story of Libby prison; one \$5 Confederate note; one \$2 Confederate note; one fifty cent note of Richmond and Charlottesville Turnpike Co.
- Colvin, Capt. A. (Co. B, Ninety-sixth N. Y. Vols.): \$50 Confederate Treasury note; certificate of depositary of Confederate States for \$100.
- Conner, Col. Freeman (Charleston, S. C.): Cane cut from the flag-staff of Fort Sumter.
- Cook, Mrs. H. S. (Albany): Knife given to Mrs. C. by a rebel, who was shot at Belle Plain. The rebel claimed to have been an orderly of Stonewall Jackson, and that the knife belonged to that famous chieftain. The knife was given to the orderly for the purpose of tightening his girdle.
- Corliss, Major S. P. (Albany): Piece of the flag that floated over Andersonville prison; piece of wood from the stockade, and a cane from the timber composing the "Dead line," Andersonville prison.
- Craft, George F. (Albany): One two-cent Confederate postage stamp.
- Crapo, Capt. Angelo (Commissary of Subsistence): Chip cut by himself from the root of the apple tree under which Gen. Lee surrendered.
- Crawford Charles, of Co. G, Ninety-first N. Y. Vols. (Newburgh, N. Y.): A piece of the root of the apple tree under which General Grant negotiated for the surrender of General Lee.
- Curtis, Lieut. N. S. (Albany): Pair of rebel shoes purchased by Lieut. C., while a prisoner in Texas, for \$15, "green-backs," or \$75, Confederate, worn by him eight months, having marched in them over 400 miles.
- Darling, Col. Charles W. (A. A. P. M. G., S. N. Y., 544 Broadway, N. Y.): Piece of the flag of the Fifty-sixth North Carolina regiment, captured by Sergt. Murphy, April 1, 1865, at battle of Five Forks.
- Davidson, Capt. George M. (Co. B, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regt., N. Y. Vols.): The bullet which passed through his leg, at a charge on the enemy's works in front of Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864.
- DeLamater, Lieut. James (Albany): Piece of the flag-staff from Fort Darling.
- Dempsey, Mrs. James L. (Albany): A belt taken by Lieut. Jas. L. Dempsey, of Co. H, Thirty-fourth Mass. Vols., from



the body of the rebel General Jones, who was killed at the battle of Piedmont, in the Shenandoah Valley, June 8, 1864.

Dennis, Hon. Thos. J. (Mayor of Springfield, Ill.): The following articles, used at ceremonies of President Lincoln's funeral, viz: Wand carried by one of the pall bearers; two pieces silver lace used in decorating catafalque; one piece of gimp used in decorating catafalque; two rosettes used for decorating the hall; one rosette worn by city council and city officers; one card, used to pass in and out of the hall; two envelopes enclosing special invitations; four programmes, &c., used during ceremonies; articles of Lincoln Monument Association.

Deyo, E. (Newburgh, N. Y.): Tennessee State vest button, from the vest of a rebel Brigadier-General.

Dobbin, J. S. (Argyle, N. Y.): A draft on the "Planters Bank," Savannah, Ga., for \$1,010.94; \$1 and \$10 treasury notes, of State of Georgia; certificate of deposit for \$1, in Mechanics' Savings and Loan Association, Savannah, Ga.

Doty, Wm. H. (Albany): Badge worn by the officers and clerks of the State Department, at the funeral obsequies of President Lincoln, in Albany.

Dresser, Sergt. A. C. (Ninety-first Regt. N. Y. Vols.) Two and five cent Confederate States postage stamps, taken at Franklin, Louisiana.

Egolf, Joseph, Major (One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regt. N. Y. S. Vols.): Pipe, pen-filter and tobacco box; piece of wood from a shelf in Libby Prison; shoulder-straps, worn by him at battle of Ream's Station; sword, coat, worn by him when wounded.

Eldridge, S. S., U. S. N. (212 Lumber street, Albany): Piece of the wall of Fort Sumter, obtained April 14, 1865, at time the old flag was raised on Fort Sumter; rebel fuse, obtained at Fort McAlister, Feb. 22, 1864.

Farrell, Col. M. J. (Albany): Rebel bond received by Gen. P. H. Jones, in payment for services as a member of the improvised Legislature of Georgia, when Sherman's army took possession of Milledgeville.

Ferguson, Dr. Nelson D., Acting Staff Surgeon, U. S. A. (forwarded by R. A. Allen, Hospital Steward, Twenty-second Regt. N. Y. V. Cavalry): Box of surgical instruments consisting of 22 pieces, captured from Gen. Early, Oct. 9, 1864, and bearing the following inscription: "From Medical Purveyor, Richmond, Va., C. S. A."

Fales, John (Co. C. Seventy-Fifth N. Y. Vols.): Five hundred dollar Confederate Treasury note.



Freeman, Lieut. G. W. (First N. Y. V. Artillery): Two \$1,000 (8 per cent) bonds of the Confederate States loan; one \$100 (8 per cent) bond of the Confederate States loan; one \$50 (8 per cent) bond of the Confederate States loan; a bill of sale of State of South Carolina; certificate for \$2,100, given to "Charleston Floating Dry Dock and Marine Railway Company," for issue of Confederate bonds, dated April 1, 1864; unsigned letter, urging importance of maintaining a light on Sullivan's Island, for guidance of pilots of blockade runners; also discharge paper of a private of Company H, Charleston Guard.

Gale, Lieut. G. N. P. (Eleventh N. Y. Battery, Caldwell, N. Y.): Bowie-knife, formerly the property of G. W. Johnson, Alabama regiment, C. S. A.; North Carolina military button, taken from a rebel coat; specimen of moss taken from Clover hill, near spot where Lee surrendered; rebel buttons, from battle-field of Amelia C. H.; rebel fuses (4), from ammunition chest of a caisson, from battle field near Petersburg, near the spot where General A. P. Hill was killed; star from a rebel officer's coat, near Farmsville, Va.; Whitworth rifle ball cartridge (English manufacture); Confederate postage stamps, and currency of several denominations.

Goheen, Sergt. Chas. A. (Co. G. Eighth N. Y. Cavalry): A Virginia State button.

Gordon, Capt. W. H. (Sixty-first Regt. N. Y. Vols.): Piece of the tree under which General Lee surrendered; specimen of tobacco captured at Appomattox C. H.; rebel powder flask; rebel sword (deposited); \$5 and \$10 Confederate notes; number of bullets from Chickamauga; fuse to Parrott shell, from Chickamauga; one-half of a shell, from Kenesaw Mountain; one solid Hotchkiss shot, thrown by Sherman's army into Atlanta; one-half shell, and one Hotchkiss shell, from battlefield of Atlanta; ten Confederate army and navy buttons; 72 rebel navy buttons, from confiscated rebel stores; rebel carbine, made at Richmond, Virginia.

Green, John (Port Jervis, N. Y.): One rebel bayonet (rusted with blood).

Grinnell, J. D. (Evans Mills, N. Y.): Thirty-six Confederate railroad tickets.

Hallenbeck, Frank (Albany): Rebel cartridge box.

Hall, Capt. O. S. (Co. I, One Hundred and Twenty-third N. Y. Vols.): One \$10 Continental currency, South Carolina, of 1776; one \$20 Continental currency, South Carolina, of 1777; one \$20 Continental currency, South Carolina, of 1778.



- Hall, Brevet Brigadier-General James F. (New York city): One 32-pound solid shot, fired from the Union gunboats at battle of Port Royal, Nov. 7, 1861.
- Hammatt, E. R. (Rochester): Sword of a rebel Colonel, captured at Fredericksburg by Lieut. John Gummer, of Co. E, Thirty-third Regt., N. Y. Vols., and presented to E. R. Hammatt. This sword was thrown away by the rebel Colonel while the Thirty-third regiment was storming the heights.
- Harris, J. W. (New York city): Piece of muslin stained with the blood of President Lincoln, being a portion of that used in staunching the blood from his wound.
- Hatch, Major C. H. (26 Exchange Place, N. Y.): Overcoat and cape of a guerrilla chief, captured by Privates Crump and Price, Co. A, Thirteenth N. Y. Cavalry.
- Henry, John (late Color Sergeant of Seventieth Regt., N. Y. V.): Rebel officer's belt captured at Taylor's Bridge, near Hanover Junction.
- Horn, John A. (Co. H, Fifty-first Regt., N. Y. Vols.): Rebel dirk, taken at battle of Roanoke Island, February 8, 1862.
- Hotchkiss, Capt. Arthur (One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regt., N. Y. Vols.): Two cotton bolls, from Murfreesboro, Tenn.; a piece of a petrified pine tree, taken from a hill about fifteen feet from the surface, while making a road near Stafford Court-House, Va.
- Johnson, Hon. S. H. (Sing Sing, N. Y.): One dollar Confederate note of Alabama; also others of denominations of \$2, \$10 and \$20.
- Johnson, Capt. Charles J. (late of Co. A, One Hundred and Forty-eighth N. Y. Vols.): Piece of Marshall House flag-staff, from which floated the flag torn down by Colonel Ellsworth.
- Jones, William H. (One Hundred and Fiftieth Regt., N. Y. Vols.): Ring made from screw of a shrapnel thrown at One Hundred and Fiftieth Regt., N. Y. Vols., before Savannah, Georgia; one dollar Treasury note, State of North Carolina.
- Keefe, John Sarsfield (Albany): Sword and canteen taken from a rebel sergeant at Port Hudson, La.
- Kendrick, Sergt. John W. (Co. K, Eleventh Vet. Reserve Corps): \$2 Confederate note.
- Kibbe, Egbert A. (Eleventh N. Y. Battery): Rebel canteen.
- Kingsley, Lieut. H. P. (Second Vet. Cavalry): A rebel jacket obtained at Mobile, while a prisoner, with a view of escaping, but was soon after removed.



Knowlton, Lieut. D. R., A. A. Q. M., One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regt. (Albany): Rebel torpedo taken from the Savannah river, Ga.; also a piece of shell taken from Fort Sumter, S. C.

Kreutzer, Colonel, (Ninety-eighth N. Y. Vols.): Two rebel swords taken at Richmond, Va., on our occupation, and used by the officers in the home guard of that city. The blade of one is thirty-seven inches long from the hilt. The sword weighs four and a half pounds; also a rebel shoe found near Fort Harrison.

Larkin, John (Co. D, Seventh H. A.): Two 25 cts. Confederate shinplasters, taken by him at Andersonville, Ga. (was confined in prison eleven months).

Lawrence, F. W. (Co. C, Ninety-first Regt., N. Y. V.): Ten cents Confederate shinplaster.

Lightbody, J. M. F. (Albany): Two dollars of bank of Greensborough, Ga., dated June 1, 1858.

Lombard, Lieut. William (Albany): A rebel cap of Co. B, Second battalion; also copy of "Daily Corps," published at Danville; a piece of petrified wood from Danville.

Loucks, Lieut. Richard (Sixteenth Heavy Artillery): Specimens of sub-marine fuse (gutta percha covering) used by the rebels in exploding torpedoes; taken at Fort Fisher by Lieut. Loucks. Coil of electric wire used by the rebels in exploding magazines, torpedoes, &c.; the wire is of copper, and covered with composition three-second fuse for exploding shells. Waist belt and cap-pouch, marked "C. S." on the belt plate, and stamped likewise on the pouch; taken by Lieut. Loucks. Eight buttons, U. S. A., cut by Lieut. Loucks from the coat of a dead rebel officer at Fort Fisher; three North Carolina buttons; specimens of English coins, taken from the pockets of dead rebels; specimen of pebble used by the rebels in allaying thirst; pocket edition of "Gospel of St. Mark." The gospels were printed separately in this manner, in England, for the rebels. This was one of a large number taken by the Union army at Fort Fisher.

Luce, Chas. B. (Fourth Regt. N. Y. Heavy Artillery): Ring of Princess metal, made from fuse plug of a Whitworth shell, thrown across the Appomattox river, October 1, 1864.

Manley, Colonel John (Albany): Twenty dollar Confederate note.

Marvin, E. (Hospital Steward, Ninety-eighth N. Y. Vols.): Three specimens of Confederate fractional currency; two specimens of Confederate railroad tickets.

McConihe, Capt. Wm. (Troy, N. Y.): Half-penny of the year 1811,



found on the battle-field of the second Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862, our forces occupying the ground the rebels did in the first Bull Run.

McKinney, James (private Co. B. One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regt. N. Y. Vols.): One Parrott shell (still charged), from Lookout Mountain, Tenn.; nine pieces of fragments of shell; one ball (canister); fifteen (rifle or musket) balls, picked up on battle field of Lookout Mountain; cartridge-case, for Spencer carbines; ten cent fractional note, of State of North Carolina.

McMichael, Richard (Saratoga Springs): One hundred dollar Confederate note, of the State of Alabama.

Melius, W. B. (Albany): Two U. S. Navy buttons, also military buttons of seven States.

Morton, Lieut. E. M. (Mortonyville, N. Y.): An autograph letter of President Lincoln.

Morton, Capt. Geo. C. (Fifth N. Y. V. Cavalry): Coat taken from General Rosser's (Confederate) headquarters, at Cedar creek, obtained by Captain Morton, Nov. 19, 1864.

Munson, Frank (Albany, N. Y.): A knife picked up by the side of a rebel soldier, at Fredericksburg, Va., by private J. Johnson, —— regiment, N. Y. Vols.

Murray, Lieut. N. (One Hundred and Thirty-first N. Y. Vols. and A. A. Q. M.): Torpedo taken out of the Savannah river below the city, after that place was occupied by Union forces.

O'Sullivan, James (former Sec'y Rep. Gen. Committee): Rebel hat, found in a house near the banks of the Nansemond river, at Suffolk, Va., occupied by Captain Williams, of the First Virginia Cavalry, and is of the kind worn by that corps. The hat was found by Lieut. P. H. Grady, of Co. I, Twenty-fifth Regt. N. G., S. N. Y.

Parsons, S. H. II., Capt. and Pro. Marshal (14th District, Albany): Draft wheel, used in counties of Albany and Schoharie.

Park, Col. Sidney W.: Revolutionary button, dug up at White Plains, Westchester county, N. Y.

Peabody, Capt. O. D., Brevet Major of Vols. (Keeseville, N. Y.): Sword with wooden scabbard, copper hilt, being one of a number given up by Gen. Robert E. Lee, on his surrender.

Perry, A. J. (Major of Thirtieth Regt. N. Y. Vols.): Regimental medal, struck for Thirtieth Regt. N. Y. Vols., and worn by Major Perry through the war.

Platt, John R. (Pres. Vol. Fire Dept., city of New York): Flag of the Marshall House, Alexandria, Va., in the taking of which Col. Ellsworth met his death; fire bucket of the



sloop-of-war "Cumberland," sunk off Newport News. These articles were presented to the Fire Department of New York city, and through Mr. Platt, presented by them to the Bureau; also, one-half of a \$2 Confederate note, of the city of New Orleans.

Prince, Col. F. W., Sixteenth N. Y. Artillery (New York city): Armstrong shell, Whitworth shell, and bell of the rebel guard house, all from Fort Fisher.

Ransom, Capt. A. (Twenty-third N. Y. Independent Battery): Austrian rifle taken from the rebel ram "Albemarle," at Plymouth, N. C.

Reagan, Capt. P. C. (Seventh N. Y. Independent Battery): Prisoners' kit, consisting of a leather plate, made from a boot leg, wooden spoon, and a knife, made by placing tin between two pieces of wood and secured by a string. Received by him from an exchanged prisoner (a member of his battery), who had used it while in prison for several months.

Ridicar, John (Twenty-first N. Y. Vol. Cavalry): Eleven specimens of rebel shin-plasters.

Robens, J. P. (New York city): Confederate blanket, obtained while in a Texas war prison, in a lottery of fifty chances, each chance being sold for one dollar in Confederate money.

Rodgers, William H., (Major Ninety-eighth Vols.:) Key of Jeff. Davis' "Private Whiskey Cellar," found at his late residence.

Ruttenber, E. M. (Newburgh): Lock of hair and piece of scalp of a Camanche Indian chief.

Seeley, Lieut. H. (Eighteenth N. Y. Cav.): Sample of seed cotton from Red river; also a cane cut by him at Port Hudson, February 12, 1865.

Shusted, George R. (Co. E, Sixth N. Y. Art.): \$2 and \$5 Confederate notes.

Stewart, Col. Charles H. (Third N. Y. Artillery): Portion of a Wiard gun used by Battery F, Third N. Y. Art., which gun was first in action at White Hall, N. C.; also twenty-five cents postage currency, State of North Carolina.

Stevens, Charles: Note for \$300 on Bank of Virginia, at Fredericksburg, given by Abner Leitch.

Stewart, Dr. J. D. (late Assistant-Surgeon Seventy-fourth N. Y. [Fifth Excelsior] Vols.): Grape shot which fractured left foot of Surgeon Stewart, at Gettysburg; fragment of shell which wounded Surgeon Stewart in left groin, at battle of Gettysburg; package of papers.



- Tarbell, Col. J. (Ninety-first Regt., N. Y. V.): One military button, of State of Virginia, and one Confederate cavalry button, both taken from coats of dead rebels.
- Thomson, C. B. (Le Roy, N. Y.): The Minnie ball that killed Albert Russell, of Co. B, One Hundredth Regt. N. Y. V., at Fair Oaks, June 1, 1862.
- Troy, the city of, through His Honor Mayor Gilbert: Four rebel officers' swords, captured by Second Regt. N. Y. V., at Charles City Cross-Roads, from officers of the Seventeenth Regt. Virginia infantry; sword taken from Lieut. W. M. Simpson, of Co. B, Seventeenth Regt. Virginia infantry.
- Vandercook, George (Inspector General's Office, Albany): \$100 Confederate Treasury note; \$5 and \$10 Confederate notes, Richmond, Va.; five cents fractional currency, Bank of Tennessee; Certificate of Deposit for twenty-five cents, of Augusta Savings Bank.
- Van Wyck, Gen. Charles H.: Fifteen-inch solid shot (weight, 450 pounds), fired from Monitor into Fort Wagner, during its bombardment by Union forces; 200-pounder Parrott fired into Fort Sumter from Morris Island; 100-pounder Parrott fired into Charleston from Morris Island, distance nearly five miles.
- Walke, Mrs. H. (Williamsburgh, N. Y.): Battle-flag of U. S. gun-boat "Carondelet," Mississippi Squadron, borne through every fight from Fort Henry.
- Westley Charles P. (Sergeant Ninety-eighth N. Y. Vols., formerly Captain in Ninth N. Y. Vols.): \$10 note of the trans-Allegany Bank of Virginia; rebel sergeant-major's sword taken from Richmond, April 3, 1865; also sash accompanying the same; package of official papers from Danville.
- White, Lieut. Thomas M. (Seventy-seventh Regt. N. Y. V.): Confederate guidon, taken from a lance staff of the Fifth Virginia cavalry.
- Wilson, Lieut.-Col. L. S. (Sixtieth N. Y. V.): Specimen of \$20 note State of South Carolina (£32 10), date of 1777.
- Wilson, William J. (New York City): Piece of Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Fla.; four copper coins; one Confederate bill, State of Florida; one Confederate bill, Richmond, Va.; ink bottle found on Morris Island; a rebel explosive percussion bullet; one ball wormer; two pieces of flint; two round musket balls—all of which were found at Magnolia, Fla.
- Williams, H. C. (late Capt. Sixty-first N. Y. V.): Axe picked up on the Wilderness battlefield.



Williams, M. P. (Hudson): A brick from Fort Sumter.

York, Lieut.-Col. R. P. (Seventy-fifth N. Y. Vols. and Provost Marshal Dist. Savannah, Ga.): Three \$1,000 Confederate bonds, two at six, the other seven per cent interest; one \$500 Confederate bond, seven per cent interest; one \$100, seven per cent interest; one \$100 non-taxable Confederate certificate, six per cent; three \$500 Confederate Treasury notes; two \$200 Confederate Treasury notes; two fifty cent notes of Western & Atlantic R. R. Co.; two fifty cents Confederate currency.

Young, Col. Campbell H. (late of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regt., N. Y. Vols.): Sword belt, a relic of the Revolutionary war, and also used by a rebel officer in the late rebellion; captured in South Carolina in February, 1865, by a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth N. Y. Volunteers.



## LIST

### OF OIL PAINTINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS AND DRAWINGS RECEIVED AT THE BUREAU DURING 1865.

Anderson, Capt. Hugh : Photograph of flag of Eighty-first Regt. New York Volunteers (rustic frame).

Barnes, General J. K. (Surgeon General U. S. A. Washington, D. C.): Photographs of three Union soldiers, who had been confined at Andersonville Prison, Georgia.

Benedict, Col. Henry M. (Albany): Fine large photographic portrait of Colonel Lewis Benedict, of One Hundred and Sixty-second N. Y. V. Infantry, framed; photograph of Brigadier-General P. Edward Connor, commanding District of Utah.

Bentley, Col. C. W. (Albany): Photograph of Engineer Thomas Dodd (oval frame).

Bishop, Coleman E. (Jamestown, N. Y.): Eight photographs of Union soldiers.

Blake, Homer C. (Lieut-Commander, U. S. N.): View of the "Alabama" showing the position of every shot which struck her in the contest with the "Hatteras."

Botticher, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Otto (New York city): Fine lithograph engraving of "Sherman and his officers at Savannah, Georgia" (18 by 29).

Bramhall, Major Wm. L. (Ninety-third Regt. N. Y. Vols.): Photographs of Capt. H. S. Wilson, and Lieut. A. B. Beecher, of the Ninety-third N. Y. Volunteers, and also, of the campaign flag of that regiment. (This flag was carried in twenty battles, from July, 1863, to May, 1865).

Bramhall, Frank J. (New York city): Photographs of Major-General Horatio G. White; Major-General Abner Doubleday; Brigadier-General Lysander Cutler, N. Y. Vols.; and also one of the U. S. steamship, "Hartford" (twenty-eight guns); photograph of General Dix's famous order of Jan. 29, 1861; proof engraving of "Eminent Loyal Governors;" steel engravings by J. C. Buttre, of President Lincoln, President Johnson, Lieut.-General Grant, Vice-Admiral Farragut; Major-Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Fremont, Burnside and Banks; also, of the "Declaration of Independence;" "Constitution of the United States;" "Washington's Farewell Address;" "The Volunteer's Return;" "How we won the battle," and "Home on a furlough."



Buttre, J. C. (New York city): Imperial steel portrait of Vice-Admiral Farragut; etching proof of small engraving of same; engraved portraits (naval group) of Vice-Admiral Farragut, Rear-Admirals Stringham, DuPont, Foote, Goldsborough, Porter, Dahlgren and Davis; Commodores W. D. Porter and Wilkes, Captain Worden, Lieut.-Commander Gwin and Master's Mate S. B. Brittan, U. S. Navy.

Carr, Brevet Major-General Jos. B. (Troy, N. Y.): Photographic portrait (imperial).

Churchill & Dennison (Albany): Photograph of Broadway, Albany, during the moving of the funeral cortege of President Lincoln, April 26, 1865; also, one of State street, Albany, showing drapery during funeral ceremonies at Washington, D. C.; also, one of the City hall, Albany, with the catafalque used on the occasion of the funeral.

Clark, Captain Irving D. (Little Falls, N. Y.): Photograph of camp "McClellan" (head-quarters of Thirty-fourth Regt. N. Y. Vols.), at Edward's Ferry, Maryland.

Colvin, Lieut.-Col. Jas. A. (One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regt. N. Y. Vols.): Photograph (four by four, oval frame).

Davey, Capt. G. W. (Eleventh N. Y. Battery): Engraving of the prison yard, Andersonville, Georgia (twenty-eight by twenty-one).

DeForest, Col. Jacob J. (Eighty-first Regt. N. Y. Vols., Albany): Photograph of Jacob DeForest and five sons, viz: Col. Jacob J. DeForest, Eighty-first N. Y. Vols.; Capt. John T. DeForest, Eighty-first N. Y. Vols.; Capt. Martin J. DeForest, Eighty-first N. Y. Vols.; Lieut. M. B. S. DeForest, Eighty-first N. Y. Vols., and Sergt. Wm. F. DeForest, Second Mass. Cavalry (rustic frame), surmounted by eagle, and ornamented with shields, bayonets, &c.

Dickey, Major W. D. (Newburgh, N. Y.): Photograph of a group of officers of Fifteenth N. Y. Heavy Artillery; also one of Major Dickey.

Duganne, Col. A. J. H. (New York city): Fine lithograph of Memorial to the late President Lincoln, also, engraving of "The Southern Prisons of U. S. Officers," being scenes from life as prisoner of war, with explanations sketched by Lieutenant and Top. Eng. O. R. Dahl, of the Fifteenth Wis. Vol. Infantry.

Egolf, Capt. Joseph: Photographic likeness (four by four, full length, gilt oval frame).

Eldridge, S. S. (U. S. Navy): Photographic likeness (gilt and rustic frame)

Elmore, Mrs. Orra (Owego, N. Y.): Photograph of Taylor Elmore, First Ass't. Surgeon of One Hundred and Thirty-



Seventh New York Volunteers, also, a view of the guard quarters of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh regiment, at Stevenson, Alabama.

Fee: Photograph of Capt. John A. Fee, Forty-eighth Regt. N. Y. V. (oval frame, surmounted by eagle and shield).

Fineh, Mrs. James G. (Albany): Photograph of Sergt. Henry B. Sanders, company F, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regt. N. Y. Vols. (oval frame, gilt).

Graves, Calvin C.: Photograph of flag of the Ninety-seventh Regt., N. Y. Vols.

Hamlin, Amos: Oil portrait of President Lincoln, cabinet size; oil portrait of Dr. Amos Hamlin, an officer in the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812.

Hudson, George (A. A. Prize Master, U. S. N.): Photograph of the U. S. steamer "Nausemond."

Hulling, E. J., late A. A. Paymaster, U. S. steamer "Huntress" (Saratoga, N. Y.): Photograph of a Mississippi gunboat.

Howland, Lieut. A. (Seventy-seventh Regt., N. Y. Vols.): Photographic likeness (4x4).

Janvier, Francis DeHaes (Philadelphia): Photograph of William Scott, the hero of the poem, entitled "The Sleeping Sentinel."

Johnson, Capt. Charles R. (Eighty-first Regt., N. Y. V.): Daguerreotype of the rebel female spy "Belle Boyd," accompanied by an autograph letter of the same.

Lamson, Lieut. A. T. (Geneseo, N. Y.): Photograph of Lieut. E. E. Sill and himself, taken in the garb in which they escaped from prison.

Lane, Mrs. James C. (Brooklyn): Large photograph of Col. Jas. C. Lane, One Hundred and Second Regiment, New York Vols.

Manley, Colonel John: Steel portrait of Capt. Henry V. Fuller, Sixty-fourth Regt., N. Y. V.; also photograph of President Lincoln's funeral in New York city.

McCormack, Thomas D. (New York city): Sixty-four photographs of officers of the U. S. navy, and one (4x4) of the ram "Stonewall," in the harbor of Havana.

McMullen, Edgar (New York city): Photograph of "Point Lookout Mountain," Tenn.

Merriman, Willis E. (Albany): Photograph (4x4) of Edward Loomis, Surgeon of One Hundred and Seventeenth Regt., N. Y. Vols.; also a photograph album containing portraits of Surgeon Generals Vanderpoel, Quackenbush, Willard, S. N. Y., of 168 Surgeons and 114 Assistant-Surgeons of volunteer regiments of State of N. Y.



- Morton, Capt. Charles F. (Mortontown, N. Y.): Portraits of his four sons, viz: Capt. Charles E. Morton, Harris Light Cavalry; Capt. Geo. C. Morton, Fifth Regt., N. Y. Vol. Cavalry; Lieut. E. L. Morton, of the gunboat "Naugatuck," and Lieut. Ellison W. Morton, Sixth Regt., N. Y. Vol. Cavalry (one rustic frame).
- O'Callaghan, Dr. E. B. (Albany): Engraving of "Members of the House of Assembly, State of New York, in 1798," being a copy of one in the New York State Library.
- Park, Col. Sidney (late commanding Second N. Y. Vols.): Photographic portrait (4x4 walnut and gilt oval frame).
- Raulston, Col. J. B. (Oswego, N. Y.): Photograph of Col. James A. Raulston, Twenty-fourth N. Y. Vols.; Col. N. C. Raulston, Twenty-fourth N. Y. V. Cavalry; Col. Geo. F. Raulston, Twenty-fourth N. Y. V. Cavalry, and Col. J. B. Raulston, Eighty-first Regt., N. Y. Vols. (each in oval gilt frame, 4x4).
- Read, Gen. J. Meredith, Jr. (Albany): Fine steel engraving of George Read, Esq., one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence (framed).
- Ruttenber, E. M. (Newburgh, N. Y.); Two caricature engravings on "Secession."
- Shepard, Col. Elliott F. (New York city): Photograph of officers of the Fifty-first N. Y. Vols. (Shepard Rifles), taken at Union Square, N. Y. city.
- Stryker, Colonel S. W.: Photograph of Lieut. and Acting Adjutant S. W. Stryker, of Eleventh N. Y. Vols. (First Fire Zouaves), commanding Guard of Honor, with the late Col. Ellsworth's remains at N. Y. city, May 26, 1861.
- Tarbell, Col. J. (Ninety-first Regt., N. Y. Vols.): Pencil sketch of the Head-quarters of Ninety-first Regt., N. Y. Vols., at Black's and White's Station, Va.
- Taylor, Asher (New York city): Photograph of Gorham C. Taylor, U. S. N., and his trophy, a rebel officer's sword, presented to him by Flag-Officer Farragut; also photographs of Joseph D. Taylor, N. Y. S. M.
- Traver, Colonel G. W. (Forty-sixth Regt., N. Y. Vols.): Photograph of group of officers of Forty-sixth Regt. N. Y. V.
- Trembly, Israel R. (Dansville, N. Y.): Lithographed memorials of Company E, One Hundred and Fourth Regt.; Companies C and E, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Regt.; Companies D, G, K, One Hundred Eighty-eighth Regt.; and Company G, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Regt., N. Y. Vols.
- Wendell, Wellington C.: Photograph of Capt. Wendell, (gilt frame).
- Wilcox, Oliver L. (Gasport, N. Y.): Photograph of Capt. S. S. Wilcox, Company H, One Hundred and Fifty-first Regt. N. Y. Vols. (4x4 oval rosewood frame).



## LIST

### OF DONATIONS OF BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, MAPS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER, AND ALSO MSS. ARTICLES RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1865.

- Abell, Henry E. (Schoharie, N. Y.): Six numbers of the Schoharie Union, 1864.
- Achilles, Charles P. (Rochester, N. Y.): Report of Board of Supervisors of Monroe county, 1864 (two copies).
- Adler, Rev. Dr. S. (of Temple Emanuel, N. Y. city): Resolutions on death of President Lincoln; also Sketches of Sermons preached on the 19th April and 1st June, 1865.
- Allaben, Hon. O. M.: Remarks on Governor's Message, 1865 (two copies).
- Allen, Hon. Norman M. (Ellicottville, N. Y.): Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Cattaraugus county, 1864.
- Angell, A. H. (U. S. N.): MS. account of his naval experiences before Charleston.
- Anderson, General F. J. (Adjutant General of Kansas): Copy of commissions issued to officers in volunteer service of Kansas.
- Andrew, John A. (Governor of Massachusetts): Thanksgiving Proclamation, 1865; copy of Governor's Address, dated Jan. 3, 1862; copy of supplement to same, dated Jan. 3, 1862; copy of Governor's Address, dated Jan. 8, 1864; copy of Address by Gov. Andrew on the occasion of dedication of monument to Ladd and Whitney, of Sixth Mass. Vols., killed at Baltimore; Valedictory Address to the Legislature of Massachusetts, Jan. 4, 1866; Report of Surgeon General of Massachusetts, 1864.
- Anderson, G. K. (Albany): A Confederate General Order (in German).
- Andrews, Hon. F. (Rochester, N. Y.): Report of Board of Supervisors of Monroe county, 1863.
- Andrus, Hon. Geo. H.: Remarks on Speech of Mr. Allaben on Governor's Message, 1865.
- Angel, Hon. Wm. P.: Speech on "Constitutional Amendment," delivered in Senate, 1865 (four copies).
- Angevine, Capt. W. F.: Outline history of Ninety-eighth N. Y. Vol. Infantry; drawing of the defenses of Richmond, being one of two prepared by the chief clerk of rebel War Department, for use of General Lee.



- Ashley, Hon. J. M. (Ohio): Two copies of speech on "Constitutional Amendment," delivered in Congress, Jan. 1865.
- Bache, Professor A. D. (Washington, D. C.): Map of North and South Carolina; map of Middle Virginia and North Carolina; military map of South Western Virginia.
- Bailey, Hon. Alex. H.: Speech on "U. S. Constitutional Amendment," delivered in Senate, 1865 (two copies).
- Bailey, Col. Charles E. (Providence, R. I.): Governor Smith's Message, Jan. 9, 1865; Governor Smith's Special Message, Jan. 31, 1865; communication of Governor Smith, transmitting report of Colonel Bailey; Report of Adjutant General for 1864; Quarter Master General for 1864; Mrs. Dailey's report upon disabled Rhode Island soldiers; Eulogy by Rev. Sidney Dean, on the occasion of the burial of President Lincoln; "Roll of Honor," being a list of Union Soldiers who died and are buried at Portsmouth Grove, R. I.
- Baker, Col. J. B.: Outline history of Eighth Regt. N. Y. Heavy Artillery.
- Baker, Gen. N. B. (Adj.-General, Des Moines, Iowa): Commission issued to officers in volunteer service from State of Iowa.
- Ball, L. Chandler (Hoosick Falls, N. Y.): Oration delivered at Hoosick Falls, July 4, 1865.
- Ballard, Hon. Horatio (Cortlandville, N. Y.): Report of Board of Supervisors of Cortland county, 1863.
- Banker, T. S. (Troy, N. Y.): Copy of journal of Board of Supervisors of Rensselaer county, for 1864.
- Barlow, Hon. F. C. (Secretary of State): Index to documents of State of New York, from 1777 to 1865, inclusive.
- Barnes, Gen. J. K., Surgeon Gen. U. S. A. (Washington, D. C.): Circulars, series of 1863, numbers 1, 2, 3, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26; instructions for using the "Army Microscope"; circular in reference to the indiscriminate use of Calomel and Tartarized Antimony; Circular, series of 1864, S. G. O.; 47 Circular Letters, S. G. O., 1864; Report of Surgeon-General, U. S. A., 1865; 13 Circular Letters, S. G. O., 1865; Circular Orders, numbers 1 to 17, inclusive, excepting number 14, series 1865; four Circular orders, 1865 (not numbered).
- Barnes, W. T. (Wellsville, N. Y.): Report of Board of Supervisors of Allegany county, 1863.
- Barker, Geo. P. (Buffalo, N. Y.): Reports of Board of Supervisors of Erie county, 1863, 1864.
- Bartlett, Hon. J. R. (Providence R. I.): Four copies of Annual



Message of Governor of Rhode Island, 1865 ; five copies of Special Message of Governor of Rhode Island, 1865 ; five copies of Report of Col. Bailey on quota of State of Rhode Island, 1865 ; three copies of Report of Quarter Master General of Rhode Island, 1864 ; three copies of Report of Finance Committee, on accounts of Quarter Master General of Rhode Island ; four certified copies of Resolution ratifying the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by the General Assembly of Rhode Island; four copies of Report of Adjutant Genl. of Rhode Island, 1864 ; pamphlet of " Soldiers' National Cemetery," at Gettysburg, Pa., being a list of names of soldiers buried there, &c., &c.; copy of " Charter, &c., of Soldiers' National Cemetery Association;" proceedings of " First Annual Meeting of Commissioners of Soldiers' National Cemetery Association;" Proclamation of Governor Smith, 1865 ; Sermon by Rev. R. B. Duane (Providence, R. I.) ; also, one by Rev. Leonard Swain, and Eulogy by Rev. Sidney Dean—all occasioned by the death of President Lincoln.

Bassford, Col. Abm.: Outline History of Fourteenth Regt. N. Y. V. Infantry.

Batcheller, Gen. Geo. S. (Inspector General S. N. Y.): Report of Board of Supervisors of Saratoga county, 1864.

Bates, Capt. Thomas H.: Outline History of Battery A, First N. Y. Light Artillery.

Beckwith, B. M. (Plattsburgh, N. Y.): Report of Board of Supervisors of Clinton county, 1864.

Benedict, Col. H. M. (Albany): Sermon by the Rev. Wm. B. Sprague, occasioned by the death of Sylvester D. Willard, M. D., Surgeon General S. N. Y., delivered April 2, 1865 ; Manuscript History (in boards) of One Hundred and Sixty-second N. Y. Vols., containing a complete narrative of the services of the regiment ; General Orders War Department, No's. 58, 77, year 1861 ; No's. 49, 100, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, of year 1863 ; General Orders Department of the Gulf, No's. 61, 78 ; Department of the Gulf Circular ; Circulars of Executive Committees, engaged in raising the Peoples' Ellsworth Regiment ; General Orders War Dept., series of 1863.

Berry, B. G. (Norwich, N. Y.): Report of Board of Supervisors of Chenango county, 1863.

Blodgett, W. T. (New York city): Catalogue of Metropolitan Fair (114 copies); Scrap Book of the Metropolitan Fair; Presentation to General Dix (48 copies); " Plan of the Metropolitan Fair " (31 copies); Fifth Annual Report of Sanitary Commission.



- Blair, Austin (Governor of Michigan): Annual Message to the Legislature, 1865.
- Bliss, Colonel Geo. Jr. (New York city): Two tickets issued by "Union League Club-House," New York city, March 1, 1864; sample of pass used at Park Barracks, in 1862.
- Bonner, R. (New York city): One volume of the New York Ledger for 1864.
- Booth, Rev. R. R. (New York city): Sermon on "Personal Forgiveness and Public Justice," delivered April 23, 1863.
- Boreman, Arthur J. (Governor of West Virginia): Thanksgiving Proclamation for 1865.
- Boughton, Col. H.: Outline History of One Hundred and Forty-third Regt. N. Y. V. Infantry.
- Bouton, H. H. (Bath, N. Y.): Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Steuben county, 1864 (two copies).
- Bourne, Wm. Oland (New York city): Copy of "Poems of the Republic."
- Bradford, Aug. W. (Governor of Maryland): Thanksgiving Proclamation, 1865.
- Bramlette, Thomas E. (Governor of Kentucky): Message to Legislature, 1865; Thanksgiving Proclamation, 1865.
- Bramhall, Frank J. (New York city): Copy of a discourse in memory of Robert H. Gillette, Acting Asst. Paymaster, U. S. A., by Rev. N. J. Burton, at Hartford, Conn., Jan. 29, 1865; Eulogies on "Wadsworth and Porter," before the Century Club of New York city; Oration on President Lincoln, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, at Brooklyn, June 1, 1865; also sermon by the same in memory of Robert Sedgwick Edwards; tract, entitled "Out of the House of Bondage," published by American Tract Society; Oration, and other proceedings, at Hudson, N. Y., July 4, 1865; memorial of Lieut. Edward Lewis Mitchell; memorial letters of same; pamphlet, entitled "A Business Man's Views of Public Matters," by Sinclair Tousey; also one entitled "Distinctive Features of a Republican form of Government," by Hon. Samuel A. Foot, L. L. D.; General Orders Nos. 37, 40, 42, 352, 359, 360, 372, 376, 379, 380, 381, 382, 389, 393 and 396, of War Department, 1863; No. 1, vol. 4, of U. S. Service Magazine, July, 1865; Report of Adjutant General of Massachusetts, 1864; messages and documents of Department of the Interior, 1863, 1864; messages and documents of Department of State, 1863, 1864, parts one and two; Official Catalogue of the U. S. Dept. of the International Exhibition at London, 1862; copy of "A reply to the review of Judge Advocate Holt, of the proceedings, findings and sentence in the case of Major General Fitz



John Porter, and a vindication of that officer, by Reverdy Johnson;" pamphlets Nos. 61 and 47, of Loyal Pub. Society; also No. 76 of same; pamphlet, entitled "Sayings of Labineus;" Triennial Catalogue of "Eagleswood Military Academy," 1863, 1864; copy of remarks made to pupils of same, by Surgeon E. J. Dunning, U. S. V.; war hymn, entitled "God Save the Nation;" messages and documents of Navy Department, 1862, 1863; also of War Department for 1863, 1864; Address of Governor Cony, of Maine, Jan. 5, 1865; Emancipation Proclamation; copy of "Peninsular Campaign;" Tribune Almanac, 1861, 1862; "New Gospel of Peace;" Message of Gov. Buckingham, of Conn., May, 1865; copy of Resolutions of Council No. 13, of Union League of New York city, April 17, 1865; copies of blanks, letter headings and envelopes of "Brooklyn and Long Island Christian Commission;" notes on History of Eighty-third Regt. N. Y. Vols., from letters of the late Wm. Henderson, Sergt. of Co. E of that regiment.

Brennan, Hon. M. T. (Comptroller of New York city): Annual Report of Comptroller of City of New York, for years 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864; Annual Report of Comptroller of County of New York, for years 1861, 1862, 1863.

Brewer, Heman S. (Rochester, N. Y.): Thirty copies of Rochester Evening Express, of 1866, viz: Jan. 25, 27, 29, 30, 31; Feb. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12.

Bridgeford, Capt. S. L. (Albany): Volume entitled "Ordinances of Richmond," dated 1831, with MSS. notes.

Brown, Col. William R.: Outline History of Nineteenth Regt. N. Y. S. M.

Brough, John (Governor of Ohio): Proclamation recommending June 1, 1865, as a day of humiliation and prayer; Annual Message, 1865; Report of Adjutant General of Ohio, 1864; Report of Quartermaster General of Ohio, 1864; Report of Surgeon General of Ohio, 1864.

Brooks, Rev. E. G. (New York city): Minutes of General Convention of Universalists in U. S., 1861, 1862, 1863, 1865; Sermon, delivered April 28, 1861; Sermon, delivered Thanksgiving Day, Sept. 11, 1864; Christian Ambassador, of Nov. 29, 1862, June 13, 1863, Oct. 8, 1864, May 6, 1865; Trumpet and Christian Freeman, August 16, 1862; Gospel Banner, of August 10, 1862,—all containing sermons by the Rev. E. G. Brooks.

Brownlow, Gen. James P., Adjutant General (Nashville, Tenn.): Copy of commission issued to officers in volunteer service from Tennessee.



- Brownlow, Wm. G. (Governor of Tennessee): Inaugural Address, 1865.
- Brown, Wm. H. T. B. (Sing Sing): "Guard roll, March 28, 1863, Libby Prison, in charge of 1,605 Yankees, signed by Tho. P. Turner, commandant of prison;" pass of Gen. John H. Winder to Dr. Haxall, dated Jan. 29, 1862.
- Brown, Andrew E. (Albany): Copy of a "List of the American and British Navy," for 1813.
- Buckingham, Wm. A. (Governor of Connecticut): Message to Legislature, session of May, 1865; copy of Report of Quarter Master General of Connecticut, for year ending April 1, 1865; Proclamation of thanks to the Volunteers from State of Connecticut, dated Aug. 7, 1865; Thanksgiving proclamation, 1865.
- Bulger, Isaac (Albany): Copy of the "Ulster County Gazette," date of Jan. 4, 1800, containing account of the "Entombing of George Washington." The paper is draped in mourning.
- Bullock, A. H. (Governor of Massachusetts): Address to Legislature, January, 1866.
- Bundy, Capt. Henry: Outline History of Thirteenth N. Y. Ind. Battery.
- Burdett, Hon. G. C. (Troy, N. Y.): Copy of Journal of Board of Supervisors of Rensselaer county, for 1864.
- Burke, Col. D. F.: Outline History of Eighty-eighth Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry.
- Burleson, John H.: Catalogue of Officers and Students of University of Michigan, with military roll.
- Burton, Capt. Twenty-Second N. Y. Cavalry (Winchester, Va.): Copy of General Custer's congratulatory order, addressed to the soldiers of the Third Cavalry Division, dated Appomattox Court House, Virginia, April 9, 1865.
- Burt, Dr. Asahel, jr. (Albany), late Surgeon One Hundred and Thirty-ninth N. Y. Vols.: Outline History of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth N. Y. V. Infantry; copy of the "Laws of Virginia;" copy of the Vallandigham Song Book, found at Richmond on its occupation by the Union forces; Laws of the United States, published in 1796, at Philadelphia, volumes 1, 2, 3; copy of "An Appeal in behalf of the sick and wounded Soldiers of the Confederate States," received from a rebel who was authorized by the Rebel Government to distribute circulars at Richmond.
- Burnside, Major Gen. A. E.: 124 copies General Orders, Dept. of the Ohio, series of 1863.
- Burrill, J. G. (Little Falls, N. Y.): Report of Board of Supervisors of Herkimer, 1864.
- Cadley, E. B. (345 Gold St. Brooklyn): Minutes of Board of Supervisors of Kings county for 1864.



- Call, Samuel (Sageville, N. Y.): Journal of the Board of Supervisors of Hamilton county for 1863.
- Camp, Lieut. W. S. Outline History of Twenty-fourth Indiana Battery.
- Cannon, William (Governor of Delaware): Two copies of Annual Message, 1864; two copies of Communication to the General Assembly of Delaware, in reference to the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery.
- Canfield, D. D., Rev. S. B. (Syracuse, N. Y.): Discourse, National Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 24, 1864.
- Carlton, Rev. Thos. (New York city): Four bound volumes of "Christian Advocate and Journal" for years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864.
- Carrolin, Lieut. C.: Outline History of Thirtieth N. Y. Artillery Battery.
- Carroll, John T. (Albany): Ten volumes of the "Albany Statesman and Standard," being from March 24, 1860 to March 14, 1865.
- Charlot, Major C. S. (Asst. Adj't. Gen. Dept. of North West): General Orders, Nos. 1 to 12, inclusive, series 1865.
- Chase, F. N. (Binghamton, N. Y.): Five numbers of the "Binghamton Standard," for 1864.
- Clark, Capt. C. A.: Outline History of Twelfth N. Y. Independent Battery.
- Clark, Capt. M. T.: Outline History of Sixth N. Y. Ind. Battery.
- Classen, Col. P. J.: Outline History of One Hundred and Thirty-second Regt. N. Y. V. Infantry.
- Claxton, Rev. R. B., D. D. (Rochester): Copy of Sermon on death of President Lincoln; copy of Sermon at funeral of Capt. C. S. Montgomery; copy of Sermon on death of Rev. Geo. N. Cheney.
- Clement, James W. (Geneseo, N. Y.): The following newspapers: Copies of "Daily Richmond Enquirer," "Richmond Sentinel," "Charleston Daily Courier," "Charleston Mercury," "North Carolina Standard," "Nashville Daily Union," "The New South," at Port Royal, "Brownlow's Knoxville Whig," "Savannah Daily Herald," "Charleston Courier."
- Coan, Col. Wm. B.: Outline History of Forty-eighth Regt. N. Y. V. Infantry.
- Cole, Norman (Glens Falls, N. Y.): Three numbers of "Glens Falls Messenger," 1864.
- Cony, His Excellency, Samuel (Maine): Thanksgiving Proclamation, 1864; Address to Legislature, 1865.
- Cook, Col. Erastus: Outline History of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth, Regt. N. Y. V. Infantry.



- Cooley, Jesse L. (Elmira, N. Y.): Report of Board of Supervisors of Chemung County, 1864.
- Corson, Cornelius (office of "Transcript," New York city): Enrollment List of the city and county of New York, 1863, 1864; one volume of "New York Transcript," from January to December, 1863; one volume of "New York Transcript," from January to December, 1864.
- Corbett, Patrick (Syracuse, N. Y.): Report of Board of Supervisors of Onondaga county, 1864.
- Cowen, Gen. B. R. (Adjt. Gen. of Ohio): Commission issued to officers in volunteer service from State of Ohio, also, copy of Militia Laws.
- Cowden Elliott C. (New York city): Remarks of Mr. Cowden in the Chamber of Commerce, New York, on "The Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867."
- Coxe, Rev. S. H. (Utica, N. Y.): Sermon on "Fast Day," Sept. 26, 1861; Sermon of Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 28, 1861; Sermons delivered April 20th and June 1st, 1865, in commemoration of the death of President Lincoln.
- Crane, Brevet General N. M.: Outline History of One Hundred and Seventh Regt. N. Y. V. Infantry.
- Crapo, Henry H. (Governor of Michigan): Bound copies of joint documents of Legislature of Michigan, years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864; bound Report of Adjutant General of Michigan, for 1864; Governor's Inaugural Message, January 4, 1865; Thanksgiving Proclamation, 1865.
- Crawford, S. J. (Governor of Kansas): Thanksgiving Proclamation, 1865.
- Crittenden, C. L. (Rochester, N. Y.): Fifteenth Annual Report of the "Board of Directors of the Rochester Athenæum and Mechanics' Association."
- Crocker, R. K. (Cambridge, N. Y.): Fifteen numbers of the Washington County Post, for 1864.
- Cunningham, Col. J. S. (Glens Falls, N. Y.): Copy of "Public Expression of Regard for the Memory of Daniel V. Brown and Capt. Edward Riggs, late of One Hundred and Eighteenth N. Y. Vols., who perished at sea on the 18th Jan., 1865," with a manuscript appendix, giving a sketch of Capt. Riggs' life and service.
- Curtin, A. G. (Governor of Pennsylvania): Executive Documents for 1862, 1863, 1864; Thanksgiving Proclamation, 1865.
- Curtiss, Major J. E.: Outline History of One Hundred and Fifty-second Regt. N. Y. V. Infantry.
- Cushman, J. B. (Clerk of the Assembly): Clerk's Manual and Croswell's Manual, for 1866.

Campbell, George F. (Major A.C.): Report of Party of Survey  
Survey of Cimarron County, 1891.

Campbell, George (Officer of "The Transcendent," New York City): Repor  
Report of the City of "New York Transcendent," New  
January 1, one hundred and eighty-eight; one hundred and seven  
January of December, 1893; one hundred and seven  
January, from command to December, 1893.

Campbell, Major (Major A.C.): Report of Party of Survey  
Survey of Oklahoma County, 1891.

Campbell, George W. (Adj't Gen'l of Okla. Commission, General to  
Officer in Adjutant's office, now Major of Okla. Commiss.  
of Military Trax.

Campbell, George (Gen. Lab. Off'r): Remarks of Mr. Campbell in  
the Camp of the Guards, New York, on the First  
Military Expedition in 1891.

Campbell, Major G. H. (Gen. Lab. Off'r): Remarks on the First Military  
Expedition, December 1, 1891, concerning the organization  
of the Guards, New York, and their services in the field  
and the organization of the Guards in Okla. during  
Campbell, Major G. H.: Remarks of Okla. Guards during the  
First Military Expedition, December 1, 1891.

Campbell, Major G. H. (Gen. Lab. Off'r): Remarks on the First Military  
Expedition, December 1, 1891, concerning the organization  
of the Guards, New York, and their services in the field  
and the organization of the Guards in Okla. during  
Campbell, Major G. H. (Gen. Lab. Off'r): Remarks of Okla. Guards during the  
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Campbell, Major G. H. (Gen. Lab. Off'r): Remarks of Okla. Guards during the  
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and the organization of the Guards in Okla. during  
Campbell, Major G. H. (Gen. Lab. Off'r): Remarks of Okla. Guards during the  
First Military Expedition, December 1, 1891, concerning the organization  
of the Guards, New York, and their services in the field  
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First Military Expedition, December 1, 1891, concerning the organization  
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and the organization of the Guards in Okla. during  
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of the Guards, New York, and their services in the field  
and the organization of the Guards in Okla. during

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First Military Expedition, December 1, 1891, concerning the organization  
of the Guards, New York, and their services in the field  
and the organization of the Guards in Okla. during

Campbell, Major G. H. (Gen. Lab. Off'r): Remarks of Okla. Guards during the  
Second Major G. H. (Chief of the Adjutant's): Okla. Guards during the  
Second Major G. H. (Chief of the Adjutant's): Okla. Guards during the

- Darling, Hon. Wm. A. (M. C.): Report of the Secretary of the Navy, for 1864-5, with accompanying documents.
- Darling, Col. Charles W. (New York city): Pamphlet on "First Organization of Colored Troops in the State of N. Y."
- Darling, Rev. Henry (Albany): Discourse delivered on Fast Day, Aug. 4, 1864, and also one commemorative of President Lincoln, delivered April 19, 1865.
- Davis, Admiral Charles H. (U. S. N.): Copies of Naval Register for 1863, 1864 and 1865.
- Davis, H. A. (Albany): Six cards of the N. Y. State Army and Navy Committee Rooms; twelve specimens of rebel currency and postage stamps.
- Davis, Rear-Admiral C. H.: Official Navy Registers for 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865.
- Davey, Capt. George W. (Albany): Sketch of the Eleventh N. Y. Battery, and also of the officers and men composing the same.
- Davidson, John J. (Johnstown, N. Y.): Reports of Board of Supervisors of Fulton county, 1863 and 1864.
- Dean, Amzi L.: Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Putnam county, for 1865.
- Decker, Daniel L. (Kingston, N. Y.): Report of Board of Supervisors of Ulster county, 1864.
- DeForest, Col. J. J. (Albany): Copy of "Charleston Courier," of April 15, 1865.
- Denniston, Hon. Goldsmith (Prattsburgh): Copy of list of volunteers from town of Prattsburgh, Steuben county.
- Derby & Miller, Messrs. (New York city): Copy of Raymond's "Life, Public Services and State Papers of Abraham Lincoln;" copy of "The Tribute Book." (morocco and gilt.)
- Depew, Hon. Chauncey M. (Secretary of State): Report of Adjutant General S. N. Y., 1864 (five copies).
- DiCesnola, Colonel L. P. (New York city): Outline History of Fourth Regt., N. Y. Vol. Cavalry.
- Dickinson, Hon. Daniel S. (Binghamton, N. Y.): Outline History of Eighty-ninth Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry, prepared by Lieut.-Col. Robie.
- Dillingham, Paul (Governor of Vermont): Thanksgiving Proclamation, 1865.
- Dix, Maj. Gen. John A. (New York city): Three copies of General Orders Nos. 98, 99, 101, Department of the East, series of 1864.
- Dobbin, J. S. (Argyle, N. Y.): Discourse delivered by Rev. P. H. Fowler, D. D., July 28, 1861.
- Dodge, Colonel S. A.: Outline History of Eighty-seventh Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry.



- Dominy, Lieut.-Col. Levi S.: Outline History of One Hundred and Eighteenth Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry.
- Doty, Charles F. (Geneseo): Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Livingston county, 1865.
- Dowe, H. A. (Ithaca, N. Y.): Pamphlet on "Defense of the Great Lakes, its necessity, and the quickest, cheapest and best way to accomplish it."
- Duganne, Colonel A. J. H. (New York city): Copy of "The Old Flag," a paper originally published at Camp Ford, Texas; copy of "Camps and Prisons, or twenty months in the Department of the Gulf."
- Durbin, Rev. J. P. (New York city, 200 Mulberry street): Five volumes (bound) of "Missionary Advocate," being from April, 1860, to March, 1865, inclusive.
- Eaton, Captain J. B.: Outline History of Twenty-seventh N. Y. Independent Battery.
- Eddy, Dr. Richard (Philadelphia): Number of General Orders issued by Adjutant General of Pennsylvania; three sermons occasioned by death of President Lincoln.
- Emery, J. H. (Ithaca, New York): Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Tompkins county for 1865.
- Evans, General George S. (Adjutant General, Sacramento, Cal.): Copy of the commission issued to the officers in the volunteer service from California.
- Ewer, Rev. F. C. (New York city): Discourse, "Protest against Political Preaching," 1864; discourse on the "National Crisis," May 5, 1861.
- Faxon, Wm. (Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.): General Orders of Navy Department, series of 1863, 1864 and 1865, excepting ten numbers; Official Navy Register, for 1860 and 1865; Report of the Secretary of the Navy for 1865.
- Fenton, R. E. (Governor of New York): Thanksgiving Proclamation, 1865.
- Filmer, —— (New York city): copy of facsimile of Declaration of Independence; copy of "Yankee Doodle," copy of "In Memoriam."
- Firmin, F. H. (Private and Military Secretary, Madison, Wis.): Reports of Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, and Surgeon General of Wisconsin, for 1864.
- Fisk, Rev. Richmond (Lockport, N. Y.): Pamphlet containing two Sermons preached by him at Lockport, N. Y.
- Fletcher, T. C. (Governor of Missouri): Inaugural Message, 1865; Thanksgiving Proclamation, 1865; Speech delivered in the Capitol of Missouri, on the occasion of the reception by the Legislature of the news of the passage of the Ordinance abolishing Slavery in Missouri.



- Foote, Stillman (Ogdensburg, N. Y.): Reports of Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of St. Lawrence co., 1864 and 1865.
- Franklin, Rev. T. L. (Mt. Morris, Livingston Co., N. Y.): Sermon occasioned by death of President Lincoln.
- Frank, Hon. Augustus (Warsaw, N. Y.): Copy of Executive Document, No. 32, of House of Representatives; copy of "Report of Joint Committee on the conduct of the War, and the facts concerning the attack on Petersburg," July 30, 1865.
- French, John R. (Mexico, N. Y.): Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Oswego county, to March, 1865.
- Gale, Lieut. G. N. P. (Eleventh N. Y. Battery): Copy of order for arrest, from "Bureau of Conscription," C. S. A.; also, letter found at Gen. Lee's head-quarters; title page of an Address to the Army of the Southern Confederacy; a written newspaper, entitled the "Bomb Shell," published in a camp of the Southern Army; "Richmond Whig," April 14, 1865; copy of an inscription found on a slab at Fort McGilvery; Roster of officers and men of Eleventh N. Y. Battery.
- Gansevoort, Col. H. S.: Outline History of Thirteenth Regt. N. Y. V. Cavalry.
- Gavitt, S. B. (Lyons, N. Y.): Report of Board of Supervisors of Wayne county, 1863.
- Gaylord, Gen. Aug. (Adjutant General, Wis.): Copy of commission issued to officers in volunteer service from the State of Wisconsin.
- Gibson, Rev. George (Appleton, Wis.): Copy of Army and Navy Herald, published at Macon, Ga., dated May 15, 1864.
- Gibbs, Addison C. (Governor of Oregon): Report of Adjutant General of Oregon, 1865; three copies of Thanksgiving Proclamation, 1864; Annual Message, 1864; Report of Adjutant General of Oregon, 1863; Report of Secretary of State of Oregon, 1863-64; Report of Warden of Penitentiary of Oregon, 1862 to 1864.
- Gibson, Rev. Wm. T. (Utica, N. Y.): Discourse delivered Nov. 24, 1864, being the occasion of the National Thanksgiving.
- Gillett, T. S. (Secretary's Office, S. N. Y.): Reports to the "International Statistical Congress," on the Resources of the United States, by Samuel B. Ruggles.
- Gilmore, J. A. (Governor of New Hampshire): Circulars, &c., relative to designating a day to deliver a Funeral Eulogy on the death of President Lincoln; Governor's Official Proclamation; Circulars from the Executive Department.
- Glenny, Lt. Col. Wm.: Outline History of Sixty-fourth Regt. N. Y. V. Infantry.
- Goheen, Lieut. Chas. A. (Co. I, Eighth N. Y. Cav.): Congratulatory Order of General Custer, and also, two South Side (rebel) railroad tickets.



Goheen, Sergt. Chas. A. (Co. G 8th N. Y. Cavalry): Specimen of Interest Coupon from Confederate Bond, No. —; due July 1, 1876; signed by Ro. Tyler, register, a son of the late President John Tyler.

Goheen, Col. Charles, (Geneseo, N. Y.) Fifty numbers to complete files of N. Y. Tribune, Herald, Times, and Albany Evening Journal.

Goodrich, Colonel E. R. (Washington, D. C.): General Orders, Quartermaster General's Dept. U. S. A., for 1863, 1864, 1865.

Goodwin, Nathaniel (Albany): Copy of "Life and death in Rebel Prisons," by Robert H. Kellogg, Sergt. Major Sixteenth Conn. Volunteers.

Gorham, George (Buffalo N. Y.): Badge worn by Judge Hall at the obsequies of President Lincoln in Buffalo ; samples of tickets issued to persons accompanying the remains of the President, by the Buffalo Committee.

Graham, Lewis B., (Penn Yan, N. Y.) Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Yates Co., from 1861 to 1864. (4 vols.)

Gray, Gen. John B., (Adjutant General of Missouri): Report of Adjutant General of Missouri, of 1864.

Gridley, Maj. Wm. S. (Schenectady, N. Y.): Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Schenectady county, 1860-61-62-63-64 ; "The Schenectady Daily Evening Star," date of July 15, 1865, containing sermon of Rev. D. Wortman, preached July 9, 1865, to the returned veterans.

Gurley, Rev. P. D. (Washington, D. C.): Discourse on "Man's Projects and God's Results ;" discourse on "The voice of the Rod ;" copies of proceedings of a meeting of ministers of all religious denominations, in District of Columbia, April 17, 1865, in reference to the National bereavement.

Hadley, S. G. (Waterloo, N. Y.): Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Seneca county, 1865.

Hall, Captain R. M.: Outline History of the Third Regt. N. Y. Vol. Cavalry.

Hall, Hon. A. Oakey (New York city): Proceedings of Seventh Regimental District, New York city.

Hamilton, James T. (Brutus, N. Y.): Copy of proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Cayuga county, 1862; two copies (one bound) of proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Cayuga county, 1863; copy of proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Cayuga county, 1864; copy of Record of volunteers from town of Brutus, Cayuga county, N. Y., since April 16, 1861.



- Hammond, Col. John (Crown Point): Outline History of Fifth Regt. N. Y. Vol. Cavalry; Historic Records of the Fifth N. Y. Vol. Cavalry, by Rev. L. N. Boudrye, one vol., 358 pages.
- Hamlin, Amos, Jr. (Albany): Commission issued to Amos Hamlin, as Surgeon in regiment of militia in Greene county, by Governor Daniel D. Tompkins, dated Aug. 11, 1814; also letter from Gov. Tompkins accompanying same.
- Hamilton, Col. Charles: Outline History of One Hundred and Tenth Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry.
- Hamilton, Jas. T. (Brutus, N. Y.): Copy of proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Cayuga county for 1861.
- Hamilton, Col. T. B.: Outline History of Sixty-second Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry.
- Harrington, Hon. S. M., Jr. (Wilmington): Copy of Annual Report of the Wilmington Institute.
- Harris, Hon. Ira (Washington, D. C.): Report of Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, of the Armies of the U. S., 1864 and 1865.
- Hasbrouck, John W. (Middletown, N. Y.): Printed hand-bill in relation to funeral obsequies of President Lincoln.
- Hastings, Col. George S. (Albany): Annual Message of Governor for 1866. (twenty copies).
- Havens, Hon. P. E.: Speech on "Constitutional Amendment," delivered in Senate, Jan. 11, 1865 (three copies); copy of oration delivered at Crown Point, July 4, 1865.
- Hawley, Rev. B. (Albany): Discourse commemorative of the death of President Lincoln, delivered April 20, 1865.
- Hawkins, Colonel Rush C. (New York city): Outline History of Ninth N. Y. Vols. (Hawkins Zouaves).
- Hawkins, Lieut. William H. (New York city): Outline History of Co. I, Seventy-first Regt., N. Y. S. M.
- Heagle, D. (Chaplain of First Michigan S. S.): Copy of "Grant's Petersburg Progress," 1865.
- Head, Gen. Natt. (Adjutant General of New Hampshire): Circulars No. 1, 2, 3; Special Order No. 16, A. G. O; commission issued to officers in volunteer service from State of New Hampshire.
- Henshaw, C. (Batavia, N. Y.): Reports of Board of Supervisors of Genesee county, 1863 and 1864.
- Hill, Lieut. E. F. (Vet. Res. Corps): Seven Gen. Orders and five circulars of War Dept., series of 1865; eight circulars of War Dept., series of 1864; also memoranda War Department.
- Hindes, Major George W.: Outline History of Ninety-sixth Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry.
- Hodson, Gen. John L. (Adjutant Gen. of Maine): Commission issued to officers in volunteer service from State of Maine.



- Hoffman, Rev. E. A. (Brooklyn): Sermon occasioned by the death of President Lincoln, delivered April 20, 1865.
- Holbrook, H. B. (Sergeant Major Ninety-eighth N. Y. V.): Work entitled "Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Virginia," passed in 1861 and 1862.
- Holland, Rev. F. W. (Rochester): Discourse occasioned by the death of President Lincoln, delivered April 19, 1865.
- Hopper, Lieut.-Col. George F.: Outline History of Tenth Regt. (Battalion), N. Y. Vol. Infantry.
- Hosmer, John G. (Aurelius, N. Y.): Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Cayuga county, 1864 and 1865.
- Hough, Dr. F. B. (Albany): Preliminary Report on the Census of State of New York, 1865; Report of Board of Supervisors of Lewis county for 1864 and 1865; "Instructions for taking the Census" (two copies).
- Howe, Capt. Geo. P.: Outline History of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry.
- Hoyt, Col. Mark: Outline History of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry.
- Hudson, George (Acting Asst. Paymaster, U. S. N.): Log of the U. S. steamer "Nansemond," from January 1, 1864, to Jan. 31, 1865, as kept by Acting Master Henry Waring.
- Hulbert, Lucius (Fredonia, N. Y.): Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Chautauqua county for 1864 (two copies).
- Hulse, Hon. A. B. (Monroe, Orange Co.): Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Orange county, N. Y., 1864.
- Hyatt, G. (Buffalo, N. Y.): Proceedings of Common Council of city of Buffalo, 1863 and 1864.
- Hyde, Wm. L. (late Chaplain): Outline History of One Hundred and Twelfth Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry.
- Ingersoll, E. D. (Catskill, N. Y.): Report of Board of Supervisors of Greene county, 1864.
- Irvine, Gen. William (Adjutant General, S. N. Y.): Five copies of Report of Adjutant General, 1865.
- Jones, Rev. W. E., Chaplain of One Hundred and Sixty-first Regt. N. Y. Vols. (Bath, N. Y.): Pamphlet copy "Military History of One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment, N. Y. Vols.
- Judd, Col. Schuyler F.: Outline History of One Hundred and Sixth Regt. N. Y. Vols.
- Kelly, John T. (Albany, N. Y.): Enrollment lists of the several wards of the city of Albany (nine copies); twenty-seven bills relating to the war and to National subjects, posted in Albany, 1865.
- Kenyon, Lieut. V. A. (Kellogsville, N. Y.): Rebel papers captured by him.



- Kennedy, Hon. J. C. G. (Washington, D. C.): Copy of "Eighth Census of the U. S." (Agriculture) 1860.
- Kern, L. B. (De Ruyter, N. Y.): Report of Board of Supervisors of Madison county, 1864 (two copies).
- Ketcham, Hon. J. H. (Washington, D. C.): Map showing the operations of the National forces under the command of Major General W. T. Sherman, during the campaign resulting in the capture of Atlanta, Georgia.
- Keyes, Chas. B. (late Chaplain): Outline History of Ninth Regt. N. Y. V. Cavalry.
- Kinne, Silas (Ovid, N. Y.): Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Seneca county, 1864.
- Knox, Major E. B. (Forty-fourth Regt. N. Y. Vols.): Manual of arms for the use of the rifled musket, adopted by the Forty-fourth Regt. N. Y. Volunteers; Address to the people of the State of New York, by the Executive Committee of the Ellsworth Association, May 25, 1861; also, Address of the President and Secretary of same Association, June 25, 1861.
- Kreutzer, Col. W.: Copy of Special Orders, Third Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps.
- Lamson, Lieut. A. T. (Geneseo, N. Y.): Programme of the Libby Prison Minstrels, &c.
- Lee, Col. George (Asst. Adjt. Gen., Middle Military Division): General Orders Nos. 1 to 35, series 1864; General Orders Nos. 1 to 19, series 1865, except Nos. 3, 6, 7, 11, 15.
- Lee, Hon. E. Bradley (Little Falls): Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of Herkimer county, N. Y.
- Leonard, J. L. (Lowville, N. Y.): Reports of Board of Supervisors of Lewis county, 1863, and extra session, 1864.
- Leslie, Capt. Norman B.: Outline History of Co. A, First Regt. N. Y. V. Infantry.
- Lewis, Col. George W.: Outline History of Third Regt. N. Y. V. Cavalry.
- Lewis, James T. (Governor of Wisconsin): Copy of Governor's Message, dated Jan. 12, 1865; copy of Report of Adjutant General for 1861; copy of Report of Quartermaster General, from March 1861 to March 1862; Thanksgiving Proclamation, 1865.
- Lightbody, J. M. F. (Albany): Copy of "The Pennsylvania Gazette," of Dec. 26, 1754.
- Lindley, Gen. D. W. (Adjutant General, Frankfort, Ky.): Commission issued to officers in volunteer service from State of Kentucky.
- Lincoln, Hon. Geo. B.: Memorial of Robert H. G. G. [illegible], Assistant P. M., U. S. Navy.



- Low, F. F. (Governor of California): Report of Adjutant of California, 1863; Journal of Assembly of California, fifteenth session; Journal of Senate of California, fifteenth session; Appendix to Senate and Assembly Journals (two volumes); Thanksgiving Proclamation, 1865.
- Macomber, Charles S. (Buffalo): Proceedings of the Common Council of Buffalo for 1864.
- Manderville, Rev. M. H. (Newburgh, N. Y.): Pamphlet copy of "My Country;" a Discourse delivered in the Prot. Ref. Church, at Newburgh, Nov. 28, 1861, and repeated Dec. 8, 1861; also Sermon preached in commemoration of Lieut. J. Nelson Decker, May 11, 1862; also Thanksgiving Sermon, Dec. 7, 1865.
- March, Dr. Henry (Albany): "Chattanooga Daily Gazette" July 26, 1864; "Richmond Enquirer," April 19, 1864; "Norfolk Day Book," May 15, 1862; "Washington National Intelligencer," Jan. 11, 1863.
- Marble, F. A. (Private Secretary, Columbus, Ohio): Inaugural Address of Gov. Brough, Jan. 11, 1864; Report of Quartermaster General of Ohio for 1862; Message of Gov. Dennison, Jan. 6, 1862; Report of Adjutant General for 1862; Message of Gov. Tod, Jan. 5, 1863; Message of the late Gov. John Brough, Jan. 3, 1865.
- Marwin, Edward (Co. G, Ninety-Eighth N. Y. Vols.): Ancient manuscripts.
- Marvin, Gen. S. E. (Paymaster General, S. N. Y.): Report of Paymaster General S. N. Y. for 1865 (fifteen copies).
- Masten, J. H. (Cohoes, N. Y.): One hundred and eighteen numbers of the "Cohoes Cataract," for 1861-62-63.
- Mauran, Gen. E. C. (Adj. Gen. of Rhode Island): Commission issued to officers in volunteer service from State of Rhode Island.
- Meigs, Gen. M. C. (Q. M. Gen. U. S. A., Washington, D. C.): The "Roll of Honor," being a list of names of soldiers who died in the defense of the American Union, interred in the National Cemeteries at Washington, D. C., from Aug. 3, 1861, to June 30, 1865; pamphlet of General Orders No. 58, being a list of names of officers and soldiers found on the battlefield of the Wilderness and of Spottsylvania Court House, Va.
- Metcalf, Lieut. C. E.: Outline History of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regt. N. Y. V. Infantry.
- Mickels, Rev. W. S. (New York city): Pamphlet of "Fourteenth Anniversary of Hudson River Baptist Association," 1864.
- Miller, Stepl. A. (Governor of Minnesota): Annual Message, 1865;



Report of Adjutant General of Minnesota, 1864, 1865; Thanksgiving Proclamation, 1865.

Moore, Rev. D. Jr. (Buffalo, N. Y.): Sermon preached on Thanksgiving day, Nov. 28, 1861.

Morgan, E. D., Jr. (New York city): Pamphlet on "Treason and its Treatment;" Remarks of Hon. Joseph Holt, at a dinner in Charleston, S. C., on the evening of April 14, 1865, after the flag-raising at Fort Sumter; Acts and Resolutions of the Second Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress; Eighth Census Report; Commerce and Navigation, 1863; Patent Office Report, Arts and Manufactures, vols. 1 and 2, 1862; Report of Commissioner of Agriculture, 1863; reports on Conduct of the War, "Fort Pillow and Petersburg;" Rosecrans' Report on Murfreesboro; Laws of the U. S., 1st Session, Thirty-eighth Congress; Laws of the U. S., 3d Session, Thirty-seventh Congress; Commercial Relations Report, 1863; Lanman's Dictionary of Congress; Navy Register, 1865; Hale's Report on Naval Supplies; Army Register for 1865; Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; Argument of John A. Bingham, Special Judge Advocate, on the trial of the conspirators for the assassination of President Lincoln; monthly reports of Agricultural Department, for April, May and Oct., 1865; report of "Committee on Conduct of the War," vols. 1, 2 and 3; copy of "Regulations for Government of Bureau of Provost Marshal General of the U. S.;" "How a Free People conduct a long War;" copy of "Reply of Maj. Gen. W. B. Franklin to the report of joint committee of Congress on the Conduct of the War."

Morgan, Col. D. G. (Albany): List of disabled soldiers in Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 1, 1865 (manuscript).

Morton, O. P. (Governor of Indiana): Thanksgiving Proclamation, 1865; Annual Message, 1865.

Morton, Captain P.: Outline History of Eighth N. Y. Independent Battery.

Morrow, Thomas B. (Albany): Copy of Recruiting Roster of "Burgess' Corps."

McIlvaine, George H. (Peoria, Ill.): "Second Annual Report of the Peoria Branch of the U. S. Christian Commission" (three copies); circular issued by Commission (eight copies).

McKinstry, A. W. (Fredonia, N. Y.): Copies of the "Fredonia Censor," of 1861, '62, '63 and '64.

McKinley, Lieut.-Col. W. P.: Outline History of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry.



- McLallen, James (Trumansburgh, N. Y.): Minutes of the "Seneca Baptist Association," 1865.
- McMoore, P. A. (Fort Ann, N. Y.): Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Washington county, 1863 and 1864.
- Murray, Col. J. B.: Outline History of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regt, N. Y. Vol. Infantry.
- Myers, Lieut.-Col. Daniel: Outline History of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry.
- Nesbitt, George F. (New York city): Pamphlet on the "General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of city of New York."
- Nickerson, Hon. P. W. (North Haverstraw, N. Y.): Copy of proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Rockland county, for 1864.
- Nicholson, G. S. (Elizabethtown, N. Y.): Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Essex county, 1865.
- Noble, Gen. Lazarus (Adjutant General, Indianapolis, Ind.): Copy of reports of special agents, pay agents, &c., visiting troops, &c.; copy of Report of Indiana Military Agencies; copy of Report Quartermaster General to Jan. 1, 1865; copy of an act for the families of soldiers, &c.; copy of proceedings of Indiana Sanitary Convention; copy of Report of Indiana Sanitary Commission.
- Oglesby, Richard J. (Governor of Illinois): Thanksgiving Proclamation, 1865.
- O'Meagher, Surgeon William: Outline History of Thirty-seventh Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry.
- O'Reilly, Henry (New York city): Copy of "American Anthems."
- Paddock, A. S. (Acting Governor of Nebraska): Proclamation of Governor on death of President Lincoln.
- Palmer, J. M. (Russell, N. Y.): Two printed copies of Report of Treasurer of the Russell Bounty Fund, and also Rebellion Record of town.
- Parsons, John D. (Albany): Legislative committee's Lincoln funeral badge.
- Parker, Joel (Governor of New Jersey): Governor's Message, delivered January 11, 1865; Report of State Treasurer for 1864; addresses delivered in Assembly of New Jersey on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, 1865; registers of commissioned officers of New Jersey volunteers, 1865; Gov. Parker's Address at the dedication of a monument to the memory of John Hart, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from New Jersey, delivered July 4, 1865; "Thanksgiving Proclamation," for December 7, 1865; third Annual Message, Jan. 1866.



- Patton, Lt. Col. A. G.: Outline History of First Regt. N. Y. Mounted Rifles.
- Patton, Rev. A. S. (Utica, N. Y.): Discourse occasioned by the death of President Lincoln, entitled "The Nation's Loss and its Lessons."
- Peller, Gen. John (Adjutant General, St. Paul, Minn.): Commission issued to officers in volunteer service from State of Minnesota.
- Pierce, George W. (Albany): The following Revolutionary papers, which belonged to his great grand-father, Col. Samuel Johnson, viz; Descriptive list of several squads of men raised to serve at West Point and other places, in 1781, under resolution of the general court of Massachusetts; pamphlet copy of the Preamble and resolutions adopted by Congress, July 28, 1775, in relation to the production of gunpowder and salt-petre; return of Training Band List of company under Captain Gould, in Col. Johnson's regiment, with their equipments, July 21, 1777.
- Pierpont, Gen. F. P. (Adj. Gen. of West Virginia): Message of Governor Boreman, of West Virginia, 1865; Commission issued to officers in volunteer service from State of West Virginia.
- Pike, Col. E. G. (Asst. Adj. Gen. Dist. of Savannah): General Orders Nos. 1 to 24, inclusive, series of 1865, issued by Major General Grover, commanding District of Savannah; also twenty-five orders, same series.
- Place, Major Frank: Outline History of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Regt. N. Y. V. Infantry.
- Platt, Hon. H. C.: Speech on "Constitutional Amendment" delivered in Assembly, Feb. 16, 1865 (two copies).
- Porter, Gen. E. D. (Adj. Gen., Dover, Del.): Commissions issued to officers in volunteer service from State of Delaware.
- Post, Rev. Jacob (Oswego, N. Y.), Chaplain One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment: Discourse preached on the assassination of President Lincoln, delivered in camp of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth regiment, at Harrison's Landing.
- Potter, Pierpont (Jamaica, N. Y.): Reports of Board of Supervisors of Queens county, 1861, 1864.
- Ransom, Capt. A.: Outline History of Twenty-third N. Y. Vol. Battery.
- Raphael, Rev. Morris J. (of Green St. Synagogue, New York city): Copy of prayer made by him at the opening of the House of Representatives, at Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1860; copy of Address on occasion of raising National flag on



the Synagogue ; copy of sermon preached Jan. 4, 1861, on Bible view of Slavery ; copy of the "Jewish Record," of May 8, 1863 (Eyas, 19,5623), containing lecture by Dr. Raphael, on Presidential Fast day ; copy of "Jewish Record" (Nisan, 25,5625), containing addresses, &c., delivered in the several Synagogues, on the death of President Lincoln.

Raulston, Col. J. B.: Outline History of Eighty-first Regt. N. Y. V. Infantry.

Read, Gen. J. Meredith jr., (Albany) : Files of "Washington Chronicle" for 1865-6.

Redington, Hon. James : Speech on "Constitutional Amendment," delivered in Assembly, March 8, 1865 (two copies).

Reed, Gen. Cyrus A. (Adj't. Gen., Salem, Oregon): Commission issued to volunteer officers from State of Oregon ; Report of Adjutant General of Oregon, 1863.

Rexford, Lieut. Col. Wm. M.: Outline History of One Hundred and Thirty-first Regt. N. Y. V. Infantry.

Rice, J. H. (Albany, N. Y.): A file of common bonds, dated 1742-3, the obligation of which was "to save harmless, the Honorable Wm. Bull, Esquire, Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of South Carolina, in licensing some Reverend Gentlemen to join persons in the Holy State of Matrimony." See article in the Watertown Daily Reformer, July 31, 1865.

Richmond, J. M. (Buffalo): Proceedings of meetings, &c. &c., at Buffalo, occasioned by death of President Lincoln.

Richards, Gen. S. T. (Warrensburgh, N. Y.): Reports of Board of Supervisors of Warren county, 1862, 1863.

Ridgeway, James (32 Pine St., New York): Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of Richmond county for 1862.

Robertson, Gen. John (Adj't. Gen. of Michigan): Commission issued to officers in volunteer service from State of Mich.

Robinson, Rev. Chas. (Brooklyn): Discourse preached on the death of Lt. Col. Jas. M. Green, Forty-eighth N. Y. V.; Sermon preached April 16, 1865, on the death of President Lincoln ; Sermon preached by Rev. Dr. Rockwell, April 20, 1865.

Robinson, E. D. (Binghamton, N. Y.) Reports of Board of Supervisors of Broome county, 1863, 1864.

Robens, J. P. (New York city): Copy of the "Old Flag," a paper (pamphlet) published at Camp Ford, Texas ; parole given to Lieut. Robens while prisoner ; a piece of poetry entitled the "Ranger's Farewell."

Roemer, Brevet Major: Outline History of Thirty-fourth N. Y. Ind. Battery.



- Rogers, Gen. J. C.: Outline History of One Hundred and Twenty-third Regt. N. Y. V. Infantry.
- Rogers, Rufus L. (Lowville, N. Y.): Report of Board of Supervisors of Lewis County, 1863, also for 1864, (3 copies).
- Rosevelt, Theodore (New York city): Report of Committee of Union League Club, on providing a dinner on Thanksgiving day, 1864, for soldiers and sailors; Report of "Protective War Claim Association of the State of New York;" also copy of U. S. Allotment system.
- Ruttenber, E. M. (Newburgh, N. Y.): Annual Report of Commissioners of Alms House of Newburgh, N. Y.
- Sammons, Col. S. (Fonda, N. Y.): Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Montgomery county, for 1864.
- Sanders, W. T. L. (Schenectady, N. Y.): Report of Board of Supervisors of Schenectady county, 1864.
- Schlesinger, Rev. Dr. (Albany): Sermon (in German) occasioned by the death of President Lincoln, delivered April 19, 1865.
- Schuylar, Hon. George W.: Report of Supt. of Banking Department, 1865.
- Schouler, Gen. Wm. (Adjutant General of Massachusetts): Commission issued to officers in volunteer service from Massachusetts.
- Sears, J. H. (Port Royal, S. C.): Nineteen numbers of the "New South."
- Scaver, Col. J. J. (Malone, N. Y.): Reports of Board of Supervisors of Franklin county, 1863 and 1864.
- Seward, Hon. F. W. (Assistant Secretary of State), Washington, D. C.: Diplomatic correspondence, 1864 (parts 1 and 2).
- Seymour, Hon. John F. (Utica, N. Y.): Report of Agent of N. Y. State Soldiers' Depot, New York city, 1864 (six copies).
- Shaurman, Lieut.-Col. N.: Outline History of Ninetieth Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry.
- Sherman, E. Willard (Galen, N. Y.): Report of Board of Supervisors of Wayne county, 1864.
- Sheldon, Hon. James (Buffalo, N. Y.): Oration delivered July 4, 1865, at Eden, Erie county, N. Y.
- Shepard, Hon. W. W. (Waverly, N. Y.): Remarks on "Constitutional Amendment," delivered in Assembly, 1865; also speech on death of President Lincoln; Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Tioga county, for 1864.
- Sheward, Geo. (Co. F, Sixty-fifth N. Y. Vols., now of Dunkirk, N. Y.): Summons issued in Prince Williams Co., Va., in the name of "George III, by the Grace of God of Great



Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith," "In the 7th year of Our Reign, 1767." A claim presented "To the worshipful the Court of Prince Williams County," for 311 pounds of tobacco, with the return thereon "no effect;" also a copy of the Van Buren electoral ticket, voted in Virginia in 1836, and headed "Union and the South," bears the name of the voter indorsed.

Simpson, Gen. Samuel P. (Adjutant General, Jefferson City, Mo.): Commission issued to officers in volunteer service from State of Missouri; Report of Adjutant General of Missouri, 1865 (four copies).

Smith, Frederick (Governor of New Hampshire): Thanksgiving Proclamation, 1865.

Smith, Rev. Henry (Buffalo): Sermon delivered on our "National Crisis," April 23, 1865.

Smith, J. Gregory (Governor of Vermont): Annual Message, March, 1865.

Smith, Hon. Saxton: Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Putnam county for 1865.

Smith, Walter (Geneseo, N. Y.): Thirty-eight numbers of Rochester Union and Advertiser, 1861; 170 numbers of Rochester Union and Advertiser, 1862; 221 numbers of Rochester Union and Advertiser, 1863; 43 numbers of Rochester Union and Advertiser, 1864.

Smith, James Y. (Governor of Rhode Island): Annual Message to General Assembly, January, 1866.

Smith, J. Malcolm (Sing Sing, N. Y.): Report of Board of Supervisors of Westchester county, 1864.

Snyder, Lieut.-Col. J. W.: Outline History of Ninth Regt. N. Y. Heavy Artillery.

Southworth, Capt. Irving D.: Outline History of Twenty-fifth N. Y. Ind. Battery.

Spear, Mr. Jos. B. (Boston, Mass.): Address of Gov. Andrew, January 6, 1865; proceedings of banquet given to Rear-Admiral Lesoffsky, and officers of Russian fleet, at Revere House, June 7, 1865; Address of Gov. Andrew before the New England Agricultural Society, Sept. 9, 1864; Address by Gov. Andrew on the occasion of dedicating the monument to Ladd and Whitney, June 17, 1865.

Spear, Rev. Samuel T. (Brooklyn): Sermon preached April 28, 1861; sermon preached May 5, 1861; sermon preached Oct. 19, 1862; sermon, "Duty of the Hour," 1863; sermon preached Oct. 2, 1864; sermon preached April 23, 1865.



- Spcneer, S. S. (Albion, N. Y.): Reports of Board of Supervisors of Orleans county, 1863 and 1864.
- Spooner, John J. B. (Lockport, N. Y.): Report of Board of Supervisors of Niagara county, 1864.
- Spring, Rev. G., D. D. (New York city): Sermon delivered Nov. 28, 1861.
- Sprole, Rev. W. T., D. D. (Newburgh): Sermon preached April 19, 1865, occasioned by the death of President Lincoln.
- Sprague, General John T. (Albany): Twenty-four copies of Adjutant General's Report for 1864; bound copy of General Orders of Trans-Mississippi Department, being from March 6, 1863, to Jan. 1, 1865, series of 1863 and 1864; General Orders Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive, series 1865, Military Division of the Missouri.
- Squires, Hon. D. C. (Lapier, N. Y.): Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Cortland county for 1864.
- Starr, D. G. (Monticello, N. Y.): Reports of Board of Supervisors of Sullivan county, 1863, 1864.
- Stafford, Hon. S. S. (Oxford, N. Y.): Journals of Board of Supervisors of Chenango county, N. Y., for the years 1863 and 1864.
- Starkweather, Brig. Gen. J. C.: A personal record and statement of military services.
- Stearns, J. jr. (Watertown, N. Y.): Reports of Board of Supervisors of Jefferson county, 1863, 1864 and 1865—three pamphlets).
- Stewart, Col. Chas. H.: Outline History of Third Regt. N. Y. V. Artillery.
- Stevens, John Austin jr. (New York City): Report of Commissioners to recruit the Ninth Army Corps, from February to August, 1864.
- Stoutenburgh, J. F. B. (Schultzville, N. Y.): Reports of Board of Supervisors of Dutchess county, 1862, 1863, 1864.
- Stockton, Gen. R. F. (Adjutant General of New Jersey): Commission issued to officers in volunteer service of N. J.
- Stonehouse, Col. John B. (Asst. Adj't. General): One hundred copies Flag Presentation Pamphlet, for 1864.
- Stone, Wm. M. (Governor of Iowa): Copy of Legislative Documents of Iowa (two volumes) of 1864; Report of Adjutant General of Iowa for 1864; special acts and resolutions of 8th General Assembly of Iowa; two copies acts, extra session 8th General Assembly; copy acts and resolutions of 9th General Assembly; copy acts and resolutions extra session of 9th General Assembly; copy acts and resolution of 10th General Assembly; Thanksgiving Proclamation, 1865.



- Stryker, Col. S. W.: Valuable papers relating to the Forty-fourth Regt. N. Y. Volunteers.
- Suiter, Col. Jas. A.: Outline History of Thirty-fourth Regt. N. Y. V. Infantry.
- Sutherland, James H. (Newburgh, N. Y.): Three papers taken by him, near Petersburgh, Va., about the 20th of June 1864; rebel letter found in a pair of pants after the raid on Harper's Ferry, July 8, 1864; Confederate note obtained by him from a contraband from Richmond, at White House, Va., in May, 1864; Message of Governor of Pennsylvania, 1865.
- Sweet, J. B.: Outline History of Eighth Regt. N. Y. V. Cavalry.
- Tarbell, Col. J. (Ninety-first Regt. N. Y. Vols.): Circular issued from the office of Recorder of Virginia forces, dated Richmond, May 2, 1864; envelope containing portion of a "rebel diary;" rebel official letters, poetry, &c.
- Taylor, Robert E. (Poughkeepsie, N. Y.): Report of Chamberlain of the city of Poughkeepsie, for 1865, and also, supplement to the same.
- Ten Broeck, Cornelius (Albany): Copy of Special Order No. 15, Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, series 1865; Proclamation of Governor Fletcher, dated Jefferson City, March 7, 1865; correspondence between Gen. Pope and Gov. Fletcher, "concerning condition of affairs in Missouri, and the relation of the Military forces thereto."
- Terrile, Wm. H. H. (Adj't. Gen. of Indiana): Report of Adjutant General of Indiana, containing roster of officers from 1861 to 1865; pamphlet of communication from Adjutant General to General Assembly of Indiana.
- Thayer, J. B. (Boston): Copy of publication of New England Loyal Publication Society.
- Thacher, Hon. George H. (Albany): Great poster of the Albany Army Relief Bazaar (50 by 87 inches), printed in colors.
- Thacher, Geo. V. (Albany N. Y.): Reports of Board of Supervisors of Albany county, 1863, 1864.
- Thompson, Capt. Wm. L.: Outline History of Forty-third Regt. N. Y. V. Infantry.
- Thompson, John (One Hundred and Twentieth Regt. Olive, Ulster Co. N. Y.): A statement in reference to the One Hundred and Twentieth Regt. N. Y. Vols.
- Thomson, Richard, Esq. (Brooklyn): Two letters from Charleston to Morris Island during bombardment of Fort Sumter; also one note from Capt. Westendorff, Columbia Artillery, Morris Island, April 15, 1861, written on the breech of his gun, still hot from firing into Fort Sumter; thirteen copies of the "New Era," published at Key



- West, Florida, of the following dates: Sept. 13, 20, 27; Oct. 4, 11, 18, 26; Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22; Dec. 6, 13; year 1862.
- Tomes, Melvin & Co. (New York city): Book of "Uniforms of United States Navy."
- Tracy, John (Albany): Four cards used by the committee of arrangements, on the reception of the remains of President Lincoln at Albany.
- Tremain, Hon. Lyman (Albany): Memorial of Major Frederick L. Tremain.
- Trembly, Israel R. (Danville, N. Y.): Outline History of First N. Y. Dragoons (two copies).
- Trumbull, Rev. H. Clay (Hartford, Conn.): Sermon delivered before Tenth Conn. Vols., at St. Augustine, Fla., Feb. 7, 1864; sermon delivered same place, April 10, 1864; sermon delivered at Petersburgh, Va., Sept. 25, 1864.
- Tuttle, S. L. (Asst. Sec. Amer. Bible Society, N. Y. city): "Bible Society Record," (fifty-two copies); Forty-first Annual Report of N. Y. Bible Society; Forty-sixth Annual Report of Amer. Bible Society; Forty-seventh Annual Report of Amer. Bible Soc.; Forty-eighth Annual Report of Amer. Bible Society; Manual of Amer. Bible Society.
- Twombly, Rev. A. S. (Albany): Discourse commemorative of the death of President Lincoln, delivered April 16, 1865.
- Valentine, D. T. (New York city): Thirteen volumes of Proceedings of Board of Aldermen of New York city, from Jan. 7, 1861, to March 31, 1864; three volumes of Proceedings of Board of Aldermen and Councilmen, from January 10, 1861, to January 2, 1864; copy of "Vote of thanks of the city of New York to Brevet Colonel Johnson Livingston DePeyster."
- Van Alstyne, W. L. (Mayor of Troy, N. Y.): Report of Board of Supervisors of Rensselaer county, 1863.
- Van Buren, Hon. Thomas B. (New York city): Speech on the "Constitutional Amendment," delivered in Assembly March 15, 1865 (three copies).
- Van Buren, Gen. D. T. (A. A. Gen., Department of East): General Orders of Department of the Cumberland, for 1862, 1863 and 1864.
- Vandercook, John H.: Two theatre bills used under date of March, 1865, at Wilmington, N. C.
- Van Horn, Hon. Burt (Washington, D. C.): Speech delivered in House of Representatives, Jan. 17, 1866.
- Van Valkenburgh, Hon. R. B. (Bath, N. Y.): Message and documents of Department of State, 1863 and 1864 (two vols.); message and documents, Department of Interior, 1863



- and 1864; message and documents of Navy Department, 1862 and 1863; message and documents of P. O. Dept. and reports, 1863 and 1864; reports of the committee on the conduct of the war—"Fort Pillow Massacre," "Returned Prisoners;" report "On Conduct of the War," vols. 1, 2 and 3; Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, for 1863; copy of "Eighth Census of the U. S." (Agriculture), 1860; Report of Department of Agriculture, 1863; message and documents of War Department, 1863 and 1864.
- Van Voorhees, Col. K. S.: Outline History of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry.
- Vinecent, Rev. M. R. (Troy): Sermon on the assassination of President Lincoln, delivered April 23, 1865.
- Vincent, Lieut.-Col. N. H.: Outline History of Eighty-sixth Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry.
- Von Einsiedel, Lieut.-Col. D.: Outline History of Forty-first Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry.
- Von Schrader, Lieut.-Col. A.: Copies of General Orders of Department of the Cumberland, for 1862, 1863 and 1864.
- Von Schrader, Lieut.-Col. (Asst. Insp. Gen., Dept. of the Cumberland): Index of G. O., Dept. of the Cumberland, 1862; G. O., Dept. of the Cumberland, 1863 (pamphlet); index of G. O., Dept. of the Cumberland, 1863; G. O., Dept. of the Cumberland, 1864, except Nos. 111 and 166.
- Wainwright, Col. C. S.: Outline History of First N. Y. Light Artillery.
- Wakeman, O. (Millerton, N. Y.): Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Dutchess county, 1864.
- Walke, Henry (Captain U. S. N.): Pamphlet of Naval Scenes on the Western Waters; copy of "The Defense of Henry Walke, Commander, U. S. N.," before a court-martial, for the surrender of the Pensacola Navy Yard to the rebels.
- Waltermire, Lieut.-Col. Wm.: Outline History of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry.
- Walker, Jas. E. (New York city): Copies of New York Herald and Times, 1861 and 1862; copies of Brooklyn Daily Union, 1864 and 1865, to complete office files.
- Warner, Lieut.-Col. L. D.: Outline History of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry.
- Ward, Charles W. (Rome, N. Y.): Oration delivered at Rome, N. Y., July 4, 1865, by George W. Smith, Esq.
- Weidrich, Col. M. (Buffalo, N. Y.): Outline History of Battery I, First N. Y. Artillery.
- Wells, Hon. C. J. (Buffalo): Message of Mayor of Buffalo, 1866.



- Wells, John C. (Acting Vol. Lieut., U. S. N.): Log of the U. S. steamer "Wyoming," during the rebellion; reports of boat expeditions on the Florida coast, from the U. S. steamer "Florida."
- Welles, Hon. Gideon (Secretary of the Navy): Navy Registers, for 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864; Circular Letter of 1862; three General Orders, series of 1862; thirty-four General Orders, series of 1863; six Circulars of 1864; Regulations of 1864.
- Wentworth, Rev. J. B., D. D. (Buffalo, N. Y.): Discourse on the death of President Lincoln, delivered April 23, 1865.
- Wetmore, General P. M. (New York city): Package of valuable papers relating to the rebellion.
- Wheelock, Lieut. A. W.: Outline History of Tenth Regt. N. Y. Vol. Artillery.
- Wilson, Rev. Wm. T. (Albany): Sermon preached April 19, 1865, on the death of President Lincoln.
- Wilson, Col. William (New York city): Outline History of Sixth Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry.
- Wilson, Wm. J. (Co. A, First N. Y. Engineers): Copy of vol. 1 of the works of John C. Calhoun, entitled "Disquisition on Government;" eight copies of the "Mechanic;" copies of "New York Herald" for office files.
- Willis, Samuel B. (Chaplain One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regt. N. Y. Vols.): Copy of sermon "Voices from the Dead," preached at Charleston, S. C., March 26, 1865.
- Williams, M. Parker (Hudson): Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Columbia county, 1864; copy of "Charter, Ordinances and Proceedings of Council of City of Hudson," 1864; file of Hudson Gazette, from August 1, 1861, to July 1, 1864 (less nine numbers).
- Williams, Hon. S. K.: Remarks made in Senate, April 21, 1865, on death of President Lincoln.
- Williams, Isaac K. (Williamstown, N. Y.): Reports of Board of Supervisors of Otsego county, 1863 and 1864.
- Williams, Col. Samuel, (Vermont): Proclamation for Fast day, by Governor of Vermont, 1865, (two copies); Governor's Messages for 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865; Report of Adjutant General of Vermont, for 1862-63-64; Report of Quartermaster General of Vermont for 1862-63-64; Senate and House Journals of Vermont, 1864; Opinion of the Judges of Supreme Court of Vermont, on the constitutionality of "Act providing for Soldiers' Voting;" soldiers' voting law, election blanks, circulars, &c. &c.; Proclamation of Governor, Feb. 27, 1865; copies of tickets voted in Vermont, Nov. 8, 1864; sev-



- eral copies of Vermont Transcript, in relation to raids into Vermont.
- Wilber, Hon. Mark D.: Speech on "Constitutional Amendment," delivered in Assembly March 2, 1865 (three copies).
- Winant, A. (Rossville, N. Y.): Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Richmond county, 1864.
- Yates, Richard (Governor of Illinois): Inaugural Address, 1861; Annual Messages, 1861, 1863, 1865; Gov. Oglesby's Inaugural Address, 1865; Adjutant General's Report for 1861, 1862, 1864; War Record of Illinois to October 1, 1863; Report of Col. T. P. Robb, State Sanitary Commissioner from Illinois, 1864.
- York, Lt. Col. R. P. (Seventy-fifth Regt. N. Y. Vols.): Correspondence between the Secretary of War, C. S. A., and Governor Brown of Georgia; Sermon preached by Rev. Thomas Smyth, D. D., at Charleston, June 13, 1861; pamphlet on "Facts and incidents of the siege, defense and fall of Fort Donelson, February, 1862;" copies of Confederate Military Orders; Report of great Mass Meeting in Savannah, Georgia, occasioned by the death of President Lincoln; "Daily Chronicle and Sentinel," published at Augusta, Ga., April 29, 1865; "Daily Constitutional," published at Augusta, April 30, 1865; "Daily Intelligencer," published at Atlanta, Ga., April 28, 1865.
- Young, C. E. (Buffalo, N. Y.): "Special time table of New York and Erie R. R., for funeral train with remains of President Lincoln, from Buffalo to Erie, April 27, 1865 (two copies); Oration of George L. Clinton, July 4, 1865; copy of Sermon by Rev. H. M. Danforth, Aug. 9, 1863, on the death of Capt. James Ayer.
- Zeilman, Lieut. C. H. (Forty-fourth Regt. N. Y. Vols.): Regimental Order Book, and packages of Company Morning Reports, General and Special Orders, Circulars, &c. &c.; also scarf worn by and stained with the blood of the gallant Corporal, James Young, Co. F, Forty-fourth Regt. N. Y. Vols., who was killed at Hanover Court House.
- 
- \_\_\_\_\_: Printed copy of General Orders No. 65, Adjutant and Inspector General's office, dated at Richmond, Aug. 15, 1864.
- \_\_\_\_\_: Outline History of First N. Y. Vet. Ind. Battery.
- \_\_\_\_\_: Outline History of Sixty-third Regt. N. Y. V. Infantry.
- \_\_\_\_\_: Pamphlet on Christian Work in the army, prior to the Organization of the U. S. Christian Commission.
- \_\_\_\_\_: Address to "All Honorably discharged Soldiers and Sailors in the Loyal States, &c."
- \_\_\_\_\_: Pamphlet entitled "The Record of the Democratic Party, 1860, 1865.



## CLERKS.

The law requires that the Chief of this Bureau shall report "the names of all the employees of the Bureau, and the sums paid to them respectively, but the number of regular clerks shall not at any time exceed four."

### REGULAR CLERKS.

E. M. Ruttenber, to Dec. 21, 1865 .....	\$1,500
William Hotchkiss .....	1,350
Charles Gobeen, to March 1, 1866 .....	1,350
William H. Doty .....	1,350

In addition to the above the following named persons have been employed as temporary clerks : George P. Ten Broeck, \$100 per month ; William Diamond, since Nov. 1865, \$100 per month ; Miss Dempsey, for several months, at \$30 per month.



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